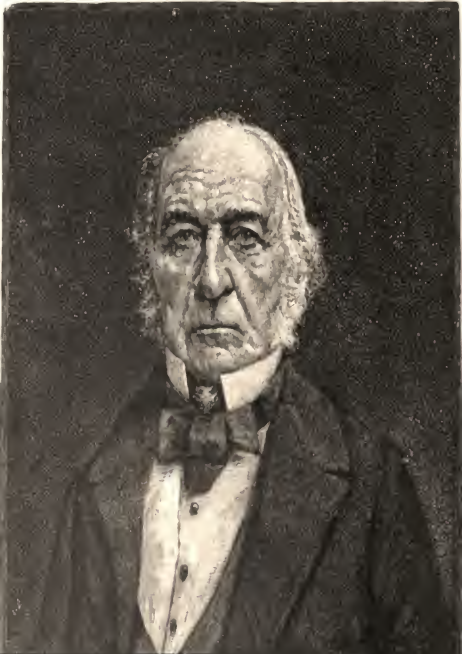




*The Cyclopedic
review of current history*

Alfred Sidney Johnson, Clarence A.
Bickford, William W. Hudson, Nathan Haskell Dole



THE
CYCLOPEDIA REVIEW
OF
CURRENT HISTORY

EDITED BY ALFRED S. JOHNSON, A.M., PH.D.

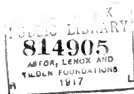
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EDWIN BOOTH.

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THE BERING SEA DISPUTE.

NOT since 1871, the year of the arbitration at Geneva upon "the *Alabama* claims," has a more important international tribunal assembled, than that which met on February 23, 1893, in the office of the French foreign ministry in Paris to settle the long standing Bering Sea dispute between Great Britain and the United States. In some respects the two occasions resembled each other. Both concerned the same interested parties; and in 1871, as in 1893, the aid of three foreign powers was called in. Then Switzerland, Italy, and Brazil were asked to name arbitrators, and Geneva was chosen as a fitting place of meeting. Now it is France, Italy, and the United Kingdom of Sweden and Norway who perform the same kindly office. On the other hand, the relative position of the disputants has changed. On the earlier occasion, England was the aggressor. The Confederate steamer *Alabama* had been allowed to leave British waters, where it had been built and fitted, to pursue a mission of destruction among the merchant shipping of the North on the high seas; and, for the resultant damages, the arbitrators held the British government responsible to the extent of over \$15,500,000. Now, however, the point of grievance is raised by both sides over alleged infringements of what are claimed to be incontrovertible rights.

It is hardly credible that the dispute could ever have become a *casus belli*; but it has been, for the past seven years, a constant source of unpleasant irritation. In Canada especially, where the material interest has been more directly centered than in the United Kingdom, the resentment due to the seizures effected by United States cruisers has been very bitter, and has been aggravated by the conviction, which, whether justified or not, has been quite

general, that the American state department has made use of the Bering Sea entanglement as a motive power in the domestic politics of the United States. In these circumstances, the actual meeting of the arbitration commission is a matter for universal congratulation. By it the two great branches of the English-speaking race give to the

world another striking object-lesson on the possibilities of international adjustment without resort to brute force.

The meeting of the arbitrators on February 23 was merely formal. The counter-cases of the two governments had been delivered at their respective foreign offices on February 3; but the intervening time had been insufficient for a proper mastery of the voluminous papers submitted; and an adjournment was taken for a month.

On March 23, the tribunal reassembled, all its members being present. The follow-



SENATOR JOHN T. MORGAN OF ALABAMA,
UNITED STATES ARBITRATOR ON BERING SEA
COMMISSION.

ing are the seven arbitrators provided for in the treaty: Justice John M. Harlan of Kentucky, and Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama, appointed by the president of the United States; Sir James Hannen and Sir John S. D. Thompson, appointed by the queen of England, the latter representing Canada; Baron de Courcelles, appointed by the president of France; Marquis Emilio Visconti Venosta, appointed by the king of Italy; and Judge Gregero W. W. Gram of the supreme court of Christiania, appointed by the king of Sweden and Norway. Hon. John W. Foster, who had resigned his position as secretary of state February 23, attended as agent on the part of the United States, the same office on the part of Great Britain being filled by Hon. C. H. Tupper, Canadian minister of marine and fisheries. The

American list of counsel comprises E. J. Phelps of Vermont, James C. Carter of New York, Henry W. Blodgett, of Illinois, and Frederick R. Conder of New York, the last named recently appointed; while Sir Charles Russell, attorney-general, Sir Richard Webster, ex-attorney-general, Mr. Charles Russell, appointed in place of Mr. W. H. Cross, deceased, and C. Robinson, Q. C., of the Canadian bar, attend as counsel for Great Britain.

The proceedings of this, the second meeting of the court of arbitration, and the last held during the quarter, were also exhausted in formalities. On motion of Lord Hannen, seconded by Judge Harlan, Baron de Courcelles was elected to preside. An important motion was passed, authorizing the admission of representatives of the press to the regular meetings. The printed agreements on both sides were submitted, after which the court adjourned to April 4.

On March 30, the printed documents in the case were simultaneously transmitted to the United States senate and the British houses of parliament, and were made public. The United States matter comprised six printed volumes, including the diplomatic correspondence on the general subject and the evidence secured by the commission sent to Bering Sea in 1891. The British matter was more voluminous, altogether filling eight volumes.

The American claims are summarized as follows:

That prior and up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States, Russia asserted and exercised an exclusive right to the seal fisheries in the waters of Bering Sea, and also asserted and exercised throughout that sea the right to prevent, by the employment, when necessary, of reasonable force, any invasion of such exclusive rights.

That Great Britain, not having at any time resisted or objected to such assertions of exclusive right, or the exercise of such power, is to be deemed as having recognized and assented to the same.

That the body of water known as the Bering Sea was not included in the phrase "Pacific Ocean," as used in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia; and that, after said treaty, and down to the time of the cession to the United States, Russia continued to assert the same exclusive rights and to exercise the same exclusive power and authority as above mentioned.

That all the rights of Russia in respect to the seal fisheries in Bering Sea, east of the water-boundary established by the treaty of March 30, 1867, between that nation and the United States, and all the power and authority possessed and asserted by Russia to protect said rights, passed unimpaired to the United States under that treaty.

That the United States have such a property and interest in the Alaska seal herd as to justify the employment by that nation, upon the high seas, of such means as are reasonably necessary to prevent the destruction of such herd, and to secure the possession and benefit of the same to the United States; and that all the acts and proceedings of

the United States done and had for the purpose of protecting such property and interest were justifiable and stand justified; and that compensation should be made to the United States by Great Britain by the payment of the amount of losses of the United States, or such other sum as may be deemed to be just, or,

That, should it be considered that the United States have not the property or property interest asserted by them, it be then decreed to be the international duty of Great Britain to concur with the United States in the adoption and enforcement against the citizens of either nation, of such regulations to be designed and prescribed by the arbitrators as will effectually prohibit and prevent the capture anywhere upon the high seas of any seals belonging to said (Alaskan seal) herd.

The British claims, on the other hand, are in substance as follows:

That Bering Sea, as to which the question arises, is an open sea in which all nations of the world have the right to navigate and fish, and that the rights of navigation and fishing cannot be taken away or restricted by the mere declaration or claim of any one or more nations, they are natural rights, and exist to their full extent unless specifically modified, controlled, or limited by treaty.

That no mere non-use or absence of exercise has any effect upon, nor can it in any way impair or limit, such rights of nations in the open seas. They are common rights of all mankind.

That in accordance with these principles, and in the exercise of these rights, the subjects and vessels of various nations did from the earliest times visit, explore, navigate, and trade in the sea in question, and that the exercise of these natural rights continued without any attempted interference or control by Russia down to the year 1821.

That in 1821, when Russia did attempt by ukase, *i. e.*, by formal declaration, to close to other nations the waters of a great part of the Pacific Ocean (including Bering Sea), Great Britain and the United States immediately protested against any such attempted interference, maintaining the absolute right of nations to navigate and fish in the non-territorial waters of Bering Sea and other non-territorial waters of the Pacific Ocean. Both countries asserted that these rights were common national rights, and could not be taken away or limited by ukase, proclamation, or declaration, or otherwise than by treaty.

That in the years 1824-25, in consequence of these protests, Russia unconditionally withdrew her pretensions and concluded treaties with Great Britain and the United States, which recognized the rights common to the subjects of those countries to navigate and fish in the non-territorial waters of the seas over which Russia had attempted to assert such pretensions.

That from the date of such treaties down to the year 1867 (in which year a portion of the territory which had been referred to in and affected by the ukase of Russia in the year 1821 was purchased by and ceded to the United States), the vessels of several nations continued, year by year, in largely increasing numbers, to navigate, trade, and fish in the waters of the Bering Sea, and that during the whole of that period of nearly fifty years there is no trace of any attempt on the part of Russia to reassert or claim any dominion or jurisdiction over the non-territorial waters of that sea, but, on the contrary, the title of all nations to navigate, fish, and exercise all common rights therein was fully recognized.

That on the purchase and acquisition of Alaska by the United

States in the year 1867, the United States were fully aware and recognized that the rights of other nations to navigate and fish in the non-territorial waters adjacent to their newly acquired territory existed in their full natural state, unimpaired and unlimited by any treaty or bargain whatever. That from the year 1867 down to the year 1886, the United States, while they lawfully and properly controlled and legislated for the shores and territorial waters of their newly acquired territory, did not attempt to restrict or interfere with the rights of other nations to navigate and fish in the non-territorial waters of Bering Sea or other parts of the Pacific Ocean.

That, under changed conditions of territorial ownership, and in view of certain new circumstances which had arisen in consequence of the growth of the industry of pelagic sealing in non-territorial waters, the United States reverted, in the first instance, to certain claims based upon the Russian ukase of 1821, which the United States, together with Great Britain, had successfully contested at the time of their promulgation, but, in the course of the discussions which have arisen, these exceptional claims to the control of non-territorial waters were dropped, and in their place various unprecedented and indefinite claims have been put forward, which appear to be based upon the alleged property in fur seals as such.

Finally, that, while Great Britain has from the first strenuously and constantly opposed all the foregoing exceptional pretensions and claims, she has throughout been favorably disposed to the adoption of general measures of control of the fur seal fishery, should these be found to be necessary or desirable with a view to the protection of the fur seals, provided that such measures be equitable and framed on just grounds of common interest, and that the adhesion of other powers be secured as a guarantee of their continued and impartial execution.

The question as to the secondary admission of evidence is one of considerable delicacy. It is the American claim that arguments and evidence upon all the questions with which the arbitrators may have to deal should be placed before the tribunal by means of the case and counter-case. On this point the British government has yielded, but under protest. When the original cases were exchanged in September last, it seems that the British statement contained no matter bearing upon the question as to the right of property in the seals asserted by the United States, nor upon the question of the concurrent regulations which might be necessary for the protection of the seal herds. Secretary of State Foster, however, insisted upon a submission of evidence upon these points in the original case, that it might be examined and replied to in the counter-case. Lord Rosebery, the British foreign minister, on the other hand, claimed that Great Britain had the right to submit evidence on the question of concurrent protective regulations referred to in article 7 of the treaty, when that question came up for consideration, if it should ever do so. And, as to the property right in the seals

claimed by the United States, that, he contended, was a question of law and not of fact. He yielded, however, to Secretary Foster, whose determined attitude threatened to stop negotiations altogether at this point. And the British counter-case, in dealing with the subject of the protective regulations (if any) which may be necessary, says:

The government of her Britannic majesty have adduced these arguments under protest, and without prejudice to their contention that the arbitrators cannot enter upon or consider the question of the proposed international regulations until they have adjudicated upon the five questions enumerated in article 6, upon which they are by the terms of the treaty required to give a distinct decision, and upon the determination of which alone depend the questions whether they shall enter upon the subject of regulations.

It is also stated in the same instrument, that the laws of natural history and the common interests of mankind have no bearing upon or relevance in connection with the question as to the right of protection or property claimed by the United States, to the exclusion of the other nations.

Claims for damages are filed by both parties. By the United States, for losses in revenue and in reduced catches of the Alaskan Commercial company; and by Great Britain, for losses on the part of vessel owners due to seizures by United States cruisers, and to suspension of the sealing industry.

With what varied arguments the respective sides will be upheld before the arbitrators, and with what legal acumen and rhetorical skill those arguments will be enforced, can be learned only by watching the proceedings in open court. The arbitrators and counsel on both sides represent the highest legal skill obtainable—men whom the president of the court, in his opening remarks, referred to as “distinguished for their profound acquirements and singular perspicacity.”

Some of the English newspapers, *e. g.*, the *London Standard*, the *Daily Chronicle*, and the *St. James' Gazette*, have commented unfavorably upon the alleged use, by the United States, of arguments based upon the mistranslations and otherwise falsified data supplied by Ivan Petroff, the supposed Alaskan expert. But, as a matter of fact, the errors of translation were detected soon after their commission; and the erroneously translated documents, together with the arguments based thereon, were withdrawn.

A little more than half of the \$200,000 appropriated by congress to defray the expenses of the arbitration had been expended by March 31; but this covered a full payment of the allowances to the American arbitrators, agents,

and counsel, and part of their expenses, as well as the cost of preparing the case and counter-case, collecting evidence, printing, etc. One-half of the expenses of the court of arbitration, with the expense account of the American commission, is thus about all that remains chargeable to the appropriation for carrying out the provisions of the treaty.

The *modus vivendi* concluded on April 18, 1892, by its own terms continues in force "during the pendency of the arbitration." No renewal is therefore necessary at present. It will, however, be necessary to patrol the disputed waters again; and the matter is already engaging the attention of the navy department at Washington. Owing to the present unsettled state of the Hawaiian question, and the elaborate naval program in connection with the Columbian celebrations, the number of vessels immediately available for northern service is smaller than usual. It is reported that as early as March 1, a large steamer was seen to enter Bering Sea. She is supposed to be the *Alexander*, which cleared from San Francisco January 25 last, ostensibly to catch seals in Japanese waters. The *Alexander* was formerly the *James Hamilton Lewis*, and was captured in August, 1891, while operating in Russian waters, but was subsequently restored to her owners. The vessel has been fitted up at great cost, and carries a well armed crew of eighty men. Her destination is supposed to be the American and Russian rookeries.

The Canadian government has appropriated \$100,334 to be apportioned out as indemnity for losses to those sealers whose operations were suppressed last year through the enforcement of the *modus vivendi*. The awards vary from \$200 to \$10,000. Altogether forty-four claims were filed, but only twenty-five were allowed.

Senator Sherman's bill, introduced on December 20 last, and referred to the senate committee on foreign relations, extending to the waters of the north Pacific Ocean, the provisions of the statutes for the protection of the seals, was reported back and passed on January 13. The present law applies only to the waters of Bering Sea; and the extension of its provisions is necessitated by the fact that the danger of excessive depredations is equally great in the waters of the north Pacific.

The differences between Russia and England over the seizure of Canadian sealers by the Russian cruiser *Zubinka* last summer, are still the subject of diplomatic negotiation. The indignation aroused in Canada by the stories

of ill-treatment of the crews of the captured vessels, was but little allayed by the semi-official explanations of the Russian press. A special commission was formed in the Russian foreign office about January 1 last, to consider the matter in all its phases. At the close of the quarter (March 31), the reply of the Russian government to the British complaints had not been officially received; but, on recommendation of the special commission above referred to, the authorities at St. Petersburg proposed a temporary arrangement for the present year, under which sealing shall be prohibited within ten miles off the mainland coast of Kamchatka and within thirty miles off the islands in the Asiatic half of Bering Sea. The ten-mile limit, it is said, is the exact distance which the female seals swim out from land to find food for their young. The attitude taken by the Russian foreign office on this point has, of course, an important bearing upon the British contention as to the international validity, for all purposes, of the ordinary three-mile limit. It also, on the other hand, bears directly upon the United States claim to exclusive jurisdiction over the seal herds wherever found outside the ordinary limit.

The recent close season arrangements caused the sealers who ventured north of the Aleutian Islands, to confine their poaching almost exclusively to the western half of Bering Sea. As a result, the seal catch of the Russian company fell from 30,000 in 1891 to 20,000 in 1892. The late seizures of British vessels, the Russian authorities assert, were justified by the irregular and evasive entries in their log books, and by the fact that fully ninety-two per cent of their catches consisted of female seals, whose destruction must have a serious effect upon the propagation of the herds.

THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

ONE of the most important foreign events of the first quarter of 1893, was the overturn of monarchical government in Hawaii, which has international interest from the establishment of a temporary American protectorate, the proposals for the annexation of the islands to the United States, and the concern which several powerful nations manifest over the situation. The transaction has also some importance to general history as involving the maintenance or extinction of an independent government.

History of the Islands.—The Hawaiian kingdom, better known as the Sandwich Islands, con-

sisted of eleven islands and islets, of which but seven are inhabited. Of these, Hawaii is the largest, with 3,950 square miles; Maui and Kauai are next in order; and Oahu is fourth, with only 600 square miles of area; but the last named derives special importance as containing Honolulu, the capital, a city having 25,000 inhabitants and enjoying an extraordinary foreign commerce. The total area of the islands is 6,677 square miles; and their population in round numbers 100,000, of whom only about 40,000 are of native stock. The group lies just below the tropic of Cancer, but its climate is exceptionally fine, the extremes of temperature being 57° and 90° , and the mean 68.5° . All the islands are of volcanic origin, and the largest constantly active volcano in the world, Kilauea, whose bulk is estimated to be 1,300 times that of Vesuvius, is situated on the island of Hawaii, with a general height of 4,040 feet, though the summit crater of Mauna Loa is 13,600 feet above the sea level. This has become one of the show places of the world; and large numbers of tourists and winter residents are annually attracted to the islands to see and enjoy their picturesque scenery, delightful climate, and delicious fruits. The chief product of the cluster, however, is sugar, the growth of the cane having been greatly stimulated by the reciprocity treaty of 1875 with the United States. About \$50,000,000 is invested here in this and other industries, of which at least three-fourths are the property of American citizens. The commerce of the islands is said to be greater, in proportion to population, than that of any other country in the world.

The Hawaiian Islands occupy a position that has no parallel on the globe. A circle described about Honolulu as a center, with the distance from that port to San Francisco (2,100) miles as a radius, includes upon the vast expanse of the Pacific no other island or group of importance to commerce, travel, or a naval establishment. Within a circuit whose diameter is nearly equal to one-sixth the circumference of the globe, Hawaii reigns solitary, the queen of the central Pacific. This unique fact, coupled with the location of the group at the crossing of the great steamship routes from all Pacific ports of the western hemisphere to China, Japan, and Australasia, accounts, in large part, for the interest which has been taken in the recent revolution by several of the leading commercial and naval powers.

The American missionaries of Christianity reached

these islands in 1820, and have since, with their descendants, been influential in their civilization and government. They gave the people a written language, and, in due time, a copious periodical and permanent literature. There are now in Hawaii seventy churches, with a membership of about 7,000, and 178 schools, with 10,000 pupils, including a college, seminaries, and a theological school. Sixty per cent of the population attend church regularly. The percentage of children in the schools is larger than in any American state; and ninety-five per cent of the adults and youth of the islands can read and write.

Honolulu has electric lights, street cars, and other modern improvements. The islands have a postal savings bank system, about 100 miles of steam railway, and many and excellent inter-island steamships, and are amply supplied with telegraphs and telephones. The nation has a public debt of only \$3,321,000, and the property tax is usually but one per cent.

The Sandwich Islands, named from the Earl of Sandwich, who also gave his name to our well known edible, were discovered in 1778 by Captain Cook, who lost his life upon one of them the next year in a battle with the natives. Each island had then its petty chief; but in 1795 all were consolidated under Kamehameha I. as king. Great Britain seized the group in 1843, but restored it under a convention with France which recognized its independent sovereignty. The United States soon afterward sent a resident commissioner as its representative, and has ever since maintained close relations with the government and people. A constitution, considerably modeled upon that of the American republic, was granted by Kamehameha III. in 1840; and new constitutions were proclaimed in 1852 and 1864. Upon the death of Kamehameha V. in 1873, who left neither heirs nor nominated successor, Lunalilo was elected king under the constitution by the people, but died the next year, when the High Chief David Kalakaua, after some disturbance, was similarly elevated to the throne. Kalakaua's motto was "Hawaii for the Hawaiians;" and his attempts to return to the ancient ways and restore power to the natives, resulted in so much personal and national degeneracy, and so many aggressions upon the constitution, that a bloodless but effective revolution occurred at the capital in June, 1887. He was compelled to dismiss his ministry and substitute a cabinet nominated to him; also to eject the obnoxious officials, to pledge himself no longer to interfere in the

legislative elections, and to give the nation a liberalized and amended constitution, which was signed by him on the 10th of July. He died in San Francisco, Cal., January 20, 1891, soon after landing for his second tour in the United States, naming as his successor his sister, the Princess Lydia Kamakeha Liliuokalani, the now deposed queen.

The Revolution of January, 1893.—Kalakana was peacefully succeeded by the Princess Liliuokalani, the widow of John O. Dominis, an American, who had been governor of Oahu and Maui. A young girl of native and Scottish origin, the Princess Victoria Kaiulani, daughter of the queen's sister, Princess Likelike, and a Honolulu Scotchman named A. S. Cleghorn, became the heiress apparent, the first person of mixed blood to be in the succession to the Hawaiian crown. The queen began her reign hopefully for the people, but soon developed aggressive if not tyrannical tendencies. A constitutional question was raised at once by her appointment of a ministry, instead of continuing that of her brother; but she was supported in this by the supreme court of the kingdom. Her cabinet proved popular and was faithful to the constitution, thus often standing by necessity in opposition to the queen. She resolved to force a cabinet crisis, and, early in January last, a resolution of want of confidence in the cabinet was moved by one of her partisans, and passed in the legislative assembly by a majority of one. The doctrine of ministerial responsibility in Hawaii was recognized for the first time by the revised constitution of 1887; and the cabinet had no choice but to resign. A new one, presumed to be composed solely of her tools, was named at once by the queen. It consisted of Samuel Parker, minister of foreign affairs; W. H. Cornwell, minister of finance; John F. Colburn, minister of the interior; and Arthur F. Peterson, attorney-general. It is well to put these gentlemen upon permanent record, since it was their final refusal to obey the queen's unconstitutional requirements, that precipitated the revolution.

The legislative assembly of Hawaii consists of two chambers—the upper house or chamber of nobles, elective since 1887, but before that year appointed by the king, and the house of representatives, which has always been elective. Each branch has twenty-four members, and the legislature is unique in this, that the houses sit, debate, and vote together. Only this department of

the government is competent to amend the constitution, and the former power of absolute veto by the crown became, in 1887, a conditional negative, which might be annulled by a two-thirds vote in the assembly. Notwithstanding these constitutional provisions, a movement in intent and effect revolutionary was begun near the close of last year by the queen and her advisers. A new constitution was prepared, which practically reverted to the Kala-kauan idea of "Hawaii for the Hawaiians." Its contents have not yet been divulged, and the statements concerning it are conflicting. The new revolutionary party declare that it would disfranchise every white man in the country not wedded to a native woman, and would place the government almost wholly in the hands of the Kana-kas. The queen's adherents aver that it simply requires foreigners to be naturalized before enjoying the privileges of citizenship. There is no doubt, however, that it was a reactionary measure; and one of the queen's officers, in Chicago, Ill., when the storm broke, admitted that it was "a restoration of the constitution under which the Hawaiian people had been governed by King Kalakaua" until the new and more liberal order of things was forced upon him. Mr. Evans plausibly states also that "it was in compliance with the almost unanimous demand of the natives, both in and out of parliament, and of two-thirds of the voters of the kingdom, that the queen intended to return to the original constitution." He avers that the later instrument of 1887 disfranchised the native element; and there is no doubt that relations have for years been somewhat strained between this portion of the population and the foreigners, who have finally come to outnumber the natives in the ratio of three to two. Within less than six years, five petty native uprisings have occurred; and in 1889 a small body seized the government house in Honolulu, but were easily ejected, and the incipient insurrection was quelled. Since the queen's accession two years ago, she has favored her race as much as she could, and great corruption in public affairs has resulted. During the last session of the legislature, her partisans, in alliance with an opium ring, succeeded in passing a generally obnoxious law for licensing the importation and sale of the drug; and a promised bribe of \$500,000 with a telegraph cable to the islands, secured for the Louisiana lottery the legalization of a branch in Hawaii. The latter law was voted by all the native members, aided by a single white legislator. The queen signed both measures against many pro-

tests; and the foreign sections were already fully ripe for revolution.

The lottery bill was passed on January 12 last. At noon on the 14th, the queen's chamberlain prorogued the legislature. It does not seem to have had the new constitution formally before it; but a draft of it was in the hands of William White, a native country member and a leader of the queen's party. At once, upon the prorogation, he and his fellow partisans, followed by a large native rabble, moved to the palace, and, in pursuance of preconcerted arrangements, presented the draft with a petition that it be at once proclaimed to the people. The queen retired to the blue room of the palace, to hold nominal consultation with her cabinet. Ministers Peterson and Colburn at once declined to give their signatures to an act subversive of Hawaiian liberties; and after some hesitation their colleagues also refused, although the only native among them, Mr. Parker, was at first willing to sign the document. The queen was angered beyond control at the unexpected check to her plans. Striking the table with clinched fist she exclaimed, "Gentlemen, I give you till 2 this afternoon. If you do not sign that constitution, I shall go out on the palace steps and proclaim it myself." She then addressed the crowd in excited terms, declaring that her ministers had betrayed her, when threats against them arose, and all but one retreated from the palace. At 2 o'clock they failed to return; when the queen sent for them, and, under taunts of cowardice, they confronted her again, but were still firm in their refusal to sanction her acts of usurpation. She repaired to an upper balcony and again harangued the natives, who now formed a great and restless mob. A native legislator mounted the palace steps and cried, "These ministers who have betrayed our queen should be dragged out of here and torn limb from limb;" but the luckless officials had again fled. At 4 o'clock Liliuokalani returned to the throne-room and addressed briefly the legislators and others assembled there, promising the constitution in a few days and advising them to go peaceably and quietly home. A native member began a loud and inflammatory appeal, but was suppressed, and the throng began to disperse.

Meanwhile the news had rapidly circulated through the little capital that a *coup d'état* was in progress at the palace. The ministers themselves, now turning fully against the queen, inquired assiduously what support they should receive in their resistance to her demands. After

the first interview with her and their retreat from the palace, they instigated a meeting of prominent residents at the office of W. O. White, an attorney, where sixty persons signed a pledge of support to the cabinet, appointed a committee of public safety, numbering thirteen, and called a mass convention at the armory for the next day, which was Sunday. Saturday night and the Sabbath were occupied almost continuously by the committee in



HON. S. B. DOLE, PRESIDENT OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF HAWAII.

perfecting the plans of revolution. The public meeting was held in the afternoon at the Rifles armory, which was packed with an orderly but determined multitude. The committee of public safety reported preliminary measures, which were approved; and resolutions were adopted in condemnation of the queen's policy, authorizing such further measures as might be deemed necessary in resisting it.

On the next day—Monday, January 16—the decisive act of revolution was accomplished in the issue of a proclamation

by the committee, declaring that "the Hawaiian monarchical system of government is hereby abrogated. Provisional government for the control and management of public affairs and the protection of public peace, is hereby established, to exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon." The queen, her favorite, Marshal Wilson, and the ministry were deposed; all other officers were requested to remain at their posts. An executive council of four was constituted, comprising Judge S. B. Dole, president of the council and minister of foreign affairs; J. A. King, minister of the interior; P. C. Jones, minister of finance,

who has since resigned his portfolio from ill health; and W. O. Smith, attorney-general. All of these are of American birth or extraction.

SANFORD BALLARD DOLE, president of the provisional government, was born in Honolulu, of American parents, in 1844. His parents were missionaries, and landed in Honolulu in 1840, after a long journey from Maine. Mr. Dole received his early education at the Pubahan college, and there chose the profession of the law. His father was in moderate circumstances, and he earned enough money himself to come to college in America. He entered Williams college at the age of twenty-two, and took a general course for a year. Then he entered the law office of William Brigham, of Boston, and continued his studies there for a year. He was then admitted to the bar, and soon after this returned to the Sandwich Islands. He was at once admitted to the bar of the Hawaiian kingdom, and practiced his profession as a lawyer until 1887, when he was elevated to the supreme bench of the kingdom. He was married in 1873 to Miss Anna P. Cate, of Massachusetts.

During his residence in the islands, he has been an interested observer of political events. In 1884 he became a member of the legislature, to which he was returned five years later. He took a prominent part in the reform movement which culminated in the revolution of 1887, and was a member of the executive committee of the Hawaiian legislature and restrained much rash action advocated by its other members. He is described as a man of the utmost integrity, and of great firmness and decision.

An advisory council of fourteen was also named, which should have general legislative authority, and, jointly with the executive council, be empowered to remove any member of either council, or fill any official vacancy. A volunteer force was called out, which, with those who had already been assembling during the previous two days, amounted to about 500 tolerably well armed men. A force of marines was landed from the United States man-of-war *Boston*, Captain G. C. Wiltse, with two field pieces and a gatling gun, to protect the American legation and consulate. A paid detachment of 100 men was organized by the new government for guard duty.

The queen had 400 men under arms, with a battery of gatlings; but decided to surrender without bloodshed. She retired from the palace to her private residence on Washington place, where a native guard of honor was provided for her; her personal property in the palace was collected and sent to her; the new administration was installed in the government building; and the revolution was a fact accomplished. The next day a native policeman, attempting to stop a wagon with ammunition for the provisional troops, was slightly wounded by a pistol-shot from one of its conductors; but, apart from this incident, all has remained quiet at Honolulu, and, so far as heard from,

elsewhere in the islands. The representatives of foreign governments at the capital promptly recognized the new régime as the government *de facto*, the British minister resident alone evincing some hesitation; and there seems to be a general acquiescence in the situation among the influential classes in the late kingdom.

The Question of Annexation.—The relations of Hawaii with the United States have always been closer than with any other country. Honolulu is twice as far from Australia as from America, and more than twice as far from China. The only trans-oceanic steamship line touching there is from the United States. Ninety-one and a-half per cent of all exports from the islands come to the United States shores; from which are sent eighty-two per cent of all their imports. Their heavy industries are almost exclusively owned by Americans. Only two per cent of the present population are of Yankee birth or stock, but these form by far the most enterprising, industrious, and influential part of the Hawaiian people. The Portuguese, numbering more than four times as many, the Germans, more than half as many, even the better class of the British (about 1,500 in number), and other foreigners on the ground, readily recognize the local supremacy of the Americans, and concede the eminent propriety, if not of direct annexation to, yet of closer relations with, the United States. The material future of the islands, indeed, is intimately bound up with their relations to the latter country, since their hopes of progress depend, to a large extent, upon the completion of the Niagara ship canal, 3,800 miles distant, through which there will pass, it is estimated, at least ten millions of ocean-going tonnage per annum, one-tenth of which will call at Honolulu.

Since the advent of the missionaries in 1820, the Sandwich Islands have been much under American influence, and their first treaty with the United States was made in 1826. In 1842, the king offered another; but Mr. Webster, then secretary of state, did not think it necessary, while he laid down a rule which it is well to recall now, that "the United States are more interested in the fate of the islands and their government than any other nation can be." Seven years later a reciprocity treaty was made, and a second in 1875, from which great prosperity to the island industries has resulted, especially in the production of sugar. In fifteen years Hawaiian exports to the United States rose from \$2,500,000 to \$15,000,000; and imports

from the same, from \$1,275,000 to \$5,000,000. In 1887 the island government made a free concession for seven years to the United States of a site for a naval coaling station at Pearl Harbor, nine miles from Honolulu, with a railway connecting the two points. It is a most eligible position, spacious enough to float the navies of the world; but it would cost half a million to cut a sufficient channel through the coral reef now barring it, and the friendly offices of Hawaii have not been further utilized. With the balance of trade, it will be observed, immensely in favor of Hawaii, the relations of the two countries have always been of the utmost friendliness; each has maintained a minister resident at the capital of the other; and King Kalakaua, on his visits to the Great Republic, was treated with marked distinction.

A proposal for annexation to the United States or an American protectorate is by no means a new element in Hawaiian politics or Washington statesmanship. Forty years ago the Hawaiian autonomy was threatened by a European power, when Secretary of State Marcy notified the world that "if any foreign connection is to be formed, the geographical position of these islands indicates that it it should be with us." About this time, it is said, a treaty of annexation was actually prepared, but defeated by the death of the king. In 1886 Secretary Blaine supplied an important historic and explanatory note as follows:

"This government has on previous occasions been brought face to face with the question of a protectorate over the Hawaiian group. It has, as often as it arose, been set aside in the interest of such commercial union and such reciprocity of benefits as would give to Hawaii the highest advantages, and at the same time strengthen its existence as a sovereign state."

For years the country has been virtually under an American protectorate. Americans have chiefly supplied the ministers of government. The monarchy has of late existed only by sufferance, as was seen in 1887, in the case with which Kalakaua was brought to terms, and recently in the tranquil and submissive vacation of the throne at the bidding of an American junta of four persons. The late January incident has been well described as not so much a revolution as an evolution. The weak and weakening throne had tottered to its fall.

The new government, as we have seen, looks distinctly to annexation. Within five days after its formation, a strong commission of American and English Hawaiians, headed by ex-Premier Thurston, the leading lawyer in

Honolulu, was on its way by special steamer to the United States with plenipotentiary powers. Upon arrival, they declared with emphasis that nothing less than annexation would meet the new conditions. "We want to join the Union. . . . An entirely new system of government must be built up, and the only way is to have the United States take charge. It must come to this, or the whites must leave the islands." On the 1st of February the provisional authorities at Honolulu made formal request of Mr. John L. Stevens, the United States minister resident there, that for security of life and property he should place the government under the protection of the United States. This was accordingly done; and his act received the approval of the Washington government, with due cautions as to any impairment of Hawaiian independence. The Stars and Stripes consequently floated over the government building, continuing there until the close of the quarter, when (April 1) it was withdrawn by direction of Colonel Blount, the special commissioner sent by the new administration of President Cleveland to make a thorough investigation of the situation on the islands.

The Hawaiian commission reached Washington February 3. On the next day they had audience of the secretary of state, and, by the 11th of that month, a brief but comprehensive treaty of annexation had been negotiated. It provided for the cession to the United States of all rights of sovereignty in the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, and the transfer of all government property; for reference to the United States congress of all questions of administration, the provisional government meanwhile to continue, under the guidance and control of the United States commissioner; the assumption by the federal government at Washington of the Hawaiian debt to the limit of \$3,250,000, including sums due depositors in the postal savings banks; and the exclusion of Chinese laborers now in Hawaii from "other parts" of the United States, with prohibition of further immigration of the same class there until congress should otherwise provide. The ex-queen under the treaty is to have a life annuity of \$20,000 so long as she accepts the situation; and the Princess Kaiulani a lump sum of \$150,000 in satisfaction of her claims upon the Hawaiian throne.

The treaty was signed by the representatives of the two governments on the 14th of February; and on the next day it was laid before President Harrison by Secretary Foster, with a clear, succinct history of the January trans-

action, and a statement of the policy of the American government. In closing, Mr. Foster said:

"It is gratifying to be able to state, that, pending the negotiations leading up to the treaty herewith submitted, the undersigned has received such assurances from the representatives of the leading powers of the world, and from our own ministers abroad, as lead to the conviction that the incorporation of the Hawaiian Islands into our Union will be regarded by these powers with satisfaction or ready acquiescence.

On the same day the president transmitted the treaty to the senate with a brief message, in which he said:

"It is quite evident that the monarchy had become effete and the queen's government so weak and inadequate as to be the prey of designing and unscrupulous persons. The restoration of Queen Liliuokalani to her throne is undesirable, if not impossible, and unless actively supported by the United States, would be accompanied by serious disaster and the disorganization of all business interests. The influence and interest of the United States in the islands must be increased and not diminished.

"Only two courses are now open—one, the establishment of a protectorate by the United States; and the other, annexation full and complete. I think the latter course, which has been adopted in the treaty, will be highly promotive of the best interests of the Hawaiian people, and is the only one that will adequately secure the interests of the United States.

These interests are not wholly selfish. It is essential that none of the other great powers shall secure these islands. Such a possession would not consist with our safety and with the peace of the world. This view of the situation is so apparent and conclusive that no protest has been heard from any government against proceedings looking to annexation. Every foreign representative at Honolulu promptly acknowledged the provisional government, and I think there is a general concurrence in the opinion that the deposed queen ought not to be restored."

The announcement of the conclusion of the treaty called forth varied expressions of opinion, favorable and unfavorable to its ratification, from all parts of the country. It was understood to command a large majority in the senate. The committee on foreign relations, to which it was referred, and which had already been furnished with copies, was said to be practically ready to report it back favorably, recommending its ratification. But the 52d congress was now nearing the close of its session; a number of the regular appropriation and other important bills blocked the way of new measures; the minority of the senate for partisan purposes decided against the transaction of any more executive business, and, without the votes of a portion of the minority, the convention could not be ratified.

At the close of the session, it was still unratified. On

March 9, five days after his inauguration, President Cleveland in a short message, requested the return of the treaty to the department of state, which was promptly ordered. A few days thereafter, Colonel James H. Blount, an ex-congressman from Georgia, in the full confidence of the president and cabinet, was dispatched by the new administration as special commissioner to Hawaii, with Mr. Ellis Mills of the state department as secretary. Mr. Blount's instructions are somewhat indefinite and flexible, but are mainly directed to the ascertainment of the advantages or disadvantages of annexation, and the sentiment of both whites and natives in reference thereto. In this quest he is to visit not only Oahu, where the capital is situated, but other islands of the group, and is to be assisted by interpreters at discretion. He was kindly received on his arrival at Honolulu, but assumed his duties with much reticence and caution, and a conservative report is expected.

JAMES H. BLOUNT, special United States commissioner to Hawaii, was born in Macon, Georgia, September 12, 1837, and represented the sixth district of his native state in congress continually from 1872 till March 4, 1893. During this period he was a member of several of the most important committees, and had been chairman of the committee on foreign affairs and on post-offices and post-roads. A few weeks before the expiration of his last term in congress, he received an unprecedented tribute from the members, who, knowing that he had declined a renomination, caused the proceedings of the house to be interrupted to enable Judge Holman, of Indiana, to deliver a eulogy on his public services. The feeling address by the "Watchdog of the Treasury" was followed by sympathetic remarks by Representatives Bland of Missouri, Hitt of Illinois, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Springer of Illinois, and McCreary of Kentucky. The purpose of Mr. Blount's commission is to visit the islands in order to make a thorough investigation of the question of annexation. He sailed from San Francisco on March 20, and, soon after his arrival at Honolulu, gave instructions for the withdrawal of the United States marines from the city, and for the hauling down of the American flag from the headquarters of the provisional government. It was believed that the virtual withdrawal of the United States protectorate would enable all parties directly interested to attain a speedier and more equitable determination of the question of the future of Hawaii.

Years ago Mr. Cleveland committed himself on the general policy of territorial extension, in these terms:

"Maintaining, as I do, the tenets of a line of precedents from Washington's day, which proscribe entangling alliances with foreign states, I do not favor a policy of acquisition of new and distant territory nor the incorporation of remote interests with our own."

These words are a possible indication of the policy to be pursued by the present Democratic administration as regards the question of Hawaiian annexation. It is a point

on which opinions differ, whether all the advantages that might accrue from direct annexation cannot be practically secured by the United States without incurring the weighty responsibilities which such a step would involve.

The deposed queen also sent emissaries to Washington; but they were impotent to stay the negotiation of the treaty. On the 1st of March the Princess Kaiulani reached the United States from England, where she has of late been perfecting her education, to intercede for herself and the deposed queen. She was treated with much personal kindness; but her mission otherwise was fruitless. On the 9th of March, Liliuokalani issued a long manifesto in explanation and protest; but it had no marked effect in either country.

THE RECIPROCITY POLICY.

IT is still doubtful what the attitude of the present democratic administration in the United States will be toward the policy of reciprocity inaugurated by the 51st congress and carried out with remarkable results during President Harrison's tenure of office. Opinion on the subject among prominent men of the Democratic party is somewhat divided. In the platform adopted at the Chicago convention, the policy is denounced as a "sham." In the inaugural address of President Cleveland, on the other hand, no direct allusion is made to it. That it will be modified in some respects, there is every indication—possibly in the way of broadening it so as to make it include a wider field of countries and a larger range of commodities consumed by the American people. However, no one, Democrat or Republican, has yet ventured to suggest a reimposition of the duty on sugar, which would cost domestic consumers of that necessary of life some \$60,000,000 a year.

Among the unmistakable results which have followed the operation of the various treaties, as our readers know, have been a cheapening of the cost of two articles of prime necessity, one of which, sugar, cannot be produced in the United States in quantities sufficient to supply one-tenth of the home demand, while the other, coffee, cannot be produced at all. Further, under the continued operation of the treaties, the trade returns continue to show an increasing demand in certain countries for the products of American manufacture.

Exports to the Spanish West Indies.—Official figures relating to trade with Cuba are now obtainable.

able to January 31, 1893; but to understand their full significance, we must go back a little. It was on September 1, 1891, that the original, temporary free list took effect. During the year following, as compared with the year just preceding, exports showed an increase of nearly \$8,000,000, and this in spite of the fact that the agreement as to corn, cornmeal, and wheat, did not become operative until January 1, 1892, four months after the temporary free list took effect. It must also be remembered that it was not until July 1, 1892, that the temporary schedule was superseded by the permanent arrangement which made large additions to the free list and gave to the United States, as compared with other countries, the advantages of large reductions in the duties on certain articles. Even after July 1, 1892, some delay occurred in arranging and classifying the articles covered by the new schedule.

The figures available for the seven months ended January 31, 1893, are not complete as to the articles covered by the schedules which have been in force since July 1, 1892; but they show that the total exports of agricultural implements, books and maps, corn, wheat, flour, carriages, tram and railway cars, coal, manufactures of cotton, fruits and nuts, builders' hardware, saws and tools, steam engines and machinery not elsewhere specified, sewing machines, leather, crude and refined petroleum, provisions and dairy products, seeds and timber, lumber and other manufactures of wood, including furniture, amounted in value to \$11,129,427, this being an increase of \$3,216,691, or about 41 per cent as compared with the exports of the same articles during the seven months ended January 31, 1892, when the temporary schedule was operative, or an increase of more than 100 per cent over the exports of the same articles during the seven months ended January 31, 1891, before a reciprocity agreement was concluded. Moreover, the total value of the exports of the articles mentioned during the seven months ended January 31, 1893, was only \$790,787 less than the total value of all articles which were exported from the United States to Cuba during the twelve months ended June 30, 1891.

The recent expansion in the total export trade of the United States to the Latin-American countries is shown in the following table covering the first eleven months of 1892 as compared with the corresponding eleven months of 1891:

U. S. EXPORTS TO LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

Articles.	1891.	1892.
Agricultural implements.....	\$ 668,632	\$ 1,863,286
Corn.....	1,140,165	4,486,043
Wheat flour.....	13,140,046	14,755,764
Carriages and cars.....	2,248,843	1,240,026
Coal.....	1,062,393	2,155,862
Manufactures of cotton.....	4,115,742	4,510,419
Builders' hardware, saws and tools.....	1,484,135	1,806,271
Sewing machines.....	711,895	680,696
Steam engines and machinery.....	7,042,794	6,684,405
Fruits, nuts, hops, and seeds.....	279,767	274,515
Leather.....	58,116	49,163
Rosin, tar, pitch, and turpentine.....	543,676	679,290
Refined petroleum.....	3,123,833	3,185,249
Cottonseed oil.....	255,568	260,436
Canned, salted, or pickled, and other cured beef and tallow.....	919,480	1,032,966
Bacon.....	1,259,297	849,246
Hams.....	615,498	902,605
Fresh and pickled pork.....	1,981,888	2,188,628
Lard.....	6,306,946	3,331,685
Butter.....	707,089	768,308
Cheese.....	223,707	250,742
Refined sugar.....	392,871	429,682
Tobacco and manufactures of.....	853,502	976,394
Lumber and timber for building purposes.....	5,019,808	5,923,258
Furniture and other manufactures of wood.....	1,570,562	1,497,083
Total.....	\$56,695,644	\$62,892,008

The Reciprocity Treaty with Brazil.—The revival of commercial activity in Cuba has naturally aroused there an enthusiastic sentiment favoring a continuation of the policy under which the old restrictions of the Madrid government have been removed. If we turn to South America, on the other hand, a somewhat different picture presents itself. Under the differing economic conditions, it is, perhaps, not surprising to find that the advantages of reciprocity observable in Cuba have not been so clearly noted, nor so generally recognized, in Brazil.

There are considerable sections of the agricultural and industrial classes in Brazil who attach but little importance to the benefits of a free market in the United States for Brazilian sugar. The total annual export is only some 600,000 tons, of which the United States takes one-half. The exemption from duty, however, applies only to sugar below No. 16 Dutch standard, a restriction which the Brazilian refiners do not favor. Besides, the conclusion of the Spanish treaty, admitting sugar from Cuba and Porto Rico on the same terms as those conceded to Brazil, has been felt to diminish the special benefits secured by the latter country. Furthermore, the free American market for Brazilian coffee is not looked upon as a sufficient compensation for the exemptions and reductions accorded to United States products in Brazil, since, in any

case, Brazil has almost a monopoly of that market, and a high American tariff on Brazilian coffee would affect the consumer most of all.

Notwithstanding the increased importation into Brazil of hardware from the United States under the treaty, returns show a still greater increase in imports of English and German hardware. Freights from Europe are generally lower than from the United States, and English hardware is cheaper than American, so that the benefit of the reduction of duties on American hardware is more than counterbalanced. Some time ago a bill was introduced in the Brazilian chamber of deputies to modify the existing treaty in the way of lessening the special advantages conceded to the United States; and, although the bill was dropped, it is stated that negotiations for a revision of the convention through the Brazilian minister at Washington are contemplated.

THE SILVER CONFERENCE.

ALTHOUGH the late silver conference at Brussels adjourned without taking definite action, and even without making any definite proposal looking to an amelioration of the evils of depreciation in the value of silver as compared with gold, it was not without important results. The failure to formulate and adopt an international agreement caused some disappointment; but it must be remembered that the primary object of the conference was not the negotiation of a treaty, but the discussion of the monetary situation from the standpoints of the different nations, with a view to the exposing of evils and the suggestion of remedies. From this point of view, the conference was a success. As a result of it, the silver situation the world over is better understood than ever before, and, in particular, the confusion of ideas abroad as to the monetary preferences of the United States has been dispelled. Instead of simply appearing desirous, from purely selfish motives, to unload upon the market its vast accumulations of silver—in which light alone the United States has heretofore been regarded by the financial heads of some of the European governments—this country is now seen to be thoroughly in earnest in its desire for a *bona fide* increase in the monetary use of the white metal. There are gold and silver monometallists in the United States; but the great body of the American people desire the continued use of both gold and silver under conditions that will insure their permanent parity of values.

Another result of the conference was a demonstration of the fact that there is no hope of the nations of Europe assenting to the establishment of an international ratio or to the universal opening of their mints to the unlimited coinage of silver. At the same time, the gathering brought out evidence that the extreme monometallic ideas prevalent in Europe are undergoing some modification, and that there is a growing anxiety to see some action taken to remedy the evils of the present silver situation. In spite of the statement of Sir Rivers Wilson, one of the British delegates, that "the English faith is that of the school of monometallism pure and simple," and that "England does not admit that any other system than a single gold standard would be applicable to that country," a considerable section of the English people would not look unfavorably upon a proposition for an international arrangement for the purchase of silver and the issuing of notes against the stored bullion. Such an arrangement would not be antagonistic to the present policy of England, for the Bank of England is by law permitted to issue notes to the extent of one-quarter of its metallic reserve against silver bullion, and has long issued notes against the security of gold bullion and British consols.

The present monetary distress in India, the largest holder of silver in the world, and the depression in some of the manufacturing districts of England, *e. g.*, Lancashire, are daily forcing the matter into more serious consideration, and affecting public sentiment. An indication of this is seen in the vote taken February 28 in the British house of commons on a motion of Sir Henry Thompson, Liberal-Unionist M. P. for North Handsworth, Staffordshire, to the effect that the British government should use its influence to bring about the reassembling of the monetary conference. The vote stood 229 to 148 against the motion, Mr. Gladstone leading in the opposition; but the mere fact of a muster of 148 votes in its favor shows the presence of an important sentiment, on the side of one of the great parties at least, leaning toward a bimetallic policy.

The prospects of an international free coinage, and even of an international ratio, may still be visionary, but there is certainly an increasing willingness to consider plans for the rehabilitation of silver. Austria and Germany, although both satisfied with a gold standard, are willing to discuss common monetary action. France would prefer not to increase her already large stock of

silver, but would look favorably upon a reasonable agreement which should have the united support of Great Britain, Russia, Germany, and Austria. A similar disposition exists in Belgium, Italy, and Greece.

England practically holds the key to the situation, and it is upon her action that future movements looking to the remonetization of silver now mainly depend. However, she has intimated that she cannot take the initiative in the matter—that must be done, if at all, by the United States, under whose auspices the recent conference at Brussels was convoked. If the United States will reopen the conference with a definite proposal, there is a widespread conviction that some definite action will be taken. Should England and India join with the United States in an international agreement for the monetary use of silver at some ratio to gold, it is highly probable that Germany, Russia, France, Austria, and Italy would accede to the arrangement, in which case the action of the other nations would be of little moment.

It still remains to be seen what will be the effect of the refusal of the late United States congress to repeal the Sherman silver purchase act of 1890. As the reader knows, this act has failed in its object; and the price of silver, instead of rising or even maintaining its level, has steadily declined to the lowest point on record, the silver in the American dollar now being worth only about sixty-four cents. The majority of Republicans, and a large section of the Democratic party, are in favor of reversing the policy which throws upon the United States the main burden and risk of artificially supporting the market for silver. At the Brussels conference it was stated that in case of the powers failing to reach a definite arrangement, the Sherman law would likely be repealed. Such a step, it was thought, would have a powerful influence upon the action of other governments. The subsequent refusal of congress to repeal the law has not acted as a stimulant to quicken their activities.

Whether the conference will reassemble on May 30, the date to which it adjourned in December last, is a matter under advisement by President Cleveland at the close of the quarter. In any case, the personnel of the American delegation will be somewhat changed. Senator Allison and Congressman McCreary have resigned owing to personal and business considerations; and Senator Jones has notified the state department of his intention to do so.

The Silver Question in India.—The silver situa-

tion in India is practically unchanged. Toward the end of January, at a meeting of representatives of all the mercantile classes in Calcutta, resolutions were adopted, demanding that in view of the failure of the Brussels conference to reach any conclusion on the bimetallic issue, the Indian government should immediately close the mints to free coinage. Lord Lansdowne, the viceroy, however, replied that no action would be possible until the report of the Herschell currency commission in England to consider the question, had been submitted. The Indian currency association has decided to leave for future treatment the proposals for a change from the Indian silver standard.

THE NEW EMBASSIES.

IN the latter part of March, a transformation of more than ordinary interest was inaugurated, affecting the whole diplomatic service at Washington and the status of American diplomatic representatives abroad. Notwithstanding the important position long occupied by the United States as one of the great powers, it had been, since the early days of the republic, the traditional policy of the American government to allow to its accredited representatives at foreign courts no higher rank than that of ministers, the rank ordinarily held by the official representatives of third and fourth rate kingdoms. As a result, the United States had continued to occupy a position of inadequate dignity in its representation among nations who still attach importance to external symbols; and those who were intrusted with the charge of American interests abroad were placed in a social position essentially false. Moreover, as the rules of international etiquette require that the representatives sent to any nation shall be of exactly the same official dignity as those received from it, it followed that the important legations at Washington were deprived of honorable distinctions, which, in the eyes of Europe, they ought to have possessed.

The long delay of the United States to take such action as would secure a technical recognition of its position among the great powers, is partly explained by a persistence of mediæval ideas which associated the ambassadorial rank exclusively with personal monarchy, and partly by the widespread conviction in the United States that the recognition of such a dignity was not consonant with the characteristic simplicity of republicanism. However, even in the history of republics as such, it is worthy of

note that the above restrictions have been more than once ignored. The earliest instance is found in the action of the doges of Venice, who both accredited and received ambassadors; and, to take another notable instance from our own times, the French republic has made no change in the rank of its diplomatic representatives since the fall of the empire.

The legislature of the United States has lately recog-



HON. THOMAS F. BAYARD,
UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO GREAT
BRITAIN.

nized the incongruity of the old traditions of its diplomatic service; and, by the provisions of the last diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, the president was empowered to raise to the rank of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, the American minister accredited to any state which should previously confer a similar promotion upon its minister at Washington. The initiative in each instance lies with the foreign power.

Great Britain was the first to avail herself of these provisions, the an-

nouncement of her decision being made on March 24. Sir Julian Pauncefote, her representative, thus becomes the first foreign ambassador accredited to the United States; and, as ambassadors outrank all ministers, and outrank other ambassadors according to priority of appointment, he thus becomes the dean of the diplomatic corps, which position he will hold during the rest of his stay in Washington. Hitherto his official rank has been inferior to that of the ministers of Italy, Mexico, Holland, Turkey, Nicaragua, and Switzerland, whose terms of service have been longer than his.

Following the action which had been taken by the British government, President Cleveland, on March 30, nominated the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware, to be United States ambassador to the court of St. James—the first American to hold the rank under the new order.

THOMAS FRANCIS BAYARD was born in Wilmington, Del., October 29, 1828. His early education was received at the Flushing school. He at first contemplated a mercantile life, but afterwards turned to the study of the law, and, after three years spent in his father's office, was admitted to the bar in 1851. With the exception of 1855 and 1856, when he lived in Philadelphia, Penn., he has always practiced in Wilmington. He was appointed United States district attorney for Delaware in 1853, but resigned that office the following year. On the breaking out of the Civil War it was largely the influence of the Bayard family that kept Delaware from throwing in its lot with the Confederacy. But the family were well known upholders of the doctrine of state rights, and favored a policy of peace.

Mr. Bayard took no active part in the great struggle. It was not until 1869, four years after the close of the war, that his public career began, when he was elected to succeed his father in the United States senate. He was twice re-elected to the senate, in 1875 and in 1881.

During his career as a senator, Mr. Bayard served on various committees, including those on finance, judiciary, private claims, and revisions of the law, and was at one time chairman of the finance committee.

When the Democratic national convention of 1872 assembled in Baltimore, Senator Bayard attended as a delegate. At the convention of 1876 he was a presidential candidate. He received thirty-one votes out of 713 on the first ballot, and eleven votes on the second ballot, which gave the nomination to Mr. Tilden. In 1880, when General Hancock was chosen by the convention at Cincinnati, O., Senator Bayard received 153½ votes on the first ballot, 113 on the second, and two on the third. He was again a candidate in 1884, when Mr. Cleveland was first chosen, and received 170 votes on the first ballot, and 81½ on the second.

The strongest ties of personal friendship exist between Mr. Bayard and Mr. Cleveland, which are strengthened by an essential agreement in their views on all most important public questions. When Mr. Cleveland first assumed the presidency in March, 1885, he immediately nominated Mr. Bayard as secretary of state, and the senate promptly confirmed the appointment. Throughout that administration Mr. Bayard held the state portfolio, upholding the interests of the United States with acknowledged ability and dignity. The treaty of 1887 with Great Britain, concerning the Atlantic fisheries, known as the Bayard-Chamberlain treaty, which was negotiated toward the close of Mr. Cleveland's administration, was refused a ratification by the United States senate, which considered that the concessions made to Great Britain in the interests of Canada had been too great. Mr. Bayard has not taken a conspicuous part in political affairs since the close of Mr. Cleveland's first administration, perhaps the most important instance of his touching upon public questions being his letter written at the time of the free silver agitation, in the early part of the late campaign, in which he expressed views essentially similar to the well known views of Mr. Cleveland on the coinage question.

Three days after the announcement of Sir Julian Pauncefote's elevation in rank, the French minister at Washington, M. Patenôtre, received notification that a

similar promotion had been awarded him. Senator Eustis, of Louisiana, had been named by Mr. Cleveland as minister to France to succeed Mr. Coolidge, but, in accordance with the step taken by the French government, President Cleveland raised his rank, making him the first ambassador of the United States to Paris.

JAMES BIDDLE EUSTIS was born in New Orleans, La., of New England stock, August 27, 1834. He received a classical education; was graduated in law at Harvard University in 1854; admitted to the bar in 1856; and practiced in his native city until the beginning of the Civil War. He allied himself with the Confederacy, and served as judge-advocate on the staffs of Generals Magruder and Joseph E. Johnston until the close of the war. He was active in behalf of his state during the reconstruction period, serving two terms in the state legislature and four years in the state senate; and he was on the committee sent to Washington to confer with President Johnson. In 1876 he was elected United States senator, but was not given his seat until December, 1877. He retired in 1879, and was professor of civil law in the University of Louisiana from that time until 1884, and then served a full term in the United States senate, becoming an efficient member of the committee on foreign affairs, and making a special study of the diplomatic relations of the United States.

It is announced that Italy will follow the example of England and France; and it is more than probable that ere long the legations of Germany, Russia, Austria, Spain, and Mexico will also be raised to embassies. A complete readjustment of the relations within the diplomatic corps has thus begun. The importance of the post at Washington is increased. And, although there is to be no immediate change in the duties, powers, and salaries of the United States representatives abroad, important changes will be noted in their social dignity, and in the feelings with which their desirable posts will hereafter be sought.

THE RUSSIAN EXTRADITION TREATY.

IT is the proud boast of the United States that it offers an asylum to the politically oppressed of every nation, and that the person of a political refugee under the Stars and Stripes is inviolable. This fact invests with peculiar interest the present widespread agitation against the extradition treaty with Russia, which was ratified by the United States senate early in February last. The hostile criticism which this convention has aroused comes not alone from Russian exiles on American soil, nor from people who are radicals in opinion and sympathy. The membership of the Society of American Friends of Russian Freedom embraces such well known names as Mrs. Julia

Ward Howe, Mr. Edwin D. Mead, Mr. Francis J. Garrison, and others; and over their signatures has appeared a spirited protest against what is regarded as the first stroke against the liberty of those who flee to America to escape political persecution. A petition for additional signatures is also being circulated, signed by Richard Watson Gilder, Charles Frederick Adams, William Lloyd Garrison, Jesse Seligman, Thomas A. Edison, Henry M. Flagler, William R. Grace, William D. Howells, Morris K. Jessup, Charles Scribner, Herbert L. Osgood, and many others.

It is true that up to the end of March, the full text of the treaty, then pending exchange of ratifications, had, in accordance with diplomatic usage, not been made public; and there seems to be some difference of opinion as to the significance of its provisions, it being reported at the state department in Washington that the extreme hostility excited is founded on misapprehension.

The opponents of the treaty base their criticisms upon its articles which are said to render subject to possible extradition persons who may have been guilty of none but purely political offenses. It is pointed out that in Russia trials are secret, and political offenders might be sent for on criminal charges without the public ever learning the result of proceedings. The case is cited of a young student at the University of Kieff, who was charged with attempted assassination of the czar, found guilty, and hanged, merely because a pamphlet advocating representative government for Russia had been found in his possession. Once within the grasp of the Russian police, a refugee, whether innocent or guilty, would find the fact of his having once reached America of little avail to him. In the nature of judicial procedure in Russia, the enforcement of the treaty provisions in his case, no matter what those provisions might be, would be impossible.

It is now nearly seven years since the treaty was first negotiated by Secretary Bayard and the Russian minister at Washington, and sent to the senate by President Cleveland. Its alleged insufficient protection to political refugees was the cause of its failure at that time to satisfy a majority of the senators. It was recently taken from the calendar of the senate by Secretary Foster, who secured the consent of the Russian government to an amendment, which sought, to some extent, to define "political crimes" by taking out of that category the attempted murder of the ruler of either country or any member of his family, so that persons guilty of attempting to assassinate the czar

or members of the imperial family might be extradited regardless of their motives. The language of the amendment is said to be identical with that found in the extradition treaty between the United States and Belgium, which declares:

"The provisions of this convention shall not be applicable to persons guilty of any political offense or crime, or to one connected with such a crime or offense; and an attempt against the life of the head of a foreign government, or against that of any member of his family, when such attempt comprises the act either of murder or assassination or of poisoning, shall not be considered a political offense, or an act connected with such an attempt."

Forgery of any government paper or document, as, for example, a passport, without which no political suspect can leave Russia, is also said to be an extraditable offense under the treaty—a provision which its critics declare makes it a veritable drag-net with which Russia can pull back within her boundaries almost every escaped refugee. Under any circumstances, whatever may be its terms, an extradition treaty with the government of Alexander III. is declared to be unsafe, it being inevitable that in many instances the sacred right of asylum for political offenders will be denied to Russian refugees.

Whether these fears are exaggerated can be known only in the full light of a knowledge of the clauses of the treaty.

THE FRENCH EXTRADITION TREATY.

IT will be remembered that during the Hon. Whitelaw Reid's tenure of office as American minister to France, he was instrumental in effecting the conclusion of two important conventions between the United States and that country. The reciprocity treaty, signed by President Carnot on March 15, 1892, was immediately ratified under an administration noted for its identification with the policy which that instrument embodied; but the extradition treaty, also negotiated by Mr. Reid, failed to receive the support of the senate.

Under Secretary Foster, negotiations were successfully revived, and a new convention was ratified in February last. The few changes from the provisions of the treaty as negotiated by Mr. Reid, were, it is said, departures from definite instructions of the state department which had limited his freedom in the matter.

The old French extradition treaty of 1844, negotiated by Secretary of State A. P. Upshur and M. Pageot, the French minister at Washington, is now superseded by an

instrument which does not add very largely to the list of extraditable offenses, but is much clearer in its definitions of particular crimes. One notable feature of the new treaty is the unusually low minimum amount of money for the embezzlement of which it says that a person may be extradited—\$200, or 1,000 francs.

THE SWEDISH EXTRADITION TREATY.

ON January 14, a new extradition treaty between the United States and Sweden was signed. Two weeks later, the convention was sent to the United States senate, which ratified it; and, on March 18, Secretary of State Gresham and Mr. J. A. W. Grip, the Swedish minister, exchanged ratifications at the state department in Washington, the treaty going into force thirty days thereafter.

The old convention of 1860 has thus given way to an arrangement better suited to later and changed conditions, the terms of which are practically along the same lines as those followed in the extradition treaties recently concluded with Great Britain and France.

THE CHILIAN INDEMNITY.

IT seems that the anxiety felt at the beginning of the year over the prospect of lengthened delay in the distribution of the \$75,000 granted by Chili as an indemnity for the outrage of October 16, 1891, upon the sailors of the *Baltimore*, was not well founded; for, on January 3 last, Secretary Tracy appointed Captain Schley, Lieutenant Seabury, and Surgeon Stitt, who were attached to the *Baltimore* at the time of the unfortunate incident in Valparaiso, a committee to inquire carefully into the circumstances of the case, and to make recommendations as to the distribution of the money. This committee reported January 23, recommending, it is said, a division of the fund about equally between the families of Riggins and Turnbull, who were killed, and those who sustained bodily injury.

THE MEVS INCIDENT.

THE feeling in Hayti, which is said to be not so friendly toward the United States as it is toward England, France, or Germany, has lately been somewhat strained as a result of what is known as "the Mevs incident." It appears that in January last, Mr. Frederick Mevs, of Newark, N. J., an American citizen employed in Hayti as a salesman for the mercantile house of Green, Knaebel &

Co., of Boston, Mass., was arrested in Port-au-Prince, and thrown into prison on the charge of smuggling, his arrest being ordered by one Eugène La Victoire, an aide-de-camp to President Hyppolite. Notwithstanding the fact that the Haytian statutes insure to prisoners a hearing within forty-eight hours, and that witnesses were present at the time of the arrest, who offered to prove the innocence of Mr. Mevs on the spot, he was detained in prison without a hearing for twenty days. When the evidence was finally looked into, the assistant attorney-general admitted that the charge of smuggling was unfounded.

While Mr. Mevs was in prison, the matter was brought to the attention of the United States government. The imprisonment of an American citizen contrary to law is looked upon as a serious offense; and Mr. Durham, United States minister to Hayti, was accordingly dispatched on the man-of-war *Atlanta*, to obtain the release of the prisoner, as well as some explanation of the failure to give him a hearing as provided by law. Mr. Durham has also been instructed to make a demand upon the Haytian government for damages in behalf of Mr. Mevs, but no specified sum, so far as reported, has yet been named. Mr. Mevs, in his own behalf, has in the meantime instituted a legal suit for damages to the amount of \$20,000.

THE FRANCO-CANADIAN TREATY.

ON February 6, there was signed at Paris a commercial treaty, based on reciprocal concessions, between France and England, regarding French trade with Canada. The negotiations had been carried on by Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian high commissioner at London, who acted as the representative of the Dominion, and Lord Dufferin, the British ambassador to France. It is not yet possible to learn fully the conditions existent at the time the treaty was signed, and press reports are somewhat conflicting; but it would seem that the authorities at Ottawa were not fully acquainted with the significance of the treaty when Lord Dufferin and Sir Charles Tupper agreed to it.

The treaty was dispatched to Ottawa on the day it was signed. It was not until March 13, more than a month afterward, that any intimation was given of the policy of the Dominion government toward the convention. The announcement then made by the Hon. G. E. Foster, minister of finance, that he was not prepared at present to ask

parliament to ratify the treaty, because there were some points in the draft that required further consideration, caused considerable surprise across the Atlantic, not unmingled with resentment.

It is admitted that the treaty, as it stands, has features that commend it to favor. It secures to Canada tariff concessions which England, with no concessions to give in return, is denied. Its proposed reductions in the duties on exported Canadian lumber would greatly benefit the maritime provinces, for, under the maximum rate levied as a result of the recently enacted tariff law of France, the number of vessels employed in carrying Canadian lumber to France fell from thirty-eight in 1891 to seventeen in 1892, the aggregate tonnage at the same time declining from 25,640 tons to 10,775 tons. On the other hand, it is pointed out, there are objections which more than counterbalance these advantages. One of these concerns the most-favored-nation clause. As admitted into the treaty by the commissioners, this is of the nature of a general provision according to France most-favored-nation treatment for *all* articles such as might be accorded to other countries, whereas it was the intention of the Dominion authorities to grant such treatment only in relation to *special* articles to be mentioned in the treaty. Moreover, the reductions conceded by France do not seem adequate as a compensation for the Canadian concessions. When present and past tariff rates are compared, it is found that France will be able to sell to Canada under a tariff lower than that to which she has been accustomed during the past decade; whereas, even with the advantages of the treaty, the imposts upon Canadian goods sent to France will be higher than those prevailing before the enactment of the French tariff law. Another objection is found in the fact that many of the French concessions are in respect to articles of which Canada exports but little, if any at all, such as condensed milk, fresh water eels, furniture, and some other things; while the concessions required of Canada are upon articles which France has always exported to Canadian markets. One of the most important concessions to Canada, providing that Canadian wooden ships shall be admitted to French ports at the minimum tariff, has been entirely nullified by a French law giving increased bounties to ships of French construction. But perhaps the greatest objection to the treaty, from the Canadian point of view, is that it commits the Canadians to an arrangement requiring them, in

order to reap the benefit of any of the concessions, to export their goods from a Canadian port directly to a French port and therefore, practically, by French liners. Shipment by way of New York or English ports will call into operation the higher duties. French imports, on the other hand, may enter Canada by any route.

The treaty was framed subject to ratification by the Canadian parliament, and, in pursuing the cautious policy

of deferring final action on it until its full bearings have had due consideration, the Dominion government has merely exercised its normal privilege. Its conservative attitude is not necessarily either a mark of disrespect to France, or of failure to appreciate the able efforts of the British commissioners.



THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN.
BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE.

When Mr. Foster's decision was first published, it is said that the French government contemplated abandoning the treaty; but, in deference to a request from the British authorities that no action should be taken

at present, the difficulty has been bridged over until the next session of parliament, when the treaty, with possible modifications, will be submitted as a government measure.

In the opinion of M. Laurier, the leader of the Canadian opposition, the incident shows that Canada ought to have the right to negotiate her own commercial treaties.

CANADA AND THE M'KINLEY TARIFF.

THE United States has in the past afforded to Canada a large market for barley, malt, beans, hay, potatoes, cattle, horses, sheep, and eggs. Under the operation of the McKinley tariff law, some important changes are noticeable in the volume of this trade.

Barley has been the principal cereal export, the soil and climate of central Ontario being especially suited to its growth. Its price has fallen of late, but its production has increased. In 1886-87, the export to the United States was 9,437,000 bushels at 55 cents; in 1889-90, the last low tariff year, 9,939,000 bushels at 50 cents; in 1891-92, it was only 2,721,168 bushels, at 49 cents. As a partial offset to this remarkable decline in volume and value, the exports to Great Britain have increased. Up to 1890 they had never exceeded a few thousand bushels per annum; but in that year they rose to 132,000 bushels; and in 1891-92, amounted to 2,439,959 bushels. Altogether, the barley export trade represents a decline in two years of about \$2,000,000.

The export trade in malt has been practically stopped. Some 306,000 bushels were sent to the United States in 1878: 182,000 in 1887; 258,000 in 1889; but only 25 bushels in 1892, worth \$20.

In spite of the higher duty, the export of beans to the United States has increased. In 1889, it was 302,000 bushels; and in 1892, 313,000.

As to exports of hay, which is grown in the largest quantities in the province of Quebec, the returns for the last low tariff year and the first full year under the McKinley tariff law, show a falling off of 34,000 tons, representing a decline of \$300,000 in trade, there being no practical increase in the export to Great Britain.

As to potatoes, which are exported chiefly from the maritime provinces, the exports in 1887, amounted to 1,276,809 bushels; in 1889, 717,668; in 1890, 1,053,230; in 1891, a phenomenal year, 3,326,546; but in 1892, only 135,324 bushels. In 1891, the price reached 44 cents a bushel. In 1892, it had fallen to 31 cents. Compared with 1889-90, when the price was very low (not over 28 cents), the exports of 1891-92 show a falling off of 917,906 bushels, and a decline in value of \$267,029.

The exports of Canadian horses to the United States were largest in 1887, when they reached 18,225 animals, valued at \$2,214,338, the average price being \$121. In 1889-90, the last low tariff year, the number exported was 16,118, of the value of \$1,887,095. In 1891-92 the figures were 9,261 horses, worth \$1,094,461, a drop of 6,851 in number, and of \$793,434 in value, which the increased demand of Great Britain has not counterbalanced, since it represents an increase in value of only \$197,000, 1,369 horses being exported in 1891-92, against 125 in 1889-90.

The export of Canadian cattle to the United States has almost ceased; but a tendency in this direction was noticed even before the enactment of the McKinley act. Some 45,765 cattle, valued at \$887,756, were exported in 1887; in 1888, 37,360, valued at \$488,266; and in 1889-90, the figures had fallen to 7,840 cattle, worth \$104,623. In 1891-92 there was a sudden decline to 551 cattle, valued at \$21,327. Exports to Great Britain, however, rose from 66,965 cattle, valued at \$6,565,315, in 1889-90, to 101,426 cattle, valued at \$7,481,613, in 1891-92.

Exports of sheep to the United States have increased in both quantity and price in spite of the McKinley tariff law. The traffic reached its largest dimensions in 1887, when the exports were 363,046 sheep, valued at \$974,482. In 1889-90, the figures had fallen to 251,640 head, worth \$761,565. There was an increase in 1891-92 to 290,074 head, valued at \$1,073,200. On the other hand the British demand has declined. From 57,006 sheep, worth \$486,000, in 1889-90, exports fell in 1891-92 to 32,569 sheep, valued at \$288,145.

There has been a great decline within two years in the export trade in eggs. It was largest in 1887, when 14,011,017 dozens, valued at \$2,156,725, were sent across the line. In 1889-90, the figures were 12,825,735 dozens, worth \$1,793,104; but in 1891-92, they fell to 3,918,015 dozens, valued at \$494,000, the price during the same time declining from 14 cents to 12½ cents a dozen. A considerable export to Great Britain has been developed.

Altogether the export trade in the above articles to the United States, comparing 1892 with 1890, shows a total decline in value of \$6,117,755, which increased exports to Great Britain have counterbalanced to the extent of \$4,447,907. With this increase must also be considered the increased exports in some articles to the United States, such as sheep, oats, and cheese, the last named amounting to \$33,133 more in 1892 than in 1890. It must also be kept in view that prices have generally fallen. Not only has the market for staple farm products been largely changed in location, but the difficulty is aggravated by a general decline in prices.

Canada's aggregate exports to the United States in 1892, were \$33,830,696; imports from the United States, \$53,137,572. Of these total imports, \$23,632,022 came in free of duty. On the dutiable imports of \$29,505,550, a customs revenue was raised amounting to \$7,800,000. Upon what classes of the Canadian community the incid-

ence of this taxation falls, is a question as to which opinions greatly differ. Duties to the amount of \$9,000,000 were levied on British goods during the same year.

THE CONSULAR SEALING PRIVILEGE.

ON February 2, President Harrison sent to the United States congress a special message recommending a revision of the statutes relating to the transportation of merchandise between the United States and Canada, and dealing particularly with what is known as the consular sealing privilege.

Under article 29 of the treaty of Washington, free transit in bond was permitted to merchandise of both the United States and Canada over the railway lines cutting the frontiers of the two countries; and, during the last few years, the volume of this international transportation business has greatly increased. Goods, for example, upon arrival at Vancouver or Montreal, are placed on cars which are sealed by United States officials. Thence, without payment of duty, they are taken to the American border and across to their destination, wherever that may be. The system, President Harrison thinks, is not consistent with the safety of the American revenue. The mere inspection of the lock or seal, without verification of the contents of the car, does not give adequate protection against the surreptitious introduction into the car of dutiable articles. He does not state that frauds have actually been committed, or that the government regulations have not been enforced; but looks upon the system as needing revision. His investigations have led him to the following conclusions: that article 29 of the treaty of Washington was virtually abrogated in 1873, when articles 18 to 25 and article 30 were terminated; that there is no law in force to execute it even if it has not been abrogated; and that, even when in force, it imposed no obligation upon either the United States or Canada to refrain from an inspection of all goods arriving at their respective borders.

The whole question has passed to the consideration of the administration of President Cleveland. Should the consular sealing privilege be withdrawn, goods in bond may still be carried; but the customs entry will have to be made at a border port instead of at the port of destination. A system of warehousing, examining, and payment of duties, will have to be established at points which may be far distant from the place of business of the consignee.

GENERAL EUROPEAN SITUATION.

THE month of January witnessed a remarkable change in the relations long existing between the court of St. Petersburg and the courts of Vienna and Berlin, the effect of which is not yet dispelled. It amounts practically to a *rapprochement*, which, in the opinion of many, makes the chances of a general war in the near future less than they have been at any time during the past ten years. The prospect of a complete understanding between Russia and France is what, for some years, has caused the greatest anxiety to the powers of the Triple Alliance and those other European states whose sympathies favor a peaceful maintenance of the *status quo*. Several things, however, have worked against the complete establishment of a Franco-Russian understanding—the natural antipathy of the czar to alliances with republics, the spectacle of the Panama intrigues, and the more recent French journalistic attacks upon M. Mohrenheim, the Russian ambassador at Paris, who is accused of implication in the Panama briberies—and its formal establishment is now thought to be indefinitely postponed.

On the occasion of the recent visit of the czarowitch to Vienna, the Austrian emperor showed him the warmest hospitality; and, when the Russian heir apparent visited Berlin, to attend the nuptials of the Princess Margaret of Prussia and Prince Frederick Carl of Hesse (Jan. 25), the German emperor showered every honor on his guest, and even went so far as to speak publicly of the times when Russian and Prussian troops shed their blood together as allies on the battlefield. The cordial character of these royal meetings is universally interpreted as a demonstration in the interests of European peace; and it may be presumed that, in face of the recent speeches of Count von Caprivi on the need of passing the German army bill, and in face of the growing turbulence of public opinion in France, the Russian emperor is not at all averse to letting the public know that he is in no hurry for war. Another indication of the present stability of peace is found in the recovery in the price of French three per cent *rentes*. That security had fallen heavily; and the recent withdrawals from the savings banks of France have shown that the masses of the French people favor peace.

The "inevitable" conflict, it is generally thought, is only deferred. The warlike preparations and counter-pre-

parations continue. The command of the Russian border guards along the German and Austrian frontiers has been transferred from the finance to the war ministry; and these forces are to be increased from 400,000 to 435,000 men, while new regiments have been ordered from the Caucasus, which, before the fall of 1893, will swell the forces along the Austrian and German borders to 450,000 men, or almost as many as Germany has in her standing army. In this way Russia answers the German and Austrian proposals for increased effectiveness in their forces through the introduction of the two-year service term. Austria's project to introduce generally the two-year term, and thus increase her standing army to 324,000 men, has been postponed for the present; but changes with a view to enlarged effectiveness are still contemplated, including a reorganization of the landwehr on the two-year system, an addition to the number of men in the infantry regiments, and the creation of new batteries of artillery.

The most important of recent official utterances on the general European situation was made on January 11 by Chancellor von Caprivi at a meeting of the reichstag committee of twenty-eight, appointed to consider the German army bill. He said:

"The Triple Alliance has no other object than the maintenance of the *status quo*; the same, unfortunately, can hardly be said of France and Russia. The former country is at the present moment in a dangerous state of ferment. No man of action or of commanding authority has yet shown himself, otherwise events might well lead to a dictatorship, and a dictatorship would make for war. Russia is a growing power, and within measurable distance of becoming the most powerful military state on the continent. There is no hostility between the sovereigns of Germany and Russia, none between the governments of the two countries; but public opinion is seriously estranged. The historical traditions of Russia urge her ever onward towards the Dardanelles, chiefly for military reasons. Her policy reckons with long periods of time; but it never loses sight of the goal towards which it tends. The Austro-German alliance has produced in certain Russian circles a feeling which finds expression in the saying that the road to Constantinople no longer lies over Vienna, but through the Brandenburg gate. This we are bound to bear in mind. The guiding principle of our foreign policy is and must be the preservation of Austria-Hungary in the full possession of her status of a great European power. We cannot sacrifice Austria to gain temporary concessions from Russia. In these circumstances, we must be prepared for a war with two fronts. We do not know what engagements exist between France and Russia; but, in all probability, arrangements have at least been made in view of military operations both by land and by water. Nor must we omit Denmark from our calculations, notwithstanding the personal friendliness of King Christian."

The chancellor expressed the hope that the Triple Alliance would be renewed again, but could give no definite assurances. The object of the Italian alliance, he said, was to cover the southwestern frontier of Austria; and, although the efficiency of the Italian and Austro-Hungarian armies was recognized, neither of them was free from certain organic weaknesses. The same was to be said of the German army, the reserves being hardly up to the standard of the French and Russian reserves, which are made up of younger men. As to numbers, the chancellor went on to show that, in case of conflict, Germany, with her allies, would be in a serious state of inferiority, while she would be the first object of attack as the strongest of the allied powers. As regards naval operations, Germany could cope with Russia in the Baltic; but she would also have to face a French fleet there, while Denmark would be in a condition of practical vassalage to the Franco-Russian alliance. In the Mediterranean, the effectual resistance of Italy to France would depend on the problematical co-operation of an English fleet.

In these circumstances, the chancellor argued that an offensive campaign, rather than a defensive one, would be the most profitable in case of hostilities; and, that immediate and decisive blows might be struck, he pressed for the adoption, without modification, of the army bill.

The effect of this speech throughout Europe was notable. It made an unfavorable impression at St. Petersburg, which the subsequent visit of the czarowitch to Berlin was in some measure designed to counteract. It increased the suspicion abroad that Italy's position in the Triple Alliance was not so satisfactory as it might be, which suspicion has not been lessened by the criticisms in the Italian chamber on the Ultramontane demonstrations in Vienna at the time of the recent Papal jubilee. In Denmark, it called forth from Baron de Reedtz-Thott, foreign minister in the folkething, a categorical denial that the Copenhagen government was coquetting with France and Russia. On the contrary, one of the chief objects of the Danish policy was to maintain absolute neutrality. "Should a small country like ours," the baron said, "foolishly take part in any great European controversies, it could only serve as a plaything for the great powers." In Vienna and Budapesth, on the other hand, the German chancellor's remarks were hailed with delight.

On several occasions since, Count von Caprivi has followed them up with other remarks showing how vital the

German government regards the passing of the army bill in order to prevent further prolonging of a situation which may jeopardize the maintenance of Germany's position.

The international relations of the Vatican continue practically unchanged. Overtures from Germany for closer relations still continue to be made; but His Holiness declines to interfere with the course of the German Center party. He decorated the envoy sent to convey to him the emperor's congratulations on the occasion of the episcopal jubilee; but the mission had no political effect; nor is it expected that the visit of William II. to Rome, to attend the silver wedding of King Humbert and Queen Marguerite (April 22), will have any important political bearing. The struggle of the clerical party in Hungary against the proposed reforms in the laws of marriage and registration of births, still continues, but has been ineffectual in awakening an anti-Italian or an anti-Triple Alliance sentiment. Some resentment was aroused in Italy in February, as a result of a demonstration in Vienna, already referred to, by the Ultramontane party, in favor of the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope; but this was subsequently allayed by the appointment of the Archduke Renier to represent Francis Joseph at the silver wedding of the Italian royal couple. It is announced that the Pope will grant no audiences to royal personages of the Roman Catholic faith who may attend the wedding.

In February, the betrothal of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria to Princess Marie Louise of Bourbon, daughter of the duke of Parma of Schwarzenau, in lower Austria, and therefore a near relative of the House of Hapsburg, was announced, causing great satisfaction at Vienna, but being received with evidence of disfavor at St. Petersburg, as tending to strengthen the ties that bind Bulgaria to Austria and the Triple Alliance. The Bulgarians themselves look upon the marriage, to take place April 10, as a pledge for their future prosperity.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

ONE more proof has been given of the unswerving determination of Great Britain to maintain in Egypt the fabric of administration built up under her guidance there during the past eleven years, and to continue, without interruption, in what she has undertaken to do, namely, to construct an administrative and judicial system which shall be a guarantee for the future welfare of the country.

In this work Great Britain has, outside of France, the general sympathy of the powers. Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy have supported her policy; Russia has looked on with apparent indifference; the sultan, in regular receipt of his tribute from Cairo, has done nothing more than "protest;" and even in France the substantial interests of the bondholders, who have profited by the English reforms, have weighed against any agitation which has threatened to do more than exhaust itself in words.

About the middle of January last, the young Khedive Abbas II., dealt a blow at British influence in Egypt by assuming authority to adjust his cabinet without consulting the British consul-general, Lord Cromer. He summarily dismissed his premier and ministers of finance and justice, who had always given steady support to the British reforms, and appointed in their stead men conspicuous for their resistance to those reforms. The khedive's plea for dismissing Mustapha Pasha Fehmy, his premier, was based on the ill-health of that official, although he was at the time convalescent. Fakhri Pasha, whom Abbas called to the premiership, was minister of justice in the Riaz cabinet, which came to an end in 1891, and in the subsequent ministry of Mustapha Pasha, February until December of that year, but was dismissed for his obstinate opposition to the reform of the judicial administration. His appointment, taken in connection with that of Mazloum Pasha, the new minister of justice, was a serious blow at the judicial reforms now being carried out under British supervision.

The crisis, however, was short-lived. Lord Cromer referred the matter to London; a meeting of the cabinet was summoned, and sanction given to an ultimatum, proposed by Lord Rosebery, to be sent to the khedive. He was given twenty-four hours in which to decide whether he would dismiss his anti-English ministers. The implied alternative was deposition.

In taking this stand Great Britain was simply following the policy outlined by Lord Granville in 1884. Writing to Sir Evelyn Baring (now Lord Cromer), Lord Granville said:

"I hardly need point out, that, in important questions where the administration and safety of Egypt are at stake, it is indispensable that her majesty's government should, so long as the provisional occupation of the country by English troops continues, be assured that the advice which, after full consideration of the views of the Egyptian government, they may feel it their duty to tender to the khedive, should be followed. It should be made clear to the Egyptian ministers and governors of provinces, that the responsibility which, for the

time, rests on England, obliges her majesty's government to insist on the adoption of the policy which they recommend, and that it will be necessary that those ministers and governors who do not follow this course should cease to hold their offices."

On January 18 last, when Lord Cromer presented himself at the Abdin palace to learn the khedive's decision, Abbas expressed regret that his action had given offense, announced the unconditional revocation of Fakhri Pasha's appointment, and declared it his desire to work in harmony with the English government. For the future he promised to follow willingly the advice of the British consul-general so long as the British occupation might endure. In response to the khedive's request that he might be spared the humiliation of taking back a prime minister whom he had just dismissed, Lord Cromer did not insist on the reinstatement of Mustapha Pasha Fehmy, but assented to the nomination of Riaz Pasha as premier. Our readers may remember that Riaz Pasha was compelled to resign the premiership in May, 1891, owing to his opposition to the schemes of judicial reform elaborated by Mr. Justice Scott. In financial matters he is said, however, to be a purist and an economist of a type rarely found in the East.

There are rumors that the khedive's attempted *coup d'état* was due to Turkish and French intrigue; but they are not confirmed. A direct result of the attempt was the spread of excitement among the natives, which still continues in the districts remote from Cairo. It is true that many of the moderate and intelligent fellahs, recognizing the benefits they now enjoy as the result of the English occupation, supported the British position; but some of the higher officials and a large section of the natives took sides with the khedive against what they regarded as infidel dictation. In order to insure tranquillity, the British government decided to slightly reinforce its army of occupation; and this all the more readily, because that army had been allowed to fall below its ordinary strength, and numbered only about 3,400 men in command of Major-General Forestier Walker. The whole Egyptian army, however, ever since its reorganization was begun under English supervision in the fall of 1882, has been under the control of a British general officer, with the title of sirdar, General F. W. Kitchener being the present holder of that title. Sixty English officers hold commands among the 19,000 native troops. During the recent crisis the British government had reliable assurances that the loyalty of the

native army was unaffected, and, for this reason, limited the reinforcements for the army of occupation to 1,000 men; but arrangements were made to draft 10,000 men on three days' notice from the garrisons in Malta, Cyprus, and India. The Marquis of Dufferin, British ambassador at Paris, officially assured the French government that the increase in the British forces indicated no change in British policy.

The arrival of these extra forces has averted all danger of an immediate fanatical outbreak; but the outlook is somewhat uncertain. The conservative, anti-European disposition of Riaz Pasha will hardly lead him to strengthen the position and influence of those officials appointed to promote English institutions, and the premier is already reported to have shown a tendency to check the progress of reforms. Moreover, the enthusiasm displayed by the natives during the khedive's recent tour through upper Egypt has not had a reassuring effect upon the English residents in Cairo.

It is worthy of note here that M. Waddington, since 1883 French ambassador at London, who has recently resigned his post, was tendered a farewell dinner at the Mansion House, a compliment never paid to any other diplomatist on occasion of his departure, except United States Minister Phelps. By his tact, experience, and thorough knowledge of the points at issue between France and England, M. Waddington had done much to preserve the amenities of diplomatic intercourse between the two countries.

LORD CROMER, who before his election last year to the peerage, had been known as Sir Evelyn Baring, is a scion of the great family of bankers, and has proved himself, during the past nine years, one of the strongest diplomatists to whom British interests in foreign lands have ever been intrusted. In face of open opposition and secret intrigue, he has maintained British supremacy in Egypt unbroken.

Lord Cromer is now about 53 years of age. He received his education at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, Eng., and entered the royal artillery on being graduated. In 1872, shortly after he had attained the rank of captain, he became private secretary to his cousin the Earl of Northbrook, Viceroy of India, during whose term of office he exercised such an important influence over the administration of British interests in India that he became known by the name of "Vice-Viceroy." On returning to England, Captain Baring was appointed a delegate on the international commission newly formed for the regulation of the Egyptian debt, and displayed great ability in mastering the intricacies of that important financial problem. He took a leading part in the investigations of the international committee of inquiry, whose revelations resulted in the deposition of the Khedive Ismail. He was now made one of the two comptrollers-

general of Egyptian finances, his colleague being the Frenchman, M. De Blignieres.

Not long before the rebellion of Arabi Pasha in 1882, Evelyn Baring, now Major Baring, was made minister of finance of India, and gave place in Egypt to Sir Auckland Colvin, an Anglo-Indian official. It was not until after the occupation of Cairo by the British troops under Lord Wolseley, that Major Baring, who had in the meantime become Sir Evelyn, was summoned from India to occupy the position he still holds, in which, by his tact, vigor, and administrative power, he is practically the ruler of Egypt.

The influence of his administration is not difficult to trace. The financial situation is considered to be on a sound basis, the bonds of the Egyptian government, which were at 45 in 1883, being now at 98, or even above par; taxation has been reduced; the use of the lash to force labor has been abolished; justice, formerly administered at the caprice of the pasha, is now meted out according to a regular legalized code, and slave traffic has been stopped. It was for his promptness in preventing the omission of important clauses in the Sultan's firman appointing the present khedive, Abbas II., in April, 1892, that Sir Evelyn Baring was rewarded with a seat in the house of lords.

THE EASTERN SITUATION.

IN the early part of March, the rumors for some time current as to the improbability of the proposed conference at Jellalabad between the ameer of Afghanistan and Lord Roberts, late commander of the British forces in India, were confirmed. The ameer wrote to Lord Lansdowne, the viceroy, that, owing to the Hazara revolt, and his own recent severe illness, he could not fix a time at which to confer with Lord Roberts regarding the trouble with the tribes on the Indian frontier. As far as Afghan policy was concerned, he intimated that he claimed for himself the right to deal with the tribes without outside interference; and that the arming of the Afghans was no direct menace to England or Russia but a strengthening of his own position against attack from either side. He professed special friendship for England and readiness to co-operate with her in any feasible plans for protecting her northwestern frontier. As to the boundary question in the Kuram valley, whither the British some time ago sent troops to help the ameer against insurgents, he agreed to leave that for future settlement. The British troops have accordingly been withdrawn.

The Afghan question is thus for the moment in abeyance. At the end of March Lord Roberts had made preparations for leaving India. At a farewell banquet in Calcutta, he dwelt upon the present efficiency of the Indian army, which, he said, had never been greater, and the value of the Indian frontier defenses. The latter, he

said, had secured the frontier arsenals and the main line of communication to the rear, and would afford an advance basis for a field army in case of active operations, besides having a good moral effect as evidence of the British determination to protect Afghanistan against foreign aggression.

In view of the disturbances in Chitral toward the close of 1892, and the subsequent unsettled state of that important strategic part of the frontier, the British occupied Chilas, beyond Gilghit, with the intention of holding it permanently against the possibility of Russian encroachments. This offended the mountain tribes, who made a fierce attack upon the British garrison, but were repulsed with a loss of over 150 men. This was followed by an aggressive movement on the part of the British, who stormed and carried the most important intrenched villages of the tribesmen. The latter submitted to British authority early in March; and the result of the struggle has strengthened the British position at what was considered one of its weakest points. In the campaign, the British lost twenty-three killed, including Major Daniell, of the First Punjab infantry.

Russian Annexation of Bokhara.—The khanate of Bokhara has recently been completely absorbed into the Russian empire. The ameer of Bokhara recently visited St. Petersburg, with the result that it was arranged to "introduce a Russian customs frontier between Bokhara and Afghanistan," thus virtually extending the Russian dominions to the borders of the latter country, and bringing Russia and Great Britain into closer proximity in central Asia. It is said that the ameer of Bokhara has been conveyed, practically a prisoner, to the Crimea, whence he will not be allowed to return to his dominions. For the loss of the latter, he is to receive an annual stipend in addition to a large lump sum of money. His kingdom is now being deliberately taken possession of by the Muscovite authorities. The annexation of Bokhara was virtually accomplished years ago. It was in accordance with the ambitious designs of the shrewd Colonel Alikhanoff, of the Russian army, that Russia seized upon Merv, at one side of Bokhara, and Samarcand at the other, and connected the two by a railroad running straight through the khanate. From that time the Russian sway over Bokhara was virtually complete; but it is only now that formal arrangements expressly recognize it.

The Pamir Question Opened Again.—With the opening of spring, the dispute between China and Russia over the much contested region of the Pamirs begins afresh. Owing to the successive advances made by Russia in various directions, largely at China's expense, the latter has come to look upon the former as a real enemy. She looks with suspicion upon the "scientific" expeditions of Russia into Thibet; realizes the danger of Russian encroachment upon Manchuria; sees the Russian shadow overhanging Korea; is aware that the Trans-Siberian railway will enable Russia to pour troops into China at any point along 3,500 miles of continuous border; and feels that it is Russia who threatens her frontiers in Chinese Turkestan and on the Pamir plateau.

The Muscovite aggressions in the last named region have caused great irritation at Peking. In order to keep an eye on the Russian movements, China has recently sent a special expedition to connect the district, through Cashgar, with the Chinese telegraph system. It is also announced that Russian troops have been ordered to reinforce those left in winter quarters in the district, who have suffered terribly from the severity of the past winter. Serious complications may yet arise from the claims of the rival powers.

ITALY AND BRAZIL.

OUR readers will remember that on July 3, 1892, during the epidemic of yellow fever at Santos, some Italian sailors were maltreated by the Brazilian police at that port. The incident has proved more serious than was at first imagined. The Italian residents of the town met to protest against the outrage, and subsequently made a demonstration in the streets, which precipitated a serious riot. The office of the *Roma*, an Italian newspaper, was wrecked, and considerable damage was wrought to the property of Italian residents in other parts of the city.

Several times during the past nine months, demands for reparation have been pressed upon the Brazilian authorities; and, toward the end of January last, no hint of compliance with these demands having been received, the Italian government instructed Signor Tognini, its minister to Brazil, to inform the authorities at Rio de Janeiro that its demands, if not acceded to, would be sustained by force. As a result of this determined attitude on the part of Italy, it is probable that the whole matter will be quickly settled. It is worthy of note, however, that ow-

ing to the numerous uprisings in different states of the republic, which have absorbed the attention of the cabinet of President Peixotto, the foreign relations of Brazil have of late been somewhat neglected.

CHILEAN-ARGENTINE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

FOR some time past, the relations between Chile and the Argentine Republic have been strained as a result of differences regarding the international boundary. However, about the middle of March, the dispute was settled at Santiago by the signing of a treaty providing that hereafter Chile should claim no territory east of the Andes range, and that the Argentine Republic should renounce all claim to any ports on the Pacific coast.

CHILE AND BOLIVIA.

AN important treaty of peace and alliance between Chile and Bolivia was signed about February 1. It was negotiated by ex-President Arce, of Bolivia, who was sent as special ambassador to Chile for the purpose. In return for the cession of a port on the Pacific, and for assistance to be granted in arming, equipping, and instructing the Bolivian national troops, Bolivia becomes virtually the vassal of Chile, thus cutting those ties which formerly bound her to Peru and the Argentine Republic.

THE SANITARY CONFERENCE.

IN view of the epidemic of cholera in Europe last year, and the fact that the plague, in spite of all efforts to stamp it out, has not yet ceased its ravages, the conference of sanitary experts who assembled in Dresden on March 11 acquires an unusual importance. At the close of the quarter, deliberations were still in progress with the prospect of important results, but no official announcement had been made of their progress accomplished. The object of the conference is to secure the international adoption of fixed methods for regulating the sanitary treatment of passengers, ships, and goods, and to replace the arbitrary systems which prevailed during the epidemic of 1892. It is hoped that the *maximum* of security can be attained with the *minimum* of restriction. On motion of the leading delegate of Austria-Hungary, the Prussian minister to Saxony, Count Dönhoff, was elected to preside over the discussions.

One of the most important proposals before the conference has been made by Dr. Schiff, a Vienna physician,

who recommends, that, just as the states of Europe mobilize their organized forces to repel foreign enemies, so they should utilize the machinery of their military organization to repel the invasion of epidemic diseases. They have experienced military doctors, well disciplined sanitary corps, complete systems of transportation designed for emergencies, hospitals and infirmaries built and equipped on modern scientific principles; and, with the help of these, they could promptly check any outbreaks that might occur. Very little additional outlay need be incurred.

Owing to varying conditions in varying localities, it is not thought that complete harmony will be reached on all points; but the vice-president of the conference, Baron von Hengelmüller, is authority for the statement that there will be no increase in restrictive regulations. On the contrary, the preferences of the conference favor a removal of quarantine restrictions, and the adoption of international rules for the remedy of crying sanitary defects in the countries represented at Dresden.

THE PARTITION OF AFRICA.

THE earliest modern European expeditions to Africa which formed a basis for territorial acquisition, date back to 1553, when some London merchants sent out a few ships to Guinea. The French began their explorations on the west coast about the same time; and in 1595, the Dutch, who had recently thrown off the yoke of Spain, also made a trading voyage to Guinea.

At the end of the seventeenth century, however, England and France were the principal rivals in Africa, which state of things continued until the end of the great French war, when France had lost nearly all her colonial possessions in Africa as elsewhere. Then followed an era of peaceful expansion extending to our own day. England gradually opened up the interior, while France annexed Algeria, Senegambia, and Sierra Leone, and, more recently, looked to the Suez canal to give her control in Egypt. As a general thing, however, the partition of the continent went on very slowly; and it was not until after the Brussels conference of 1876 that the eager rush for territory began on the part of those European powers who now have vested interests in Africa. In 1876 England, France, Spain, and Portugal held territories on the coast, and the interior was a blank. Now almost every inch is parceled out. France aims to unite her colonies in Algeria and the Gold Coast by annexing the Sahara and that vast area

watered by the Senegal and the upper reaches of the Niger, which within the last ten years she has come to call the *Soudan Français*. Spain has a new protectorate south of Morocco; Italy, a protectorate over Abyssinia and Somaliland; the Germans, colonies in the Cameroons and the east and southwest of Africa; Belgium, not content with her acquisitions in the Kongo state, has recently clutched the southern extremity of the Soudan proper, her expedition under M. Van den Kerckhove having established itself at Lado, north of Wadelai, in the "hinterland" of the British possessions; while England with her Niger, East Africa, Central Africa, and South Africa chartered companies and protectorates, holds a tract of country that may stretch ere long in unbroken connection from Cape Town to Cairo.

The boundaries between the British sphere in the Niger district and the German territories in the Cameroons, have never been definitely adjusted. Sir Charles MacDonald has recently been sent to Berlin to endeavor to effect a final understanding, it being felt that the sooner this is arrived at, the abler will the two powers be to deal with the French advances in their rear, which have rendered further expansion inland almost an impossibility.

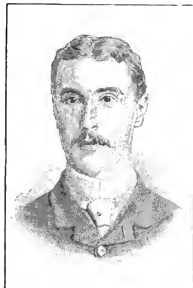
The French colonies on the coast of Guinea have been definitely constituted into three separate possessions—French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, and Benin, each to be administered by a governor.

The British sphere north of the Zambesi river will hereafter be officially known as British Central Africa; and the districts in the immediate vicinity of Lake Nyassa as the British Central Africa Protectorate.

Another English Mission to Morocco.—The conduct of the Moorish government in connection with restrictions on trade and dangerous outrages against the lives and property of European residents, as well as the abominable cruelties practiced by Moorish officials upon the sultan's subjects, has, during some years past, created a common interest among the civilized powers in the inauguration of substantial reforms. However, although something has been effected toward that end, it cannot be said that the recent efforts of England, France, Germany, and Italy have met with any but an indifferent success. All proposals for internal reforms or the establishment of international commercial relations, except in a few cases, and they not of the greatest importance, have been met in the same spirit of sullen and suspicious opposition.

Since the failure of Sir Charles Euan-Smith's mission in July of last year, the relations between England and Morocco have not been altogether satisfactory; and when a British subject, a native of Gibraltar, Juan Trinidad by name, in the latter part of 1892, was murdered by some of the native police at Tangier, the tension was increased. Mr. Elliott, the British chargé d'affaires, could obtain nothing but evasive answers to his pressing demands that satisfactory reparation for the murder should be given, and the guilty parties punished. The matter was finally laid before the imperial authorities, and, acting under direct instructions from the foreign office in London, Mr. Elliott, early in January of the present year, presented an ultimatum to the Moorish government calling for immediate attention to the British demands. Alarmed at this show of determination, the bashaw of Tangier, without waiting for instructions from Fez, threw into prison the three guards charged with the murder. The sultan's reply was received January 17, agreeing to pay an indemnity of £1,000 for the murder of Juan Trinidad, and to punish the guards who shot him. It however contained no answer to the British demand that Sid Torres, the sultan's foreign minister, should be reprimanded for the attitude he had displayed; and the incident was not finally closed until February 4, when this part of the British ultimatum was acceded to.

The condition of British interests in Morocco being in so unsatisfactory a state, it was decided by the British government, about the middle of January, to send a special envoy on a temporary mission to Tangier. Sir J. West Ridgeway, under-secretary of state for Ireland, was



SIR GERALD PORTAL,
BRITISH COMMISSIONER TO UGANDA.

granted a six months' leave of absence, in order to undertake the mission. In the interviews he has had with Sid Torres, the Moorish foreign minister, the latter has vouched for the sultan's sincere desire that peace and friendship with England may continue, but it yet remains to be seen whether the mission will effect any important change in Muley Hassan's stolid opposition to anything savoring of European encroachment.

The announcement of a new English mission to Morocco caused a flutter of excitement in France and Spain, the press, particularly of the former country, uttering suspicions that the real object of Sir J. West Ridgeway's mission was a treaty which would make Muley Hassan the vassal of England. The Madrid government prepared to send a naval force to Tangier, and it was announced that a French squadron would be ready to co-operate with the Spanish fleet. But the excitement subsided as quickly as it rose, when Lord Dufferin, on January 11, assured M. Ribot at the foreign office in Paris, that the object of Sir J. West Ridgeway's mission could in no way be interpreted as prejudicial to the interests of the other European powers. He added that the British envoy had received definite instructions to confer with the French minister to Morocco on all matters that might concern the general interests of Europe in that country.

The Uganda Question.—The further development of British policy regarding Uganda will await the results of the mission of Sir Gerald Portal, the commissioner appointed in December last to visit the territory and report on the best means of dealing with it. He started on his inland journey from Mombasa January 2, and it was thought he would reach his destination about the middle of March. From the official instructions given him, it is clearly the policy of the British government to continue its virtual protectorate in Uganda for an indefinite period, although it was announced that the intended evacuation by the British East Africa Company on March 31 would not be interfered with. Sir Gerald Portal is not only to exercise what really amounts to a protectorate while he is prosecuting inquiry and drafting a report, but should he be called away, he can appoint a successor to carry on the work. In addition, he is to take over the forces of the British East Africa Company already in Uganda. It is however realized that the maintenance of a garrison a thousand miles from its strategic base is fraught with some danger. When, for example, the



HON. WALTER Q. GRESHAM OF INDIANA, SECRETARY OF STATE

flames of Mahdism burst over the Soudan, all the Egyptian garrisons were at once cut off from assistance owing to remoteness from their strategic base. Accordingly, it is considered necessary for the safety of the Uganda garrison, however large or small that may be, to improve the road to the coast and establish small military stations along it as connecting links.

UNITED STATES POLITICS.

WITH the accession of Grover Cleveland for the second time to the presidency, and the restoration of the Democratic party to full power after thirty-two years of total or partial retirement, the United States enters upon a new era in its political history. Not that the old order

of things is to pass away entirely—for in all that goes to the preservation of distinctively American ideas and institutions, the Democratic and Republican parties are at one—but now, for the first time since the accession of President Lincoln in 1861, the Democratic party finds itself clothed with power to make its principles part and parcel of the actual legislative policy of the Union. Although the party controlled both houses of congress between 1877 and 1881, the executive power rested with a Republican president and cabinet; and during Mr. Cleveland's first administration, from 1885 to 1889, its powers were checked by the continuance of Republican control in the senate.

The predominating feature of the period that began with the accession of Mr. Lincoln was that of national construction and development. This period witnessed the abolition of slavery, the grounding of the constitution on a settled basis for all time as the fundamental law of the land, and the firm establishment of the federal system. Regions far separated and almost inaccessible have been brought close together through the development of a vast railroad system and other interior transportation routes, which cover the land like a network from Atlantic to Pacific. Along these routes millions of immigrants have entered, peopling territories which have ultimately been admitted to the full status of members of the Union. A national banking and currency system has been built up. And in other ways, the period has been one of great material and industrial expansion.

These results, the Democrats aver, have not been reached without enormous expenditures, such as subsidies of land and money and enlarged pension lists, nor without the growth, at the same time, of alleged abuses. Among the latter are classed the concentration of federal power in a manner inconsistent with lawful state rights, as manifested in the attempts to bring local education and federal elections under national supervision; the high tariff system, which is thought to be the special instrument of monopoly and the favorite of the moneyed class; the extravagant pension roll, consuming one-third of the national income; vast subsidies and bounties to particular industries, which result in an inequitable distribution of profits. In all these respects, it is claimed, we may now look for gradual reform.

No one anticipates that radical and sudden departures from the Republican policy will be inaugurated to the serious disturbance of business tranquillity, nor that the

entire fabric built up during the Republican *régime* is to be torn down. Rather, it is claimed, there will be a "resting period" in governmental activity, and a gradual, business-like reform of the methods of administration looking to greater economy and the correction of abuses in the interests of the people at large.

The complexion of the two houses of the 53d congress is now as follows: senate, 45 Democrats, 39 Republicans, and 4 Populists; house of representatives, 219 Democrats, 127 Republicans, 8 Populists, and two vacancies.

Before the close of the quarter the new cabinet had been confirmed in office, and many of the diplomatic and other posts in the gift of the administration had been filled; but the selections of the president have so far given no indication of any material change in the country's foreign policy. In domestic matters, the appointments have accorded with a distinct purpose to modify the tariff and to influence the action of the Democratic majority in congress in the matter of silver; but it is too soon to look for anything definite as to the course of the administration regarding railroad and telegraph lines, trusts and other combinations, and other important points of domestic policy.

The death of Mr. Blaine on January 27 removed from the arena the most conspicuous figure of American public life during the last generation. In an almost continuous public service of thirty years, during which he attained every political honor but the highest, he had been recognized as the leading and most aggressive exponent of essentially Republican principles. He had the incomparable gift of inspiring enthusiasm among his followers. He ranks with Webster, Marcy, and Seward among the illustrious secretaries of the state department; and he has left behind him a record of brilliant service, inspired by an abiding faith in the destiny of the nation, and an intense and patriotic pride in upholding before the world the dignity and supremacy of all that is distinctively American.

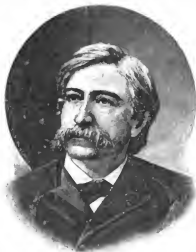
The Presidential Inauguration.—The enthusiasm of the inaugural ceremonies in Washington on March 4 was somewhat marred by the inclemency of the weather; for during a part of the day it snowed, and this was followed by a cold, blustering northwest wind. Numerous attempts have, indeed, been made in congress to have the date of inauguration changed to April 30, the anniversary of the day on which Washington

first took the oath of office. The weather at that season is more likely to be pleasant, and the pageants, consequently, more likely to be successful; but heretofore all efforts to postpone the date of inauguration have failed.

Vice-President Stevenson took the oath of office in the senate chamber at the hands of his retiring predecessor Vice-President Morton. The distinguished company present then went out upon the eastern portico of the

capitol, where, in the presence of assembled multitudes who had long and patiently waited, Chief Justice Fuller of the supreme court administered the oath to the president-elect.

The Inaugural Address.—Then followed the delivery of the inaugural address. Mr. Cleveland spoke without notes, and stood bareheaded throughout. He gave solemn pledge, "before God and these witnesses, of unreserved and complete devotion to the interests and wel-



CHIEF JUSTICE MELVILLE W. FULLER,
UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

fare" of the people who had chosen him. Surveying the field of his labors for the coming four years, he discerned "certain conditions and tendencies which seemed to menace the integrity and usefulness of their government." And first the danger of an unsound and unstable currency. Prudence suggests that "we temper our confidence and our faith in our national strength and resources with the frank confession that even these will not permit us to defy with impunity the inexorable laws of finance and trade." Of a nature akin to the too prevalent over-confidence in our country's greatness, is the growing popular disposition "to expect from the operation of the government special and direct individual advantages." The verdict of the voters in November "condemned the injustice of maintaining protection for

protection's sake." That condemnation falls equally on "the brood of kindred evils which are the unwholesome progeny of paternalism. * * * * While the people should patriotically and cheerfully support their government, its functions do not include the support of the people." The acceptance of this principle leads on the one hand to "a refusal of bounties and subsidies" in aid of "ill-advised or languishing enterprises;" and on the other hand "to a challenge of wild and reckless pension expenditure."

One mode of misappropriating public funds is seen in appointments to office made in reward for partisan activity.

"The benefits already gained (through civil service reform), and the further usefulness it promises, entitle it to the hearty support and encouragement of all who desire to see our public service well performed, or who hope for the elevation of political sentiment and the purification of political methods."

On the subject of combinations of capital and monopolistic schemes, the president says:

"The existence of immense aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests, formed for the purpose of limiting production and fixing prices, is inconsistent with the fair field which ought to be open to every independent activity. Legitimate strife in business should not be superseded by an enforced concession to the demands of combinations that have the power to destroy; nor should the people to be served lose the benefit of cheapness which usually results from wholesome competition. These aggregations and combinations frequently constitute conspiracies against the interests of the people, and in all their phases they are unnatural and opposed to our American sense of fairness. To the extent that they can be reached and restrained by federal power, the general government should relieve our citizens from their interference and exactions."

The people having made a thorough change in both the legislative and the executive branches of government, the agents the people have chosen to carry out their purposes "are bound by their promises, not less than by the command of their masters, to devote themselves unremittingly * * * to the work of lifting burdens from the daily life of our people," and of reducing "inordinate and unequal advantages too long enjoyed."

"When we proclaim that the necessity for revenue to support the government furnishes the only justification for taxing the people, we announce a truth so plain that its denial would seem to indicate the extent to which judgment may be influenced by familiarity with perversions of the taxing power; and when we seek to reinstate the self-confidence and business enterprise of our citizens by discrediting an abject dependence upon governmental favor, we strive to stimulate those elements of American character which support the hope of American achievement."

The New Cabinet.—On February 22 Mr. Cleveland announced that he had completed his selection of a cabinet. The list is as follows:

WALTER Q. GRESHAM of Indiana, secretary of state.
 JOHN G. CARLISLE of Kentucky, secretary of the treasury.
 DANIEL S. LAMONT of New York, secretary of war.
 HILARY A. HERBERT of Alabama, secretary of the navy.
 HOKE SMITH of Georgia, secretary of the interior.
 J. STERLING MORTON of Nebraska, secretary of agriculture.
 WILSON S. BISSELL of New York, postmaster-general.
 RICHARD OLNEY of Massachusetts, attorney-general.

These nominations were submitted to the senate and unanimously confirmed.

On the whole, the cabinet is conspicuous for the absence of men who might be called "professional politicians." Its selection was not based on the principle that the distribution of patronage is the main function of the executive and the chief source of party strength. From the point of view of the work which Mr. Cleveland has set before him, as distinguished from the lines which certain factions within his own party would see him follow, the cabinet is universally recognized as a strong one. The president's selection for the state portfolio occasioned wide comment. Formerly a Republican in his affiliations, Judge Gresham differed from his party on the policy of a high tariff, and it was on this ground that he had been urged upon the Republican national convention of 1888 by those within the party who had become dissatisfied with its tariff tendencies.

Like the members of the cabinet of 1885, the present cabinet members are all lawyers. In the former year the great portfolios of the state, war, navy, and treasury departments were held by eastern men, whereas three of them now go to the South and one to the West—a fact of peculiar significance in the present political situation.

WALTER QUINTIN GRESHAM, secretary of state, was born in Lauesville, Harrison county, Indiana, March 17, 1832. He was a grandson of George Gresham, one of the pioneers of Indiana and one of the most active fathers of Methodism in the West. He received a common school education; earned the means to secure an academic and collegiate training; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. At an early age he also engaged in politics and soon attained influence. In 1860 he was elected to the legislature, but resigned his seat in August, 1861, and entered the Union army as lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteers; in December following he was appointed colonel of the Fifty-third Indiana Volunteers; on August 11, 1863, was promoted brigadier-general for services at Vicksburg; commanded the 4th division of Blair's corps in the engagements before Atlanta, where he received a wound

that incapacitated him for further service; and, on March 13, 1865, was brevetted major-general of volunteers for services at Atlanta. After a long disability from his wound he resumed his law practice at New Albany, Indiana. In 1866 he was defeated as Republican candidate for congress; in 1867-8 was financial agent for Indiana in New York; in 1869 was appointed by President Grant United States district judge for the district of Indiana; in 1880 was unsuccessful candidate for the United States senate; and in April, 1882, he resigned his seat on the bench to enter President Arthur's cabinet as postmaster-general. Two years afterward, on the death

of Secretary Folger, he was transferred to the office of secretary of the treasury, and in October of the same year was appointed United States circuit judge to succeed Judge Drummond, retired. His decision in the famous "Q" strike cases made for him hosts of friends among labor organizations; but probably his most famous decision was the one rendered in 1886 on the "Wabash" case. The history of this case compasses the rise and fall of the great Wabash railroad system created and controlled by Jay Gould; and Judge Gresham's decision, stripped of legal verbiage, took the system from the control of Gould and his associates, removed the receivers under whom wide wreckage had been and was being done, and placed the whole system



HON. HILARY A. HERBERT, OF ALABAMA,
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

lying east of the Mississippi river in the hands of a responsible receiver. Judge Gresham's action in this case was taken generally as an evidence of his independence. In 1884 Judge Gresham was a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination; and in 1888, when his name was again presented, he received 123 votes on the third ballot. In July, 1892, the National People's party, in their convention at Omaha, Nebraska, offered him the nomination for president, and strong influence was exerted to induce him to accept, but he positively refused. In October following, he created a considerable sensation by announcing in a public letter his defection from the Republican party and his determination to support the candidacy of Mr. Cleveland. His reason was that he agreed in the main with Mr. Cleveland's views on the tariff, and did not believe in the principles embodied in the McKinley bill. He declared it as his opinion that the McKinley bill had been passed in the interest of

favored classes and not for the benefit of the whole people, and claimed that the adoption of this bill was an abandonment of the doctrine of moderate incidental protection. He claimed that the tariff was then the most important question before the people, and declared "whatever others may do, I shall exercise the right of individual judgment, and vote according to my convictions."

JOHN GRIFFIN CARLISLE, secretary of the treasury, was born in Campbell (now Kenton) county, Ky., Sep. 5, 1835. He was brought up on a farm, receiving only a common school education, and intermitted his farm work by teaching school and studying law. In 1855 he removed to Covington, Ky., and entered the law office of Governor J. W. Stevenson, and three years afterward he was admitted to the bar. His political career began the year following, when he was elected to the state legislature, where he served four terms consecutively. In 1864 he was offered the nomination for Democratic presidential elector, but declined. In 1866 he was elected a state senator; in 1868 a delegate-at-large to the Democratic national convention; and in 1869 was re-elected senator. From 1871 until 1875 he was lieutenant-governor of Kentucky, and in 1876 acted as an alternate Democratic presidential elector. He entered the national house of representatives March 5, 1877, and at once took a bold stand in behalf of tariff reform. In the succeeding congress he was associated with Roger Q. Mills and William R. Morrison on the important committee on ways and means. From his entrance into congress he was an opponent of Samuel J. Randall, and at the beginning of the 48th congress (December, 1883) he was elected speaker of the house over Mr. Randall, much to the surprise of the politicians of both parties. He was re-elected speaker in 1885 and 1887, and was returned to congress in 1889. In 1890 he was chosen United States senator, to succeed the late James B. Beck, and held the office until Jan. 18, 1893. During his career in both branches of the national congress he was foremost in debates on tariff and monetary questions, taking advanced ground on each. On the silver question he maintained that gold and silver coins should possess the same intrinsic value; and on the tariff question advocated the establishment of such a tariff as would meet all the just expenditures of the government, and at the same time tend to promote the development of American industries. On Sep. 30, 1890, he delivered a notable address in the senate in opposition to the McKinley tariff bill, in which he claimed that the effect of the bill would be to reduce the revenue by increasing taxation; and he declared the "sugar bounties" clause unconstitutional. He favored actual and positive international reciprocity, pronounced the reciprocity provisions of the bill delusive, and asserted that the bill repealed the only real reciprocity agreement the government had with any nation. Further, he characterized these clauses as retaliatory rather than reciprocal.

DANIEL SCOTT LAMONT, secretary of war, and well known during President Cleveland's first administration as his private secretary, was born in Cortlandville, Cortland county, N. Y., February 9, 1851. He began life as a clerk in his father's store, attended the village school, and was graduated at Union College in 1872. Early in his career he attracted the attention of Edgar K. Apgar, one of Samuel J. Tilden's most intimate friends, and, through his influence, entered political life in Albany when nineteen years old. Subsequently he received favorable notice from Mr. Tilden himself, and, from that time till Mr. Tilden's death, he enjoyed the most confidential relations with

him. He was elected member of the New York assembly in 1870, 1871, and 1875, and in 1876-7 was chief clerk in the office of the secretary of state of New York. From 1875 to 1883 he was secretary of the Democratic state committee of New York, and, in this office, developed a remarkable executive ability. On January 1, 1883, President Cleveland appointed Mr. Lamont his private secretary and military secretary, the latter carrying with it the rank of colonel in the army.

HILARY A. HERBERT, secretary of the United States navy, who had received a special training for his new office through his service as chairman of the house naval committee, was born at Laurensville, S. C., March 12, 1834. In 1846 the family removed to Greenville, Ala. He was educated in the state universities of Alabama and Virginia, studied law, and was just entering on its practice when the Civil War broke out. He entered the Confederate army with the rank of captain, rose to that of colonel of the Eighth Alabama volunteers, and was severely wounded in the battle of the Wilderness on May 6, 1864. After the war he resumed law practice at Greenville until 1872, when he removed to Montgomery. In 1876 he was elected to congress as a Democrat, and was re-elected seven times consecutively, serving until the close of the last congress. During the last two years of his congressional service, he was chairman of the committee on naval affairs, and became thoroughly informed in the details of modern naval architecture and construction. As an evidence of his personal popularity and of the confidence reposed in him by his associates in the house, it is on record that within a period of twenty minutes he secured the passage of a naval appropriation of \$20,000,000. Secretary Herbert was much favored soon after his accession to the office of secretary by the appointment as assistant secretary, of William McAdoo, of New Jersey, who had served with him on the house committee on naval affairs.

HOKE SMITH, secretary of the interior, was born at Newton, N. C., Sep. 2, 1835, of Puritan stock. His father, was a distinguished educator in New Hampshire, and his mother a representative of a family of artists and public men well known in their day in Virginia and North Carolina. He removed to Atlanta, Ga., in 1872, to study law; taught school while studying; and was admitted to the bar in 1873. Three years afterward he was chairman of the Fulton county Democratic executive committee; in the following year canvassed northwestern Georgia in behalf of the movement to have the state capital transferred to Atlanta; and in 1882 was a delegate to the state Democratic convention which aided in abolishing the long established two-thirds' rule. He was president of the young men's library in 1881-83, and inaugurated the successful art loan exhibition in Atlanta in 1882. In June, 1887, he organized and became president of the Atlanta *Evening Journal*. He has also been president of the board of education of Atlanta. In his legal practice he has made a specialty of corporation and commercial law. For several years he has been conspicuous as an exponent of tariff reform in Georgia, and as an admirer of Grover Cleveland. His newspaper has become a property of large value, and his law practice for years has been highly remunerative.

JULIUS STERLING MORTON, secretary of agriculture, is well known in educational circles as the founder of arbor day observance by school children. He was born in Adams, Jefferson county, N. Y., April 22, 1832; removed to Michigan in early life; came east to finish

his education, and was graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; removed to Nebraska; and in 1854 took editorial charge of the *Nebraska City News*. He was twice elected to the territorial legislature; was for some time in 1858 acting governor of the territory; and in 1866 was defeated as the first Democratic candidate for the governorship of the state. He was again a candidate in 1882, in 1884, and in 1892, but was defeated each time. He is a practical farmer; an authority on forestry cultivation; a lawyer of experience and success; an early advocate of sound money and specie payments; an eloquent and forcible speaker; and a man of extreme independence of opinion on questions of public moment, and especially such as affect the agricultural interests of the country. When he introduced the bill in the Nebraska legislature providing for the setting apart of one day in the year for tree planting, and encouraging public school children to engage in it, the legislature complimented him by making his birthday the official "arbor day" of the state, and this day is now generally observed throughout the country.

WILSON SHANNON BISSELL, United States postmaster-general, was born in Rome, N. Y., December 31, 1847. He was educated in the public schools of Buffalo, the Hopkins' grammar school in New Haven, Conn., and at Yale University, where he was graduated in 1869. Returning to Buffalo, he studied law in the office of Lansing, Cleveland & Folsom, and, after his admission to the bar, formed a partnership with the late Lyman K. Bass, to which Grover Cleveland was subsequently admitted. After the withdrawal of Mr. Bass on account of ill-health, and of Mr. Cleveland on account of his election as governor, Mr. Bissell reorganized the firm, which for three years was known under the style of Bissell, Sicard & Goodyear, and since under that of Bissell, Sicard, Brundage & Bissell. The firm has been very successful, the members individually having large and growing practices, and Mr. Bissell making a specialty of railroad and large corporation work. He is widely regarded as one of the ablest railroad lawyers in the country. With the exception that he was a Democratic presidential elector-at-large in 1884, he could never be induced to accept a political office until his call to Mr. Cleveland's second cabinet.

RICHARD OLNEY, attorney-general, was born in Oxford, Mass., September 15, 1835, and is a direct descendant from Thomas Olney, who came from England to Salem, Mass., in 1635, and became, with Roger Williams, an original incorporator of Providence, R. I., in 1637. A paternal grandfather of the new attorney-general was a pioneer in the manufacture of cotton goods in New England. Mr. Olney was graduated at Brown University in 1856, and at the Harvard law school in 1858; was admitted to the bar immediately after graduation; and practiced until his present appointment, having declined various local and other offices including two appointments to the bench of the supreme court of Massachusetts. Besides his large general practice, he has been general counsel for many years for the Boston & Maine, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroads, and other large corporations. Mr. Olney is considered one of the high authorities in the United States on corporation laws, and also on general probate laws, his name appearing in the reports of the last twenty-five years in many notable cases involving the law of wills and trusts. He served one term in the state legislature, and has been a Democrat from his youth.

Other Presidential Appointments.—In addition

to the appointment of Messrs. T. F. Bayard and J. B. Eustis as ambassadors to Great Britain and France respectively, the following important nominations have been made by Mr. Cleveland during the quarter:

THEODORE RUNYON of New Jersey, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Germany.

JOHN E. RISLEY of New York, the same to Denmark.

JAMES D. PORTER of Tennessee, to Chile.

JAMES A. MCKENZIE of Kentucky, to Peru.

LEWIS BAKER of Minnesota, to Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Salvador.

P. M. B. YOUNG of Georgia, to Guatemala and Honduras.

EDWIN DUN of Ohio, to Japan.

I. P. GRAY of Indiana, to Mexico.

JAMES G. JENKINS of Wisconsin, to be United States circuit judge for the seventh circuit.

H. H. LURTON of Tennessee, to be United States circuit judge for the sixth circuit, to succeed Associate Justice H. E. Jackson, raised to the supreme bench in the room of the late Associate Justice Lamar. President Harrison had nominated Benjamin Hanchett of Michigan for the sixth circuit, but the nomination was not acted on in the senate.

MAX JUDD of Missouri, to be United States consul-general at Vienna. The Austrian authorities have, however, signified their disapproval of this selection. Mr. Judd is of Hebrew nationality.

LAWRENCE MAXWELL, JR., of Ohio, to be solicitor general.

THEODORE RUNYON, the new United States minister to Germany, is one of the best known citizens of New Jersey, and succeeds at Berlin another equally well known citizen of that state, William Walter Phelps. Mr. Runyon is of French Huguenot stock, and was born in Somerville, N. J., Oct. 25, 1822. He spent his early days on a farm; was graduated at Yale University in 1842; was admitted to the bar in 1846; and practiced in Newark till 1873. In 1833 he was appointed city attorney; in 1856 city counsel, in 1860 was a Douglas presidential elector; in 1863 was mayor of the city, in 1873 was appointed by Gov. Joel Parker a commissioner to prepare amendments to the state constitution, and from 1874 till 1887 he was chancellor of the state, serving two terms. Soon after settling in Newark for practice, he entered the state militia, and in 1857 was appointed brigadier-general of the troops in Essex county. At the outbreak of the Civil War he took the first fully equipped and organized brigade to the national capital, and, for the promptness of his movements, received the thanks in person of President Lincoln and his cabinet, and the congratulations of the citizens, who then felt for the first time that the city was safe. He was brevetted major-general. On May 24th he crossed the Long Bridge, and in the first battle of Bull Run had command of thirteen regiments aggregating more than 10,000 men. On the retreat of the army of the Potomac after the disaster, he threw his brigade between the battlefield and Washington, and checked the wild stampede. He was highly commended for his services, but soon afterward resigned his commission, and retired to private life. He received the degree of LL.D. from Wesleyan University in 1867, from Rutgers College in 1875, and from Yale University in 1882.

EDWIN DUN, United States minister to Japan, was born in
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London, Ohio, about 45 years ago. Under President Cleveland's first administration, he was appointed secretary of the United States legation in Japan, and was continued in that office through the administration of President Harrison. He had made himself popular with the Mikado, the native officials, and the various commercial interests; and it is understood that his selection as minister was made by Mr. Cleveland on the grounds of his large and successful business capacity and his general acceptability.

ISAAC PUSEY GRAY, United States minister to Mexico, and a prominent Democratic candidate for the last vice-presidential nomination, was born at Donnington, Chester Co., Penn., Oct. 28, 1828. He accompanied his parents to Ohio in early youth; lived in New Madison, O., from 1836 to 1855, rising from a clerkship to the proprietorship of a large dry goods house. He carried on similar business in Union City, Ind., from 1855 to 1859, when he began practicing law, which he had been studying for several years. In the early part of the Civil War, he entered the Union service as a colonel of the Fourth Indiana cavalry, and subsequently organized the 147th Indiana infantry. In his political career, he was first a Whig, then a Republican. He joined the Greeley movement in 1872; and has since been a Democrat. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for congress in 1864; was elected a state senator in 1866; was elected lieutenant-governor of Indiana in 1876 on the ticket with James D. Williams, popularly known as "Blue Jeans" Williams; and on the death of the governor before the expiration of his term, succeeded to the office for the unexpired period. In 1880, he was defeated as candidate for lieutenant-governor, but in 1884 he was elected governor of the state. Prior to the last national Democratic convention, Governor Gray was strongly urged as a candidate for the presidential nomination; but he subsequently used all his strength in favor of the renomination of Grover Cleveland.

LAWRENCE MAXWELL, JR., the new solicitor-general of the United States, is a comparatively young man, who has, however, achieved distinction in his profession. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and has been for some years a member of the law firm of Raunsey, Maxwell & Raunsey, which is general counsel for the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad. He has never engaged actively in politics, and, until this appointment, was but little known as a partisan.

Shortly before his inauguration, Mr. Cleveland appointed Mr. Henry T. Thurber of Detroit, Mich., to be his private secretary.

HENRY T. THURBER was born in Monroe, Mich., nearly forty years ago, his father being a well known Democrat and at one time speaker of the Michigan house. He was graduated at the University of Michigan, after which he entered the law office of Hon. Don M. Dickinson, with whom he is now a partner. He is a man of eminent legal ability and experience, which qualifications especially commended him to President Cleveland.

THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THE 52d congress, which expired at noon on March 4, did most of its important work during its closing days, and, in fact, almost during its closing hours. It is one of

the great disadvantages of American legislation, that bills of great consequence drag along through the two years of the existence of a congress, and then are forced to a consideration, and passed or defeated, just as the congress is about to expire by limitation of law. This was noticeably so with the 52d congress. The questions of tariff, finance, anti-option, foreign immigration, national quarantine, and other subjects of national importance were before congress, in various stages of advancement, during the two years of that body's existence. At no time, however, before the closing days of the last session, had measures of very much importance been either passed or defeated, or even considered except in their initial stages. It was necessary, therefore, to consider many measures of much consequence just as the session closed. The calendar shows that the three most important bills passed by the late congress were passed within a few days of the final adjournment. Two of them, to restrict immigration, and to compel the use of automatic car-couplers and brakes—passed within forty-eight hours of adjournment. Necessarily, therefore, many of the bills were hastily considered, and so carelessly worded that grave mistakes were made, which have proved embarrassing to those charged with executing the laws.

The important measures passed at the close of the congress were: 1, an act establishing a national system of quarantine for the purpose of protecting this country against an invasion of cholera; 2, an act to facilitate the enforcement of the immigration and contract labor laws; 3, an act to compel all interstate railroads to adopt automatic car-couplers and brakes; 4, granting additional aid to the World's Fair.

Quite as important as the bills passed were those defeated, or unacted upon, as their failure of passage affected wide public interests. Among the more important bills which failed to pass, were: 1, the act to prevent dealing in futures and options, known as the anti-option bill; 2, the bill to put wool on the free list, and all other bills revising the McKinley tariff act; 3, the bill to suspend the compulsory purchase of silver bullion under what is known as the Sherman silver act of 1890, and all other bills seeking to change the existing financial laws; 4, the bill providing that all foods and drugs be subjected to government analysis, and be free from adulteration, known as the pure food bill. There were, of course, many other bills passed and defeated, but they are of comparatively little interest or importance to the general public.

National Quarantine.—The national quarantine law is of peculiar importance at the present time owing to the threatened epidemic of Asiatic cholera. It repeals the old regulations, which were of no practical value. The most important feature of the new law is that which permits the president of the United States to entirely exclude persons or property coming from a country which is suffering from cholera, if he regard the danger sufficient to warrant such an exclusion. The power of the president is embodied in the following clause:

That whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the president, that, by reason of the existence of cholera or other infectious or contagious diseases in a foreign country, there is serious danger of the introduction of the same into the United States, and that, notwithstanding the quarantine defense, this danger is so increased by the introduction of persons or property from such country that a suspension of the right to introduce the same is demanded in the interest of the public health, the president shall have power to prohibit, in whole or in part, the introduction of persons and property from such countries or places as he shall designate, and for such period of time as he may deem necessary.

Aside from the president's power to exclude persons and property in certain emergencies, the quarantine law makes minute provision for guarding the various ports of the United States against the introduction of cholera. It provides that all vessels coming from foreign ports shall secure clean bills of health before leaving those ports. These bills of health are to be issued by the United States consuls at the foreign ports, after they have summoned medical assistance and made a thorough sanitary inspection of the cargo, crew, and passengers of the vessels. Any vessel coming to the United States without a consular bill of health, is made subject to a penalty of \$5,000. The supervising surgeon-general of the marine hospital service is made the executive head of the national quarantine service, under the direction of the secretary of the treasury. The surgeon-general is to examine the quarantine laws of the various states and territories, and to bring about a systematization of the whole. In case a state or territory has no quarantine laws, or has lax or inefficient laws, the government authorities are empowered to adopt such measures as may be necessary. The surgeon-general is also directed to publish weekly abstracts of information on sanitary subjects, and transmit them to collectors of customs and local health officers for the information of the people through the country. When a vessel having a bill of health arrives at an American port, it must again

submit to inspection and such disinfection and isolation as the authorities require.

It will be noted that even with the enforcement of the quarantine law, the danger of infection crossing the Canadian and Mexican borders will remain; and it will lie with the state authorities along the boundary to take active measures.

Immigration and Contract Labor.—The act to facilitate the enforcement of the immigration and contract labor laws is of much importance as it prescribes a rigid system of inspection of all immigrants coming to this country. Every vessel bringing immigrants must be supplied with a manifest giving a complete list of the immigrants on board, and the following information as to each immigrant.

The full name, age, and sex; whether married or single, the calling or occupation, whether able to read or write, the nationality; the last residence, the seaport for landing in the United States; the final destination, if any, beyond the seaport of landing; whether having a ticket through to such final destination; whether the immigrant has paid his own passage, or whether it has been paid by other persons or by any corporation, society, municipality, or government, whether in possession of money, and, if so, whether upwards of thirty dollars, and how much if thirty dollars or less; whether going to join a relative, and, if so, what relative and his name and address, whether ever before in the United States, and, if so, when and where, whether ever in prison or almshouse, or supported by charity; whether a polygamist; whether under contract, express or implied, to perform labor in the United States; and what is the immigrant's condition of health, mentally and physically; and whether deformed or crippled, and, if so, from what cause.

In addition to the foregoing, the officers and surgeons of the vessel must attach to the list of immigrants a signed oath that no one of the said passengers is an idiot or insane person, or a pauper, or likely to become a public charge, or suffering from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, or a person who has been convicted of a felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, or a polygamist, or under a contract or agreement, express or implied, to perform labor in the United States.

In case a vessel arrives without the foregoing manifest giving a list of immigrants, the vessel must pay \$10 for each immigrant brought over. On arrival in this country, the manifests are to be submitted to four inspectors of immigration. They pass upon each immigrant, and a decision of three inspectors governs. The act also provides

that steamship companies must file an agreement with the secretary of the treasury, that they will conspicuously expose in their agencies and offices in foreign countries copies of the United States immigration laws, printed in large letters in the languages of those countries.

The Automatic Car-Coupler Law.—The act to compel railroads to equip their cars with automatic couplers and brakes is one of far reaching consequence toward the safety of the traveling public and of railroad employees. The importance of the measure can be understood from the fact that representatives of the American railroads stated to congress that it would cost \$60,000,000 to equip the cars of the country with the required devices. In order to give the railroads plenty of time to adopt a uniform system, the law does not go into effect until January 1, 1898. After that date it shall be unlawful for any common carrier engaged in interstate commerce by railroad to use on its line any locomotive engine in moving interstate traffic not equipped with a power driving-wheel brake and appliances for operating the train-brake system, or to run any train in such traffic after said date that has not a sufficient number of cars in it so equipped with power or train brakes that the engineer on the locomotive drawing such train can control its speed without requiring brakemen to use the common hand brake for that purpose.

It shall also be unlawful to use any car not equipped with couplers coupling automatically by impact, and capable of being uncoupled without the necessity of men going between the ends of the cars. The act also provides that after July 1, 1895, every car shall be provided with secure grab irons or hand holds in the ends and sides of each car for greater security to men coupling and uncoupling cars. Provision is also made by which the interstate commerce commission is to fix a uniform height of draw-bar for all cars. As a protection to railroad employees the act provides that any employe who may be injured by any locomotive, car, or train in use contrary to the provision of this act, shall not be deemed thereby to have assumed the risk thereby occasioned, although continuing in the employment of such carrier after the unlawful use of such conveyance has been brought to his knowledge.

Aid to the World's Fair.—The contest over giving additional aid to the World's Fair was very vigorous. After much contention the exposition received about \$1,000,000. A provision was inserted, however, by which the World's Fair authorities are compelled to pay back to

the government before October 1 next, the sum of \$570,880, that being the amount which had been advanced for prizes, premiums, and the expenses of the members of the jury of awards.

It is needless to give at any length the provisions of the important bills which failed to pass congress. It is sufficient to say that nothing concerning the tariff or finance was enacted. The anti-option bill and the pure food bill were measures which would have been of very great consequence if they had passed, but their failure to pass ends their significance for the present at least. Both of these bills succeeded in passing the senate, but the anti-option bill was defeated in the house by a large majority, and the pure food bill failed to get a hearing in the house.

Extra Session of the Senate.—After the expiry of the 52d congress on March 4, the senate was assembled in extraordinary session for the transaction of executive business pertaining to it in its function as a single and permanent legislative body, such as the confirmation of cabinet appointments and other nominations of the president. The senate is now practically a Democratic body, as will be the house at its next session. In distinction from the latter, in which the various committees are named by the speaker, the senate has power to organize its own committees. The following senators are the chairmen of the most important committees:

COMMITTEE	CHAIRMAN
Appropriations	Senator Cockrell of Missouri.
Finance	" Voorhees of Indiana.
Foreign relations	" Morgan of Alabama.
Rules	" Blackburn of Kentucky.
Commerce	" Ransom of North Carolina.
Judiciary	" Pugh of Alabama.
Naval affairs	" McPherson of New Jersey.
Pensions	" Palmer of Illinois.
Public buildings and grounds ..	" Vest of Missouri.
Public lands	" Berry of Arkansas.
Privileges and elections	" Vance of Georgia.
Pacific railroads	" Brice of Ohio.
Indian affairs	" Jones of Arkansas.
Interstate commerce	" Butler of South Carolina.
Postoffices and post roads	" Colquitt of Georgia.
Coast defense	" Gordon of Georgia.

Congressional Appropriations.—The 51st congress has become famous as the "Billion Dollar Congress;" but the 52d congress has exceeded the record of its predecessor in appropriations by over \$38,000,000, as the following tabulated statement for both congresses, prepared by the clerk of the house committee on appropriations, shows:

THE SILVER AGITATION.
APPROPRIATIONS.

ACCOUNT.	51st Congress	52d Congress.
Agriculture.....	\$ 4,827,353	\$ 6,556,256
Army.....	48,830,007	48,534,170
Diplomatic and consular.....	3,367,740	3,162,090
District of Columbia.....	11,890,609	10,731,196
Fortifications.....	7,997,738	4,944,331
Indians.....	23,648,300	15,518,094
Legislative, executive, and judicial.....	43,068,426	43,792,535
Military Academy.....	837,360	861,173
Navy.....	55,677,069	45,647,716
Pensions.....	243,672,246	313,108,700
Postoffice.....	156,133,921	164,138,977
Rivers and harbors.....	25,130,295	21,154,248
Sundry civil expenses.....	67,148,646	69,996,988
Deficiency.....	77,327,196	38,104,200
Miscellaneous.....	11,382,486	3,708,923
Total regular annual appropriations.....	\$764,301,922	\$ 789,469,696
Permanent annual appropriations.....	224,115,361	237,732,153
Aggregate.....	\$988,417,183	\$1,026,822,049

In addition to the amount given for rivers and harbors in the regular appropriation bill of the 52d congress, about \$15,000,000 was carried in the sundry civil bills. These figures, which are official and accurate—except that one item of \$500,000 on account of appropriations for miscellaneous objects during the second session of the 52d congress, is an estimate subject to a slight increase or reduction—show that the aggregate appropriations of the 52d congress exceeded by the sum of \$38,404,866 the aggregate appropriations of the 51st or “Billion Dollar Congress.”

THE SILVER AGITATION.

IN both house of representatives and senate, all attempts to effect a repeal of the Sherman silver act of 1890 have hitherto failed. On February 6, the senate refused to adopt the motion of Senator Hill of New York to take up the repeal bill. The hopes of the “anti-silver” element were then centered in the house, where it was thought that a contrary course would be pursued, and the senate thus be forced either to acquiesce in the repeal voted or to bear the whole responsibility for the retention of the act of 1890. These hopes were however dispelled on February 9, when, by a vote of 152 to 143, the house defeated a motion which aimed at forcing a vote on the bill for the repeal of the Sherman act. The minority comprised 104 Democrats and 39 Republicans, against 107 Democrats, 35 Republicans, and 10 Populists, who voted against the motion.

The advocates of repeal base their arguments on such considerations as follows: Under the continued purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver each month, and the issuing of notes thereon to the extent of about \$50,000,000 a year, which notes, by the strictest implication of the law of 1890, are redeemable in gold whenever their holders may demand gold, a financial crisis is rapidly approaching. The available gold in the treasury, over and above the \$100,000,000 reserve, for various reasons has fallen to a small amount, being only \$8,000,000 on February 1 last. In these circumstances, the ability of the government to meet its obligations in gold cannot long continue, in which case the value of the paper currency, now amounting to some \$800,000,000, will be depreciated, and a most disastrous financial crisis precipitated. The prices of necessities will rise, and the poor man suffer most of all from the diminished purchasing power of his earnings. The stock of silver bought since 1878, when the compulsory purchase of silver first began, is now worth \$80,915,650 less than it has cost the government, and, were an attempt made to unload upon the markets the stock of 4,000 tons and more of the metal, useless for purposes of redemption, a still greater depreciation in value would ensue, with the inevitable result of a financial panic.

On the other hand, the friends of silver argue that the depreciation of the metal is due to artificial causes—to the legislation discriminating in favor of gold; that the supply of the latter metal is not sufficient to enable the world to transact its business on a gold basis alone; and that the true solution of the difficulty will be found only when the various governments are compelled to remonetize silver, and thus put a stop to the appreciation of gold by the restoration of the white metal to its natural and necessary place in currency as a standard of value.

The nomination of Mr. Cleveland, with his well known views as to free coinage, practically took the silver question out of the late campaign; and, although all sections of the Democratic party rallied around their nominee in the final struggle, the recent votes bearing on the silver question in congress show that wide differences of opinion still exist within the party on those issues which were for the time being sunk during the campaign.

In 1890 the passage of a free coinage act was attempted. It was at that time that Mr. Cleveland wrote his celebrated letter opposing free coinage, which letter, some thought, would remove the possibility of his candidacy. The out-

come of the struggle in congress was the Sherman silver purchase act, of the nature of a compromise. The agitation for absolute free coinage was renewed in 1892, under apparently favorable conditions in the house and senate; but the personality of the candidates to come before the Chicago convention was then under consideration, and the silver advocates in the house were unable to obtain a majority for the Bland bill. In the senate, after the presidential nominations had been made, a small majority was secured in favor of free coinage; but it was then too late to revive the matter in the house. The issuing of invitations to the leading foreign governments to take part in an international conference on the subject, disposed of the agitation for the rest of the year. The Brussels conference, as the reader knows, failed to take any action tending to promote a general return to bimetallism. This the anti-silver men in the United States congress took as an indication that the American purchase policy was at variance with foreign ideas, and the recent futile attempt was accordingly made to remove the silver purchase act of 1890 from the statute books. That act is still in force.

What will ultimately be done cannot be foretold. The changes in the personnel of the senate since March 4, and the reorganization of the finance committee with the addition of Senator Vest and Senator Jones of Arkansas, have strengthened the silver side. There has been some talk of an extra session, to deal with the matter; but President Cleveland is reported to have expressed the opinion that there is no use in asking congress to repeal the silver purchase act until the pressure of financial hard times has thoroughly aroused public opinion on the subject.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

THE national debt at the close of the first quarter of 1893, less the cash balance in the treasury, amounted to \$837,197,491, of which \$585,034,260 was interest-bearing debt. The surplus including the \$100,000,000 gold green-back reserve, aggregated \$125,630,728. Treasury gold assets aggregated \$218,378,232, against which there were gold certificate demand liabilities outstanding amounting to \$111,486,009, leaving a free gold balance in the treasury amounting to about \$107,000,000. Silver assets aggregated \$477,364,391, against which there were silver certificates and silver treasury notes outstanding amounting to \$458,519,101, leaving a silver balance of \$18,843,290.

The following table shows the government receipts and

expenditures during nine months ending March 31 of the current fiscal year, as compared with the corresponding months of the preceding year:

RECEIPTS.	Nine months current year	Nine months preceding year
Customs.....	\$157,841,838	\$195,312,186
Internal revenue.....	120,995,119	118,290,831
National bank deposit fund.....	2,413,545	2,029,808
Miscellaneous.....	14,875,948	16,767,509
Total.....	\$295,986,450	\$298,140,536
EXPENDITURES		
Civil and miscellaneous.....	\$80,491,774	\$75,226,862
War.....	37,809,735	35,319,871
Navy.....	21,780,019	21,803,913
Indians.....	8,774,457	8,893,059
Pensions.....	130,806,065	96,370,815
National bank fund redemption account.....	7,352,474	13,153,369
Interest.....	21,523,335	17,352,318
Total.....	\$298,606,519	\$298,119,240

GOLD EXPORTS AND THE TREASURY.

THE remarkable outward movement of gold which began in November last, continued through the greater part of the first quarter of the present year, causing considerable anxiety in monetary circles throughout the country, and particularly among the officials of the treasury, lest the government should be unable to meet all its demand liabilities in gold without resorting to unusual expedients. During January, February, and March, about \$42,000,000 in gold was exported from New York, and the net gold in the treasury reduced about \$20,000,000. Early in February, it looked as if the \$100,000,000 gold reserve would have to be drawn upon; and the banks of the clearing house association in New York City, which held some \$80,000,000 in gold, advanced \$6,000,000 to the treasury, on the understanding that when the borrowed and free gold, *i. e.*, the gold in the treasury available over and above the reserve for redemption, was exhausted, treasury bonds should be sold. To this latter step, Secretary Foster of the treasury was strongly urged by the banks. President Harrison left the matter to the discretion of the secretary; but the latter, on account of the alarm it might create to the detriment of business interests, was unwilling to resort to a bond issue unless the condition of the treasury absolutely demanded it. This contingency has not yet arisen. By the

end of March, the outward stream of gold had somewhat abated. The free gold then amounted to some \$7,000,000, which was daily being added to in the ordinary business transactions of the treasury.

Naturally, an occurrence so rare in the winter months as the phenomenon of large net exports of gold (for it has occurred only twice in the last twenty years—in December, 1874, and December, 1888), has aroused wide speculation as to its causes. The large demand for gold on the part of European countries, such as Austria and Russia, undoubtedly had something to do with it; but other and more efficient causes were at work, partly industrial, partly political, and partly speculative.

The industrial causes are found in the recent remarkable expansion of foreign purchases and the falling off of domestic exports. Official figures are not yet available; but imports for the first quarter of 1893 have exceeded exports by an amount variously estimated at from \$66,000,000 to \$92,745,851. Exports of American wheat, provisions, and cotton have recently fallen off, partly owing to grain speculation in the West, and to the Lancashire cotton strike. Business men understand that the balance must be paid in cash, and, in the circumstances, no financial genius could prevent an outward flow of gold.

Speculative causes have also operated to throw American securities upon the market and increase the unwillingness of foreign investors to advance as freely as usual. Such events as the fall of the Reading coal combination, and the break in whiskey, sugar, and lead stocks, have not been calculated to allay foreign distrust or to stimulate foreign purchases of American securities.

Foremost among the political causes (which are also partly speculative in character), is the uncertainty as to the monetary and tariff policy of the United States. Until the result of the agitation for a stoppage of silver purchases under the Sherman act, is finally known, and until it is known to what extent the industries of the United States will be affected by the changes in the tariff expected to be put in force under the present Democratic administration, foreign investors will continue to exhibit the hesitancy already noticed.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

AT the close of the quarter there appeared to be considerable difference among the Chinese in the United States with regard to the policy to be adopted toward the

Geary law, which was to go into effect May 5. The Six Companies in San Francisco, Cal., who have great influence over the Chinese, issued a circular openly advising a refusal to comply with the provisions of the law, and stating that they had raised a fund then amounting to \$60,000, with which to fight the measure, it being presumably their intention to refer to the United States supreme court the decision as to its constitutionality. When it is considered that there are 30,000 Mongolians in San Francisco alone, and that the expense of arresting, imprisoning, and then shipping back to China all who have failed to comply with the law, will have to be borne by the country, it may be doubted in any case whether the extreme enforcement of the measure will be attempted.

Sixty-seven Chinese were illegally landed at Portland, Ore., from the steamer *Haytien Republic*, from Vancouver, B. C., March 26.

THE ARMY.

SOME time ago a board of army officers was organized to examine and test various magazine rifles, with a view to selecting one for use in the military service. The Krag-Jorgensen gun, invented by a Danish officer, was approved. However, when the question of appropriation for the manufacture of this gun came up in congress, there appeared in the senate a strong sentiment in favor of securing a rifle of American invention, provided that such could be got within a reasonable time, which should be perfectly satisfactory; and although the house had appropriated \$400,000 with a view to beginning the manufacture of the foreign gun immediately, it finally accorded with the senate in postponing such manufacture until further tests of rifles of American invention should be made.

On February 16, Brigadier-General E. A. Carr was placed on the retired list, having reached the age of 62 years. His successor had not been chosen at the end of the quarter.

THE INDIANS.

TWO outbreaks of trouble with the Indians have to be recorded this quarter. On February 3 four cowboys were killed at Humphrey's ranch, some twenty miles north-west of Pine Ridge agency, by Indians belonging to Two Strikes' band. The outrage was strongly condemned by the prominent chiefs on the reservation, Young-Man-Afraid-of-his-Horses, Red Cloud, and others, who rendered

valuable assistance to Agent Brown of Pine Ridge in running down the marauders, two of whom were killed by the police in pursuit about sixteen miles from the agency on February 6. No further trouble was announced.

A more serious outbreak occurred between rival Indian factions near Antlers, I. T., on the Choctaw reservation. On March 28 the Choctaw militia under command of Chief Jones, who was elected in August, 1892, attempted to arrest a prominent merchant, who was said to be allied with the Jackson faction which was opposed to the election of Jones, on the charge of being implicated in the murder of four Jones men in September, 1892. The result was a battle in which some 300 men took part and many were wounded, though none were killed outright. Nineteen of the Choctaw militia were arrested by United States officers, and taken to Paris, Tex., but after a hearing were released. The excitement in the territory was intense at the end of March, and it was thought that nothing but a strong military force would prevent serious trouble.

THE NAVY.

THE official trial trip of the new coast defense vessel *Mouterey* was made in the bay of San Francisco, Cal., January 5, and was announced to be entirely successful. A horse-power of 5,400 was required by contract, but this was exceeded for two hours with an average pressure of less than 160 pounds. Owing to her low free-board, the front deck was constantly wet while the vessel was at high speed.

An important incident in the development of the new navy and in the history of American shipping was the launch of the cruiser *Indiana* at the yards of Messrs. Cramp & Sons in Philadelphia, Penn., on February 28. The *Indiana* was christened by Miss Jessie Miller, daughter of the attorney-general, who was selected for that office by President Harrison, who attended the ceremony. The new cruiser is the first real battle-ship of the new navy, the largest war vessel yet built on this side of the Atlantic. The *Maine* and *Texas* are more properly to be described as armored cruisers, whereas the *Indiana* is a sea-going, coast-line battle-ship, equipped with every device calculated to make her an all-around fighter. The contracts for the *Indiana* and her sister ships, the *Massachusetts* and *Oregon*, were awarded in November, 1890, and work on the two latter is rapidly progressing. The keel of the *Indiana* was laid May 7, 1891. She is built of steel, and

has a displacement of 10,288 tons; her crew will number 460 men, and her main battery will consist of four 13-inch and eight 6-inch guns, mounted in six nickel-steel turrets 17 inches thick. The vessel will have a large battery of 6-inch rifles, twenty 6-pounder and four 1-pounder rapid-fire guns, four gatling guns, and six torpedo tubes. Her armor of nickel steel is the thickest ever placed upon an American man-of-war. She is provided with search lights and every other improved device which tends to increase fighting efficiency.

On March 25 the cruiser *New York* distinguished herself by breaking the record of all preliminary trials, and establishing her reputation as the fastest armored vessel in the world. Her contract calls for 16,000 horse-power and a speed of 20 knots, whereas she easily developed a horse-power of 16,500, and, in a run of four consecutive hours, attained an average speed of nearly 20½ knots, an achievement which marks a notable advance upon all previous achievements in the history of American ship-building.

The contracts for building the sea-going battle-ship *Iowa* and the armored cruiser *Brooklyn* were awarded to Messrs. Cramp & Sons on January 11. Their bids, which were the lowest received, were as follows: for the *Iowa* \$3,010,000, and for the *Brooklyn* \$2,986,000.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

THERE are numerous indications that the national indifference as to American shipping interests, which has characterized until recently the period since the war, is departing, and that a change of policy has been inaugurated which will ultimately restore the American merchant marine to the position of supremacy it once occupied. In 1859 the United States merchant marine engaged in foreign commerce had a tonnage of 2,231,674; in 1891, this had fallen to 988,719. In 1868, when registry was first required, there were 3,039 vessels but in 1891, only 1,516.

However, the general conditions now favor a revival of shipping. The remarkable development of the iron and steel industries in the United States has lessened the competitive superiority of the British shipbuilders. The construction of the new United States navy has furnished enlarged plants and improved mechanical processes, and has reduced by about one-third the tonnage cost of ship-building. The recent marvellous expansion of foreign

commerce has created a situation inviting vigorous competition. Last fiscal year that commerce amounted to nearly \$1,900,000,000, with freighting charges largely exceeding \$200,000,000. Moreover, the postal subsidy act of 1891, with the later measure of 1892 admitting foreign vessels to American registry, has already done considerable to stimulate American shipping.

We had occasion to note as an important incident last year the passage of the bill authorizing the transfer of the Inman Line steamers *City of New York* and *City of Paris* from British to American registry. These vessels were built on the Clyde in 1887, and, although they soon passed into the hands of the International Navigation Company, an American corporation, they were still retained under British register. The title of the corporation has now, however, been changed to the "American Line for Southampton: International Navigation Company." The completion of the transfer was celebrated on February 22 (Washington's birthday), 1893, when President Harrison in the presence of a brilliant assemblage, first raised the Stars and Stripes over the *New York*, that being the name by which the *City of New York* will now be known. The change of colors was honored by a salute from the United States ship *Chicago*, and the guns on Governor's Island in New York harbor.

Three days later, for the first time within the recollection of full-grown men, a first-rate liner with an American register sailed from New York for England.

Auspicious as was the event, it must be remembered that much yet remains to be done to overcome the competition of foreign ships manned by cheap labor and largely protected by liberal subsidies, bounties, and insurance discriminations.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

DURING the close of the period since the war, the agricultural, mining, and manufacturing industries of the South have enormously expanded. Particularly has this been true of the past ten years. A decade ago the agricultural, manufacturing, and mining products of the South aggregated in value \$1,200,000,000; now they are about \$2,100,000,000, in spite of the fact that population during the same period has increased only 18 to 20 per cent. The energy of the people as a whole, and the solid basis of the recent expansion, are indicated in the fact that within ten years the railroad mileage of the South has doubled, its

traffic and its cotton mills have more than trebled, its iron and coal production has more than quadrupled, the assessed value of its property has increased by \$2,000,000,000, and its banking capital and manufacturing interests have more than doubled.

There are several problems calling for particular attention at the present time. One of these concerns the cotton industry. Owing to depression in the trade abroad, aggravated by the great Lancashire spinning strike, and the large crop of last year, a portion of which has been carried over, there is the prospect of a depression in prices, which a good crop in 1893 will not tend to dispel. Cotton trade conventions have been held in Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana, at which it has been proposed to remedy the situation by reducing the cotton acreage so as to effect a greater diversity of crops.

Another important question is that of stimulating immigration, for which organized efforts are being put forth in almost all the southern states. It is, however, a disputed point, how far European laborers will be willing to enter into competition with negro labor.

Efforts are also being made in the direction of developing direct trade between southern ports and Europe.

AMERICAN LABOR INTERESTS.

THE rights of organized labor and the interests of society at large are deeply concerned in the legal incidents arising out of the strike which occurred early in March among the engineers and firemen of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan railroad. The dispute between the men and their employers was, of itself, of comparatively small moment; but the legal decisions to which it gave rise have opened up a new chapter in the history of conflicts between capital and labor, which will probably not be closed until the highest tribunal in the country has defined more clearly than ever the coercive powers of the various labor unions—their rights and responsibilities, and their relations to the rights of society as a whole.

The Ann Arbor Strike.—The engineers and firemen on the Ann Arbor road quit work March 8. At once Chiefs Arthur and Sargent, of the brotherhoods of locomotive engineers and firemen, issued orders to the men on other roads to refuse to handle freight to or from the Ann Arbor road. These orders were issued in accordance with rule 12 of the brotherhood of locomotive engineers, which reads as follows:

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That hereafter, when an issue has been sustained by the grand chief and carried into effect by the brotherhood of locomotive engineers, it shall be recognized as a violation of obligation for a member of the brotherhood of locomotive engineers' association, who may be employed on a railroad running in connection with or adjacent to said road, to handle the property belonging to said railroad or system in any way that may benefit said company with which the brotherhood of locomotive engineers is at issue, until the grievance or issue, of whatever nature or kind, has been amicably settled.

The interstate commerce act of the United States, on the other hand, prohibits any railroad company, as a common carrier, from refusing to transport freight from or to any connecting railroad. The courts being appealed to, Judge Ricks, of the circuit court for the northern district of Ohio, and Judge Taft, of the circuit court of the sixth district, issued temporary injunctions prohibiting the Pennsylvania and other roads from refusing to handle Ann Arbor freight, and prohibiting all efforts of the brotherhoods to induce the employes of connecting roads to extend the boycott.

Four engineers and four firemen on the Lake Shore railroad refused to start a train which had been made up at the Air Line junction, when they found that it contained cars destined for Alexis, on the Ann Arbor road; and resigned their posts. One other engineer, Lennon, refused to switch off a car into an Alexis train. It was decided by Judge Ricks, before whom the men were brought, that the eight engineers and firemen had a right to leave the employ of the road, but that Lennon, who, being still in the employment of the company, refused to obey orders which the company was required by the interstate commerce law to issue, was guilty of contempt of court, and should be fined \$50. It was also decided by Judge Taft that rule 12 of the brotherhood of locomotive engineers was unlawful, and that if the members of the brotherhood attempted to continue the boycott against the Ann Arbor road, they would be guilty of criminal conspiracy against their country. In other words, a railroad strike is legal provided it be carried out at such a time and in such a way as to imperil neither life nor property; but a boycott of interstate freight, blocking the wheels of commerce and depriving society of its customary privileges, is illegal.

An appeal on both decisions has been taken to the United States supreme court, where, it is hoped, the issues will be clearly settled. The importance of the decisions of Judges Ricks and Taft cannot be overestimated. They

throw upon the laborer a share of the responsibility for the losses which society may suffer if he conspires to deprive society of necessary facilities for industry and trade. The individual worker is free, but his freedom is limited by the rights of the community. He may stop work when he chooses, but neither he has the right, nor have the whole body of workers the right to stop work if, by so doing, they deprive society of the necessary facilities for the transaction of business.

The New Orleans Decision.—Another decision of similar import to those of Judges Taft and Ricks, but of even broader application, in that it does not apply to railroad employes alone, but to all workers whose avocations are necessary to the commerce of civilized society, was rendered March 25 by Judge E. C. Billings in the case of the United States against the workingmen's amalgamated council of New Orleans, La., growing out of the general strike of November, 1892. The decision is based on the anti-trust act of July 2, 1890, and constitutes the first judicial interpretation of the relations of that act to labor combinations. The act provides that "every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal;" and Judge Billings decides that a strike which arrests the commerce of a city, as did that in New Orleans last November, lies within the prohibition of the statute. The mere refusal to work, with no attempt by intimidation and violence to prevent others from working, is not held to contravene the statute; but the boycott, in any and every form, under the principles of the decision, is held to be illegal as a conspiracy to deprive society of its rights.

The Clothing Cutters' Strike.—On March 25, a very important struggle affecting the clothing trade began in New York City, when the clothing manufacturers' association discharged 700 cutters belonging to the cutters' union, which is affiliated with the American federation of labor. The struggle lay virtually between the federation of labor and the knights of labor, whose relations have been strained since the great clothing strike in Rochester, N. Y. On that occasion, federation men took the place of the knights, and now knights have to some extent replaced the locked-out federation men. At the close of the quarter, application had been made to the courts for an injunction restraining the united garment

workers from boycotting clothing manufactured by the clothing manufacturers' association.

The Homestead Cases.—On January 20, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty against District Master Workman Hugh F. Dempsey, of the knights of labor, on the charge of complicity in the administration of poison to the workmen in the Homestead mills. He and R. J. Beatty were sentenced on March 4 to seven years in the penitentiary. On the same day, Patrick Gallagher and J. M. Davidson, formerly cooks at Homestead, who had pleaded guilty to the charge of conspiracy to poison the non-union men, were also sentenced to the penitentiary, the former for five years, the latter for three. The charges of murder against Hugh O'Donnell, Sylvester Critchlow and others in connection with the riot of July 6, 1892, were dismissed in February. Numerous other charges of riot, treason, etc., were pending at the close of the quarter.

Monongahela Strike Broken.—On March 27, the great strike of coal miners in the Monongahela valley, which had lasted some seven months, thrown 70,000 men out of work, and cost altogether \$4,000,000, was broken, when the men at Luceyville and Roscoe submitted and returned to work.

TRUSTS AND COMBINATIONS.

THERE is an unmistakable popular sentiment against the legalization of enormous combinations of capital which have the power to monopolize markets and arbitrarily keep up prices of articles of general and necessary consumption. This sentiment has frequently manifested itself of late in legislation passed in various states. Numerous evidences of it appeared in connection with the transactions of the great Reading coal combination which has recently failed. That combination was formed February 11, 1892, when, by leasing the Jersey Central and Lehigh Valley roads, the Reading corporation came into control of seventy-five per cent of the competitive anthracite coal traffic of Pennsylvania, its combined capital representing \$600,000,000. The effect of the combination, as reported by a congressional committee of investigation, has been to raise the price of coal \$1.00 a ton.

A widespread questioning as to the legality of the combination arose, and the United States congress ordered an investigation of the subject, as did also the legislatures of New York and New Jersey. The New Jersey legislature passed a measure legalizing the lease of the Jersey

Central, but public indignation proved so great that the bill was vetoed by Governor Abbett. The attorney-general of the state brought a suit to annul the lease; and in September last, Chancellor McGill decided that the combination, so far as it affected the Jersey Central, was illegal. This decision, of course, did not affect the Lehigh Valley, which is a Pennsylvania corporation.

A period of litigation followed, the New Jersey authorities finally winning the fight; and, on January 9 of the present year, the New Jersey Central withdrew from the combination. The tide of sentiment was evidently against the objectionable alliance; and the climax was reached on February 20, when it was announced that three receivers had been appointed for the coal combination. The day was one of the most remarkable in the history of Wall Street, and excitement on the stock exchange was intense. The sales of Reading stock amounted to 958,030 shares, some of them at as low a figure as 28, and the average at not over 30. The total sales of all shares for the day was 1,457,506, the largest amount for one day in the history of the exchange, the largest previous record being 1,445,000 shares, made a year ago at the time of the forming of the combination. It is worthy of note that the panic was confined to three or four stocks—the general market remained firm.

As yet the insolvency of the Reading road has not made any change in the coal combination, as the receivers indicate their intention to follow the policy already pursued. Coal dealers announce that there is no prospect that the present high prices will be reduced even during the summer. The annual consumption of coal in the United States is about 40,000,000 tons; so that \$40,000,000 represents the increase in price paid by consumers each year.

NOTABLE CRIMES.

THE case of Carlyle W. Harris, the New York medical student under sentence of death for the murder of his young wife, Helen Potts, in January, 1891, by giving her morphine in pills which he had prescribed for headache, attracted much attention during the quarter. Harris had been sentenced in February, 1892, to die by electricity during the week ending March 21. Strenuous efforts were put forth by counsel and friends in his behalf; but seven judges of the court of appeals at Albany, on January 17 of the present year, affirmed the decision of the lower court; and on March 21 Recorder Smyth refused to allow

another trial on the ground of new evidence, and sentenced Harris to die in the electric chair during the second week in May. At the end of March urgent efforts were being made by the prisoner's friends and sympathizers to induce Governor Flower to cause a stay of proceedings, if not to exercise full executive clemency.

On January 27, two men made an unsuccessful attempt to rob the bank of Waverly, Kan. The alarm was given by a citizen who entered to make a deposit while the robbers were holding the cashier and his assistant under cover of their revolvers; and the robbers fled. They were, however, captured; but fatally shot a citizen who had joined in their pursuit.

At Paris, Tex., on February 1, a negro named Henry Smith, who had brutally outraged and murdered a little girl, was taken from the sheriff and guards by a mob of thousands, and, after being tortured with red-hot irons for nearly an hour, was burned to death. The details of the crime and its retribution are most revolting.

On February 24, in San Francisco, Cal., the "bonanza" millionaire, John W. Mackay, was shot and seriously wounded by William C. Rippey, an old stock speculator. The would-be assassin then shot himself.

At about midnight on March 26, R. Irving Latimer, a life convict in the state penitentiary at Jackson, Mich., effected his escape through poison administered to his guards. He had gained the confidence of his keepers, who, contrary to prison rules, had come to allow him considerable freedom. Having made a secret study of poisons in his cell, he obtained prussic acid under the pretext of needing it for the development of photographic plates. On the night of his escape, he mixed a quantity of the poison in some lemonade, which he gave to gateman Haight and night-keeper Gill. Haight died in a short time, and Gill, who was very sick, allowed Latimer to take the keys in order to summon assistance. This was the prisoner's opportunity, and he made good his escape by way of the front gates. He was, however, captured March 28 at Jerome, eighteen miles from Jackson, and was brought back to prison, where he has since been held in solitary confinement. The prisoner was under life sentence for the murder of his mother in 1889, and is strongly suspected of having previously poisoned his father, who died under mysterious circumstances. The incidents of his latest crime have revived the agitation in Michigan for a restoration of capital punishment, and have caused a wide de-

mand for stricter prison discipline and greater precautions in dealing with dangerous convicts.

AMERICAN DISASTERS.

Marine.—On February 25, five men belonging to the Massachusetts Humane Society were drowned while bravely attempting to rescue the crew of a vessel which had gone ashore in a storm off the island of Cuttyhunk, one of the Elizabeth Islands, separating Buzzard's Bay from Vineyard Sound.

Mining.—On February 10, an explosion in one of the chambers of the King coal mine, near Como, Col., caused the death of twenty-four men.

Railroad.—The record of railroad casualties for the quarter is unusually long. On January 18, while a sleighing party was crossing the track of the Consolidated road in Lonsdale, R. I., the sleigh was struck by a freight train. Eight persons were killed and many injured.

On January 20, two persons were killed and seven severely injured by a passenger train on the Lake Erie & Western road breaking through the bridge over the Wabash river at Fern, Ind.

One of the most appalling disasters of recent times occurred at Alton Junction, Ill., January 21. A switch on the Big Four main track had been left open. The Southwestern limited ran through the switch into a freight train on the siding. The engineer of the limited was instantly killed. The wreck taking fire, a large crowd was attracted to the scene. An oil tank exploded, casting burning oil over the spectators. Seven were instantly killed, and over eighty were more or less severely scalded, many of whom died after lingering in terrible suffering. As many as thirty deaths were the result of the accident.

A committee of the Illinois legislature was appointed to investigate, and, on February 21, brought in a report to the effect that the accident was the inevitable result of mismanagement of the road on the part of its officers, who, in their selection of employes, had made no reasonable effort to secure or retain the services of competent men.

On January 24, a sleigh with a party of six was struck by an Erie locomotive at the crossing in Passaic, N. J., two people being killed and two dangerously injured.

On February 22, a broken rail on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago road, near Columbia City, Ind., caused the wrecking of a passenger train, the loss of one life and the severe injury of twenty-two persons. The same day

four people were killed and fifteen injured by an express on the Pennsylvania road crashing into an accommodation train belonging to the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore road at the Sixth street station in Philadelphia. This accident caused a delay of the train bearing President Harrison to New York for the purpose of raising the American flag upon the steamer *New York*, recently admitted to American registry.

Fires.—On February 9 the insane asylum belonging to the Strafford county workhouse, near Dover, N. H., was destroyed by fire, and forty-one of the inmates were burned to death. The fire is supposed to have been started by one of the victims.

On March 10 the city of Boston was again visited with a disastrous fire, which destroyed nearly \$3,000,000 worth of property, caused the ultimate loss of six lives, and resulted in the serious injury of some twenty-five persons. The fire started in the Ames building. This and the Brown-Durrell building adjoining were two of the finest structures in the city, each costing some \$300,000. The region covered by the fire almost touches the boundaries of the portion burned by the great fire of 1889, and recalls the great fire of 1872. On March 19, Tremont Temple, the famous hall in Boston, was destroyed by fire; loss \$200,000.

Storms.—On March 23, a terrific storm swept up the Mississippi valley, doing much damage in Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky, and reaching as far north as Indiana. The towns of Tunica, Tupelo, and Kelly, in Mississippi, were practically wiped away. Much damage was wrought at Nashville, Merton, and Derden, Tennessee, and at Bowling Green, Kentucky. The total damage from the tornado is estimated at \$2,000,000; the deaths so far as known number eighteen; while hundreds of persons were more or less injured.

SPORTING.

A NUMBER of events occurred during the quarter in pugilism the most important being the fight between "Bob" Fitzsimmons and Jim Hall, both Australians, at the Olympic club, New Orleans, La., March 8. The middle weight, Fitzsimmons, "knocked out" the heavy weight champion in the fourth round, winning a \$40,000 purse in half an hour.

On the water, Oxford defeated Cambridge again in the great university boat race on the Thames, her crew row-

ing the four and a-quarter miles in 18 minutes 47 seconds, the best time ever made over the course beating her last year's record of 19 minutes 21 seconds.

On Cove Pond, Stamford, Conn., Joseph F. Donoghue, of Newburg, N. Y., succeeded in breaking all world's skating records from seventeen to 100 miles inclusive. He passed the fifty-mile point in 3 hours 15 minutes 59 2-5 seconds (previous record 4 hours 13 minutes 36 seconds); and completed 100 miles in 7 hours 11 minutes 38 1-5 seconds (previous world's record 11 hours 37 minutes 45 seconds). However, on February 16, at the national amateur championship races held at Red Bank, N. J., Donoghue was beaten in a five-mile race by John S. Johnson, of Minneapolis, Minn.; time, 18 minutes 43 3-5 seconds, although this does not equal Donoghue's record at Stamford, which was 18 minutes 37 seconds. He was also beaten in a quarter-mile and a mile race, these failures being attributed to illness. At Minneapolis, March 2, Johnson lowered the 100-yards skating record to 9 4-5 seconds from a standing start (from 10 1-5 seconds), and the 120-yards record to 11 3-5 seconds (from 11 5-8 seconds).

On February 17, M. F. Sweeney, of New York, cleared the bar at 6 feet 2½ inches at a running jump; and on February 18, at 6 feet 3 inches, two world's records.

Three important athletic and turf decisions were made during the quarter. In national baseball, the pitcher's box was abolished, the pitcher being placed five feet farther back in the diamond, with a rubber bag at his rear. In college athletics, Yale insisted on an undergraduate rule, excluding many university department men. Princeton and Cornell upheld her, but Harvard and Pennsylvania rebelled. In bicycling, the league of American wheelmen passed a law that prizes, except in international races, should not exceed \$150 in value.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

A STUDY of the financial problem of the Columbian World's Exposition, made at the end of March, shows that the expenditure of the exposition company will not be less than \$23,000,000. This sum does not include the outlays of the national commission, of the several states of the Union, of foreign countries, nor of exhibitors. When the exhibition is at an end, it is estimated that, of this expenditure of \$23,000,000, perhaps \$1,000,000 will be recoverable by the sale of material. Thus the net ex-

penditure of the exposition company will amount to \$22,000,000. Taking these data as a starting-point, and estimating approximately the other items of outlay, we are enabled to make a conjectural calculation of what the great fair will cost. It is assumed that the total value of the exhibits will be approximately \$300,000,000. Taking no account of the interest of that sum both before and after the exhibition, while the exhibits are being manufactured or brought together, transported to Chicago, installed, and then transported back to their place of origin, but calculating interest only for the six months of the fair, we have a charge of not less than \$9,000,000. The cost of the buildings erected by the several states and by foreign countries represents \$4,000,000, and the expense of the national commission \$2,500,000. The cost of providing the numerous attractions of the Midway Plaisance and innumerable minor installations within the limits of Jackson Park, is not included in any of the above items. Hence it is safe to say that the fair will cost not less than \$70,000,000, and not improbably very much more. As the number of days on which, according to the conditions imposed by congress, the fair will be open to the public is only 158, the daily cost of the fair will be \$470,000, which will be slightly reduced if Sunday opening be carried into effect.

The problem before the management of the fair is to devise means for balancing as nearly as may be the expenditure of \$23,000,000 with receipts. The gate money is expected to be not less than \$10,000,000; the gift from the United States of 5,000,000 souvenir half-dollars is expected to yield \$5,000,000; from sale of material will come \$1,000,000; and from the sale of "concessions" and trade and other privileges, \$4,000,000; deficit, \$2,000,000, according to the estimate of March. The expenditure of the Paris Exposition of 1889 was \$8,500,000; and the deficit, \$1,600,000.

The above figures are, of course, mere estimates which will need correction from later and official returns. They are given for the use of our readers who are interested in the financial phases of the great event.

AFFAIRS IN VARIOUS STATES.

The Kansas Legislature.—The election of members of the Kansas legislature was contested in a number of districts. Failing before the state canvassing board, recourse was had to the state supreme court, but without

success. The Populist party, which claimed to be aggrieved by these decisions, had elected the governor and a clean working majority of the senate; but the success of their contests was necessary to supremacy in the house, without which all Populist legislation would be blocked. The legislature met on January 10. Governor Lewelling in his inaugural address prepared the way for the Populist campaign, and Congressman Simpson counseled his fellow partisans to organize the house without reference to "technicalities of law." At the appointed hour, sixty-three Republicans met fifty-eight Populists, three Democrats, and one Independent in the hall of the house.

The Populists had claimed enough seats from the Republicans to give them a majority, and now proceeded as if their contests were already successful. Two speakers *pro tempore* were elected, Mr. Cubbison by the Republicans, and Mr. Semple by the Populists, followed respectively by Messrs. Douglass and Dunsmore as permanent speakers. Each wielded a gavel upon the same block, and presided each over a wing of the house. No legislation was accomplished, but each side held firmly to its position. At 1 A. M., the speakers agreed that no legislation should be attempted the rest of the night, and they retired to a joint bed behind the speaker's desk. A memorial to the governor was signed during the night by the Republicans and the Independent, but he returned no answer.

At 10 A. M., on the 11th, the speakers simultaneously called the house to order, and together undertook to address it. Populist committees had been appointed to wait upon the governor and senate; but a conference of the governor, attorney-general, and Populist members of the senate decided not to receive committees from either wing in view of the legal doubts as to their organization. The next day, however, the governor recognized the Populist house by sending a formal message to its speaker. Both parties agreed to a recess until the next forenoon, and the deadlock was temporarily broken. On the 13th the senate recognized the Populist clerk of the house by a vote of 23 to 17.

Neither house gave way, however, and the situation was maintained until February 15, when the Populists posted guards in the state house to keep the Republican representatives from their seats. The guard was forced, locked doors broken in with sledge hammers, and the proceedings of the Republicans resumed with their speaker

swinging a sledge for a gavel. Governor Lewelling now called upon the state militia for aid in removing the Republicans; but Colonel J. W. T. Hughes, its commander, refused obedience. The sheriff of the county advised the governor that it was unnecessary to call out the militia, since the civil officers and *posse comitatus* could preserve the peace; but the governor removed Colonel Hughes and placed the Populist adjutant-general in command. Militia companies began to assemble in Topeka, and the sheriff swore in 1,000 special deputies, arming them chiefly with baseball bats and clubs.

The situation was now imminently threatening. Blows had been exchanged on February 14, in the attempt by a Republican deputy sergeant-at-arms to arrest the Populist clerk of the house. When Colonel Hughes announced that he should refuse to order the militia to remove the Republican members, the Populist house decided to meet in a hall separate from the state house. On the 15th, the sheriff notified the governor that he must disband the militia force at the capitol; on the 17th, the governor broke the warlike array, after due conference with the Populist members and other leaders of the party. He had a force of only 125 deputy sergeants-at-arms and 100 provisional troops with which to withstand Sheriff Wilkerson's large force, which would have been joined in case of conflict by large numbers of the populace. He therefore proposed that each house should meet in its own hall, undisturbed by the other; that the Populist house should meet in the state house without hindrance or molestation; that no arrests should be made by either house of officers or members of the other; that the militia and the sheriff's posse should be dismissed, and the companies on the road to Topeka be ordered home. The two wings agreed to the compromise and the incipient war was quelled.

On the next day, however, Judge Hazen of the district court issued an injunction at the instance of the Republican house, restraining the state treasurer from paying any warrants under authority of a legislative appropriation bill passed by the Populists. The constitutionality of the Republican branch was thus virtually recognized. The injunction was made permanent, but it did not operate in time to prevent the payment of about \$20,000 to the Populist members.

On February 20, Governor Lewelling gave out a written statement that the Populists had not yet lost sight of the one great essential in the contest, "the preservation of the

Populist house," and that for the supreme court now to declare its laws invalid would be "to immolate itself to the basest popular demands and face a wave of popular indignation." Two days previous, the Gunn *habeas corpus* case, involving the constitutionality of the Republican organization, had come before the supreme court of the state. L. C. Gunn, of Labette county, was summoned by the Republican house to testify in a contested election case. He refused to appear, was arrested and taken to the capitol, and filed a motion for a writ of *habeas corpus*. Five days after the governor's unofficial deliverance, the supreme court rendered an elaborate decision, which recognized the Republican organization as the legally constituted house of representatives of the state. The Populist house did not at once abandon their organization, but, in a few days ceased to interfere with the proceedings of the house, and, by the end of the month, both wings had settled down to public business on a basis of union.

Montana.—The largest silver statue ever known, the Montana silver statue of Justice, after a model by R. H. Park, of Chicago, Ill., was successfully cast on March 18. It contains 1,500 pounds of sterling silver, all taken from native Montana ore, and its total cost is stated to be \$70,000. It is designed to adorn the mining department at the World's Fair. The height of the statue is 5 feet 10 inches.

New York.—Few greater sensations have ever occurred in Brooklyn, than that of January 6 last, when the Kings county grand jury made a presentment charging that some \$60,000 had been unlawfully expended by the city and county officials in connection with the recent Columbian celebrations, and urging that suits be instituted against them and against the parties to whom the money was paid, to recover the same. Some thirty or forty indictments against city and county officials and against the contractors were brought in. It was found, to take an example, that for some of the reviewing stands exorbitant sums were charged and paid, vastly in excess of their cost.

On January 17, notwithstanding the opposition of the president-elect, Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy, N. Y., was elected United States senator by the Democratic state legislature, to succeed Senator Frank Hiscock.

The Peck incident has come into renewed prominence. It will be remembered that the court of sessions at Albany, in November last, sustained the demurrer to the indict-

ments found against Mr. Charles F. Peck, now ex-labor commissioner, for alleged destruction of public documents. The case was not allowed to rest there, but was taken by appeal of the district attorney to the general term of the supreme court of the third department, where, on March 3, the decision of the court of sessions was overruled, and the defendant given leave to "withdraw his demurrer and plead to the merits."

North Dakota.—The election of William N. Roach on February 20, to succeed Lyman R. Casey as United States senator from North Dakota assured to the Democratic party the full control of both houses in Washington. Up to that time the complexion of the majority in the senate of the 53d congress was in doubt; but Mr. Roach's election assured to the Democrats at least forty-four members in the senate, half the total number; and this, with the vote of the vice-president, assured to them control for the first time in more than thirty years. The contest had raged fiercely for several weeks. On a joint ballot the Republicans had a majority of the legislature; but there were several candidates in the field, and ten of the dissenting Republicans on the sixty-first ballot joined with the Populists in turning the tide in favor of the Democratic candidate.

Wyoming.—On January 26, in the balloting for senator at Cheyenne, Wyo., Mrs. I. S. Bartlett was the Populist candidate, the occasion being remarkable as the first one on which a woman ever received a vote for senator.

PERSONAL, ETC.

ON February 2, President Harrison nominated H. E. Jackson of Tennessee, judge of the sixth federal district to be an associate justice of the supreme court in succession to Justice Lamar, who died January 23. The appointment was a remarkable one, for Justice Jackson was an ex-Confederate and a Democrat. His selection by a Republican president and a Union general was made on grounds of personal fitness and professional character, and in the interest of preserving the non-partisan character of the supreme tribunal. The death of Justice Lamar had left but two Democratic appointees on the bench, there being six Republicans.

HOWELL EDMUNDS JACKSON, the new associate justice of the United States supreme court, and the successor to the late Justice Lamar, was born in Paris, Tenn., April 8, 1832. He was graduated at Western Tennessee College in 1848; studied two years in the Uni-

versity of Virginia; was graduated at the Lebanon Law School in 1855, and began practicing in Jackson, Tenn., removing to Memphis three years afterward. He continued in practice until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he received a civil appointment under the Confederacy. After the war he practiced in Memphis and in Jackson until 1881, serving in the interval for two brief periods as a judge of the state supreme court by appointment. In 1880 he was elected to the legislature, and, in the following year, was chosen United States senator to succeed James E. Bailey. In April, 1886, President Cleveland appointed him judge of the seventh United States circuit, comprising the states of Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, and Michigan. He held this office until his appointment by President Harrison as successor to Justice Lamar on February 2.

President Harrison on March 2 accepted an appointment under which he is to deliver a series of lectures on constitutional law beginning in October next, in the Leland Stanford, Jr., University of California.

Owing to the failure of R. L. Walker, who was president of the Youngstown (O.) Stamping Company, and held paper to the extent of some \$70,000 indorsed by his friend Governor McKinley of Ohio, the latter was obliged in February to make an assignment of all his property to a trustee for the benefit of his creditors.

The Rev. Dr. Melanethon Woolsey Stryker of the Fourth Presbyterian church in Chicago, Ill., was inaugurated as ninth president of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., January 17.

On February 3, the Rev. Dr. W. J. Tucker, professor of sacred rhetoric at Andover Theological Seminary, was unanimously elected president of Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., to succeed President Bartlett, who resigned in 1892.

Two other important educational appointments of the quarter have been that of Prof. J. M. Coulter, called to the presidency of the Lake Forest University, Illinois, and that of Prof. Martin Kellogg, elected president of the University of California.

R. M. Hunt, an American architect, was, in March, recommended by the royal institute of British architects as a fit recipient of the medal annually given by Queen Victoria for signal distinction in architecture and archaeology.

A. R. Webb, formerly United States consul at Manila, the chief city of the Philippine Islands, has recently attracted much attention. Having been converted to Mohammedanism while in India, he has returned to preach that faith among his countrymen. He goes the full length of upholding the Mohammedan license of polygamy, and

thinks that the American social system will in the future be so modified as to admit of the Islamic laws, which will act as powerful counteractives of prostitution, drunkenness, and marital infidelity, which are among the great curses afflicting the western world.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

The Dominion Parliament.—The third session of the seventh Dominion parliament began January 26. It was one of the shortest sessions on record, its business being concluded on the last day of the quarter. Ere another session is called it is announced that Lord Stanley will have given place to Lord Aberdeen as governor-general. The Earl of Aberdeen is already well known in connection with his reign at Dublin Castle during the administration of Mr. Gladstone.

It cannot be said that the actual work of the session has been of transcendent importance. The debate on the Caron charges, on the anti-home rule speech of Hon. N. C. Wallace, comptroller of customs, on the policy of the government regarding the Manitoba schools, and on tariff reform, the last named being the main question on which Mr. Dalton McCarthy, the member for North Simcoe, has taken an independent stand, differing from his old Conservative colleagues—these have added interest to the proceedings; but the volume of actual legislation has been unusually small. Six bills were foreshadowed in the speech from the throne, only four of which have been passed. The bill providing for a supervision of the civil service, with a view to prevent unnecessary appointments and costly idleness, was withdrawn, as was also the bill amending the franchise law. As it stands, the revision of the voting lists effected in 1891 will have to serve as the basis of all elections until 1894.

One of the most important items of actual legislation effected was an amendment of the law of evidence so as to render accused persons compellable witnesses, and to admit the evidence of the wife or husband of the accused. The wisdom of these changes is a disputed point; but the English house of commons has more than once favored a similar bill, and the efforts of the lord chancellor are at present bent toward securing the acceptance of the principle by the house of lords.

The provisions for the superannuation of civil servants are extended so that the payment of increased contributions to the superannuation fund will secure a life insurance

to the amount of \$1,000 or \$2,000. The ballot has been extended to the Northwest, where voting has hitherto been done under the old open system. The festivals of St. Peter and St. Paul, the Annunciation, and *Corpus Christi*, having been removed by the Church from the list of *fêtes d'obligation*, are no longer necessarily to be observed as bank holidays.

The only important changes in the tariff effected, were a reduction of the duty on binder twine from 25 per cent to 12½ per cent, and the abolition of the transportation imposts on coal oil, which amount to about two cents per gallon. A broader scheme of tariff revision is in contemplation for the next session.

For several reasons, the tariff policy of the government has lately risen into special prominence; and it was therefore with peculiar interest that the budget, submitted February 14 by Hon. G. E. Foster, the finance minister, had been awaited. The total public debt is now \$241,131,000, an increase of \$3,322,402 during the past year. The total revenue for 1891-92 was \$36,921,871, as compared with \$38,579,310 in 1890-91, a falling off of \$1,657,439. Expenditures, which had been estimated at \$36,650,000, exceeded that sum by \$400,000, the increase being due to the cost of legislation, which was \$700,000. Without this abnormal expenditure, the total would have been below the level maintained during the past seven or eight years. The loss of revenue owing to remission of sugar duties, was about \$4,750,000. Altogether, by the abolition of duties on coffee, tea, rice, and sugar, the saving to the consumer during the year amounted to over \$5,500,000.

On the question of tariff reform, the policy of the government is as follows. It recognizes that a reform is to some extent called for by the particular fiscal conditions now prevalent everywhere. In England, under free trade, there is great depression; in the United States, a high tariff policy has just been overthrown; a general decline in prices of cereal products has been going on—the result of all this being an unrest which calls for a modification of existing policies in accordance with the changing conditions of the times. In order to look fully into what measures of revision may be advisable, Mr. Foster announced that, in association with himself, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, minister of trade and commerce, Hon. N. C. Wallace, comptroller of customs, and Hon. J. F. Wood, comptroller of inland revenue, would, during the parliamentary recess, make a careful investigation into the whole

tariff question, from the results of which might be expected the submission of a comprehensive scheme of tariff revision at the next session. The old features of the national policy set up in 1879 would in the meantime be kept in sight; but, in order to remedy grievances of special importance, a fifty per cent reduction in the duties on binder twine, and an abolition of the transportation imposts on coal oil, were proposed. The latter may now be

imported in bulk in tanks, and the total tax on it is a duty of 7 1-5 cents per gallon.

One of the most significant phases of Dominion politics is furnished by the recent defection, from the ministerial ranks, of Dalton McCarthy, the member for North Simcoe, who has taken an independent stand on the issue of tariff reform. He differed from the Conservative leaders, it will be remembered, at the time of the agitation for disallowance of the Quebec Jesuits' estates act, and, later, on the dual language and separate



DALTON MCCARTHY,
M. P. FOR NORTH SIMCOE.

school bills for the Northwest, as well as on the policy of the recent re-distribution of seats; but on none of these have his views aroused such wide discussion as his present advocacy of tariff reform. Like the Conservatives, he is still opposed to unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, which, he thinks, would mean not only national extinction, but also an increase of the present rates; and like them also, he still favors closer trade relations with England, and, if possible, preferential trade within the whole empire. He thus remains still far from the fiscal ground of the opposition. He is, however, the first Conservative in the field since 1879 with a definite and far-reaching scheme of tariff reduction which constitutes an

essential departure from the principles of the national policy adopted in that year.

The attacks upon him in the *Toronto Empire*, the ministerial organ, for which he holds the government responsible, have been made the pretext for his formal severance of connection with the Conservative party. He forecast his policy in an address to his constituents at Stayner in January, and embodied it in a formal resolution before the house in March. The Conservatives of North Simcoe have strongly indorsed his action. He brought out very clearly two points: first, that state assistance, through high protection to industries incapable of reaching a self-sustaining basis, must sooner or later be withdrawn; and second, that those industries which have enjoyed such assistance during the past fifteen years, ought now to be ready to be weaned, particularly if, through the formation of combinations, they have taken measures to help themselves. A general reduction of duties all around is therefore proposed. But, accompanying the proposed reduction, is a suggestion that Canada discriminate to the extent of ten per cent in favor of imports from Great Britain, Germany, and Belgium, where she enjoys favored treatment, it being at the same time intimated to the United States that any concessions from Washington will be met with similar concessions from Ottawa.

A spirited debate followed the introduction of Mr. McCarthy's resolution, it being argued on the ministerial side that his proposed discrimination in favor of British, German, and Belgian goods would be a virtual declaration of commercial war against the United States. The resolution was finally rejected by a majority of about fifty. There is, however, an unmistakable sentiment, particularly in the agricultural as distinguished from the urban districts, in favor of some fiscal change, either through reciprocal trade or a cutting down of rates; and the appointment, by Mr. Foster, of a virtual committee to consider what changes may be advisable, is a recognition of that fact.

Sir A. Caron, postmaster-general, on March 22, was practically acquitted by the house of the charges of corruption laid against him in April, 1892, by Mr. J. D. Edgar, the member for West Ontario. The royal commission, appointed to inquire into the charges, submitted its report to the government on November 24 last, and the evidence was laid before the house in March of the present year. In the debate that followed, Mr. Edgar moved an

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amendment to the effect that the evidence submitted on November 24 established facts

"which should have prevented the subsequent appointment of Sir Adolphe Caron to be an adviser of the crown, and also render it highly improper that he should continue to hold such office."

The amendment was rejected March 22 by a vote of 119 to 69, four Conservatives, including Mr. McCarthy, voting in its favor.

In a speech at an Orange demonstration held in Kingston, Ont., early in March, Hon. N. Clarke Wallace, comptroller of customs, promised, in behalf of the Orangemen of Canada, that they would actively aid Ulster in resisting home rule. The result was an attack upon him in the house, which culminated in a resolution, moved by Mr. Dawson, M. P. for Addington, censuring Mr. Wallace's speech as being an incitement to disloyalty and rebellion. The resolution of censure was practically one of want of confidence in the government; and, although the government disclaimed responsibility for Mr. Wallace's words, twelve Ministerialists voted for the resolution, including Messrs. Costigan (secretary of state) and Curran (solicitor-general), the vote standing 74 for and 105 against censure. The incident has not been calculated to allay the spirit of religious animosity.

In the absence of Sir John Thompson, who represents Canada on the Bering sea tribunal of arbitration now sitting in Paris, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, the minister of trade and commerce, acts as premier; and Hon. J. A. Ouimet, the minister of public works, as minister of justice.

Quebec.—The provincial government of Quebec is still struggling with the task of approximating a budgetary equilibrium. Some of its projected reforms have however failed to carry in the legislature. The proposed abolition of the upper chamber was defeated by a majority of one. A bill to reduce the payment of members from \$800 to \$500 was supported by the leader of the opposition, but opposed by M. Mercier, and received only fifteen votes out of fifty-seven; while another bill, proposing to reduce the number of ministers from seven to five met with such evidences of disfavor that it was not even pressed to a vote. Notwithstanding these reverses, it was still thought that the legislature might consent to a reduction in the number of members from seventy-three to sixty-five, the latter being the number prevailing before the Mercier régime; but the proposal received the votes of none but its mover and seconder.

The committee appointed last summer by the legislature to inquire into the causes of the recent and still continuing exodus of French Canadians from the province to the United States, submitted its report early in March. The movement, it is found, is due to a variety of reasons. One of these is a general indisposition to incur the isolation and labor of farm life, an indisposition largely due to an education which instils a desire for the pleasures and comforts of city life, and which is aggravated by the fact that Quebec has been slower than the other provinces to adopt the modern and improved labor-saving methods in agriculture. Left far behind in the struggle with better equipped competitors, the Quebec farmer finds his work unsatisfactory and unremunerative. If he resorts to debt to meet present emergencies, high rates of interest soon make his burdens intolerable.

On the other hand, it is pointed out that the exodus from the province has always been in progress since the early days of its history. Generations ago the French moved into the West;

and some of the principal western cities, such as Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., and Detroit, Mich., were first settled by Frenchmen. The policies of the provincial rulers have varied—they have included reciprocity (before confederation), low tariff approaching free trade (in the early seventies), and the present policy of protection—but the exodus has continued under all policies; so that the conclusion is drawn, and it is borne out by the movements of population revealed in various censuses, that Quebec is merely sharing in the common experience of all older settlements, from which it is that the life-blood for newer sections is in a



SIR A. CARON, K. C. M. G.,
CANADIAN POSTMASTER GENERAL.

large measure drawn. At the same time, the tendency is stimulated by depression in trade and agriculture, restraints upon the social and ecclesiastical liberty of the people, and excessive burdens of taxation.

The Northwest.—A final settlement of the Manitoba separate school question can hardly be expected for some time, although the policy of the Dominion government toward the demands of the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba, and of their co-religionists in Quebec, is now more clearly defined. That policy is to abide by the constitution, as was clearly indicated by Sir John Thompson in the house, in defending the government against the attack led by M. J. I. Tarte, the member for L'Islet. In the election of this member, in January, special stress had been laid upon the necessity of federal intervention on the Manitoba school question; and the return of M. Tarte was regarded as a victory for the opponents of provincial autonomy, which by many is considered the chief cornerstone of the confederation.

The Manitoba act of 1890, abolishing separate schools, has been declared constitutional by the highest judicial authority in the empire. A demand for its disallowance is made by the Roman Catholics of the province; and the consideration of this demand is an obligation resting upon the cabinet in virtue of its declarations made at the time the demand was first pressed—immediately after the passage of the act in question—to the effect that when the courts had given their decision, then would be the time for its consideration by the government. In accordance with this implied promise, the cabinet, in January last, resolved themselves into a judicial tribunal to hear the case. They met twice and listened to the preliminary arguments of Mr. John S. Ewart, Q. C., in behalf of the appeal of the Roman Catholic minority of Winnipeg, whose main point was, that at the time of the union of the Province of Manitoba with the Dominion, rights had been acquired which must now be respected. The Manitoba government, however, declined to be represented at the hearing. Before proceeding any further, the cabinet resolved to refer the constitutional question to the supreme court, who shall act in an advisory capacity only. The matter rested at this stage at the close of the quarter. The decision of the court will still leave the cabinet free to act as it may choose.

In the house, M. Tarte denounced the cabinet for refusing to summarily disallow the Manitoba act, and moved

a resolution of censure upon it for assuming to treat the case judicially. After a three days' debate the resolution was rejected March 9, by a vote of 120 to 71. Sir John Thompson pointed out that when the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island school problems agitated the country, the federal authorities rested their determination plainly upon the constitution, declaring that the provincial laws were valid and beyond the jurisdiction of the federal government; and in the present case, the course of the cabinet will be strictly guided by the constitution. The minister of justice pointedly declared that no language used by him at the time of the original appeal for federal interference, could be construed as an actual promise of remedial legislation.

The annual report of the minister of the interior reveals evidences of satisfactory development throughout the Northwest. The total grain crop of Manitoba and the territories last year was 16,000,000 bushels, of which it is estimated that about 14,500,000 bushels were available for export.

Manitoba has recently adopted a system of succession duties. Estates under \$25,000 in value, passing to relatives, are exempt; but on all over that amount in value a sliding scale of duties will be levied, which reaches five per cent on estates of \$500,000 or more.

Agitation has already begun in the Territories of Alberta and Saskatchewan for admission to the status of provinces.

The Maritime Provinces.—A large syndicate has been formed at Boston, Mass., which has negotiated for the purchase of the coal mines on Cape Breton Island; and it is said to aim at acquiring practically all the mines in Nova Scotia, the only coal-producing province between the Atlantic seaboard and the great lakes. The Nova Scotia government grants a lease for 99 years of the mines in Cape Breton county, for a royalty on the output guaranteeing a minimum annual revenue of \$122,000. The Americans, on their part, are to invest \$7,000,000 in developing the mines and building a railway from Sydney to Louisbourg. The object of the syndicate is said to be "to encourage and to secure for Nova Scotia, larger markets and a larger output." There are many, on the other hand, who fear that the effect of the combination, particularly if it be so extended as to embrace a union with the American coal trust, will be an undue raising of prices. At the last session of the provincial legislature, a bill was passed

increasing the royalty on coal from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 cents a ton, and enabling the government to take from the syndicate, and to sell to competitors, such of the mines, as, in the interests of the combination, may be held unworked. The syndicate has made a formal appeal to the Dominion government to disallow this act; but it is not probable that the veto power will be so extended as to affect the laws dealing with the property of any province, this property having its origin not in any federal statute, but in the inheritance of the crown estates.

It appears from official returns that the shipping industries of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island are steadily declining. In 1884 they had a total tonnage of 890,000. In 1892 this had declined to 630,000. Nova Scotia had 3,019 vessels in 1884, and now possesses only 2,740. New Brunswick owned 1,096 vessels in the former year, with a total tonnage of 307,000, but it has now only 946, with a tonnage of 182,000. Prince Edward Island in 1884 possessed 234 vessels with a tonnage of 39,000, against a present total of 196 vessels and 22,000 tons.

Quarantine Against Canadian Cattle.—The order issued in November last by the British board of agriculture, prohibiting the entry of live Canadian cattle into Great Britain, is still in force. Sir Charles Tupper is earnestly working for its abrogation, but has hitherto been unable to obtain any assurances that the British board will early modify its policy of extreme caution.

The fear of contagion seems to have been somewhat exaggerated. When it was announced that pleuro-pneumonia had been found in Canadian cattle landed in Great Britain, 1,394 animals were slaughtered at a net cost to Canada of \$47,000. Only four of these, however, were reported as diseased; and an inspection by Scottish veterinarians led to the declaration that only broncho-pneumonia, which is not contagious, had been discovered; this result being further borne out by the investigations of Professor Caven, of the University of Toronto, who found in the lungs of two of the diseased animals traces of croupous pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia. A further inquiry was made at the instance of the Canadian government, as a result of which it was reported to the house of commons, March 1, that, with the exception of two or three cattle imported to Quebec a few years ago, no pleuro-pneumonia had existed in the dominion in the past, and that no traces of the disease could now be found.

Following the example of the English authorities, the agricultural department at Washington, on February 5 last, issued an order establishing a ninety days' quarantine against Canadian cattle sent to the United States, and naming the port of Buffalo, N. Y., the only port of entry at which Canadian cattle would be admissible. This order was subsequently made to apply even to Canadian cattle intended for exhibition at the World's Fair in Chicago. However, in deference to the strong protests of the dominion authorities, the latter restriction has been modified so that Canadian live-stock exhibits for the Columbian Exposition are admitted on a certificate from a veterinary surgeon that contagious disease does not exist in the locality of their origin.

The Annexation Movement.—The agitation in favor of political union with the United States, or "annexation," as it is popularly called, continues to excite varied discussion in the press of both countries. It has already won its way in Canada to the status of an issue the discussion of which is at least tolerated, and has even taken organized form in what has been named the "Continental Union Club," of which Professor Goldwin Smith, perhaps the most influential advocate of the movement, has been elected honorary president. The object of this club, as explained by Professor Smith in a lecture delivered before it in Toronto on the evening of February 1 last, is "to bring the question of continental union, *with the consent of the mother country*, before the Canadian people, and prepare the people for the vote." It openly avows its preferences, and desires to effect its ends by none but lawful and constitutional means. At a large meeting held in Essex, Ont., on February 4, when the question of the political future of Canada was discussed, a vote was taken, which stood for the various proposals as follows: To remain *in statu quo*, 21; for independence, 12; for imperial federation, 3; for political union with the United States, 413. However, in spite of these expressions, which are found in certain sections of the country, it cannot yet be said that the annexation idea has taken any comparatively wide hold upon the Canadian people, who, as a whole, are still intensely loyal to the British crown.

Other Canadian Affairs.—All differences between the United States and Canadian governments on the question of canal tolls have been set at rest. In August last, the reader will remember, the authorities at Washington were notified that it was the intention of the Canadian

government to abolish its system of rebate on tolls after the close of the season of navigation of 1892. This intention was carried into effect about February 22, by an order-in-council regulating the tolls for the season of 1893, and removing all the discriminations of which the United States government had so long complained. This action of the Canadian authorities was immediately followed by a proclamation from President Harrison, revoking the tolls that had been levied since September 1 last on Canadian vessels and cargoes in the Sault Ste. Marie canal.

A recent bulletin of the eleventh United States census shows that the number of Canadians in the United States is 980,941, or more than ten per cent of the total foreign population. The foreign-born inhabitants of the United States constitute about fifteen per cent of the total; so that, were the Canadians evenly scattered throughout the states, they would hardly form an appreciable element of the population. They are, however, practically limited to a few states, and mainly to a few cities in those states. Only 13,000 Canadians are found in the whole of the southern states, and about the same number in the far west. In the New England states, in Michigan, and in New York, on the other hand, they are numerically important. In Maine, there are 52,000 Canadians; in New Hampshire, 46,000; in Vermont, 25,000; in Massachusetts, 200,000; in Michigan, 180,000; and in New York, 93,000.

The recent report of Major-General Herbert on the Canadian militia has attracted wide attention, in view of the severity of its criticism. It says:

"Canada has not received full value for the money expended on the training of her militia. There is an entire lack of system in the issue of clothing and marching equipment. The last uniforms are worn out with age, and the new ones are of the worst possible quality. The new saddlery will not stand twelve days' ordinary usage, while the leather of the military boots is of the consistency of paper."

The abolition of the old Snider rifle and the substitution of a modern weapon are recommended. An entire reorganization of the service, from the staff downwards, is urged; otherwise, the report concludes, "Canada will remain in a condition of military impotence." As a step toward this reorganization, an order has been issued, that in future no provisional appointments shall be made to a higher grade than that of second lieutenant. This, it is thought, will have a serious effect upon the rural battalions, where the vacancies are usually more in number than the duly qualified officers available.

The Right Rev. J. Travers Lewis, D. D., LL. D., bishop of Ontario, has been elected metropolitan of Canada in the room of the late Bishop John Medley, who died September 9, 1892.

Bishop LEWIS was born in Ireland in 1825, and was consecrated first bishop of Ontario in 1862, this now making him one of the four senior bishops of the entire Church of England and Ireland. He was the original promoter of the famous Lambeth conferences of bishops at home and abroad.

On January 24, at Chatham, Ont., Policeman "Bob" Rankin was brutally murdered by three colored men named Freeman, while attempting to arrest one of them, George W. Freeman, on a criminal charge. William Henry and Alexander Freeman were arrested the day of the tragedy, and George W. Freeman gave himself up to the authorities the next day.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE government of Newfoundland has already been notified by the imperial authorities, that the *modus vivendi* of two years ago will expire at the end of 1893; and that before that time arrives, the colonial legislature must pass a permanent bill providing for carrying out the treaties with France regarding the west shore, otherwise the home government will be compelled to enact a law something similar to the coercion bill withdrawn two years ago, enabling an enforcement of the treaty provisions to be carried out. A committee was appointed by the Newfoundland legislature some time ago to consider the matter. Its report was presented March 8, and made an uncompromising demand for the abrogation of the treaties as being unwise and odious. A warm debate occurred March 11, when the premier, Sir William Whiteway, opposed the acceptance of the committee's report. It will be remembered that in May, 1892, the premier brought in a bill providing for the establishment of a judicial commission under the direction of the imperial government to decide on all issues arising out of the question of the French treaties, but that this bill was rejected by the house of assembly, which passed instead an amendment offered by Mr. Bond, in effect reopening the whole question of a permanent arrangement with the home government. The premier contended that the house, in rejecting his bill, had repudiated its promise, and also treated with indignity the delegates who visited England in 1891 and secured the withdrawal of the imperial coercion bill. He therefore moved that the report

of the committee be not accepted. A division being taken, the premier's motion was defeated by a vote of 18 to 4.

On March 17, the operation of the bait act was suspended, although the measure is still retained on the statute book for use in future negotiations. This act, our readers will remember, was passed some six years ago to prevent the selling of bait to the French, thus enabling Newfoundland to compete with France in the fishery market. The resolution for its suspension was moved by Sir William Whiteway, and carried by a vote of 22 to 2. French, American, and Canadian vessels can now alike enter Newfoundland ports and purchase bait on payment of a license fee of \$1.50 per ton register. The export of bait is also permitted. The government has also organized a fisheries bureau, which is to have a cabinet minister at its head, and will take the place of the old fisheries commission. It will superintend light-houses, harbors, shipbuilding, and marine matters generally.

The report of the conference held at Halifax last November between delegates from the Canadian government and the Newfoundland government, was laid before the Canadian house of commons on February 8. The delegates were unable to reach any agreement as to the ratification of the Blaine bond reciprocity convention of 1891. The imperial government refused to ratify this convention on account of the protests from Canada that its operation would seriously discriminate against Canada and in favor of another portion of British North America.

MEXICO.

THE Mexican border troubles cause less anxiety now than they did at the beginning of the year. About the middle of January, the United States and Mexican governments agreed to put in force again an arrangement, similar to that concluded in June, 1890, whereby the federal troops of each of the two countries may, under certain regulations, cross into the territory of the other in pursuit of marauders. This arrangement will expire by lapse of time on November 25, 1893, unless the depredations shall be sooner stopped.

On January 23, Sergeant Kiamp, with three men of D troop, who were scouting with other detachments from D and K troops, 3d United States cavalry, under command of Lieutenant Dickman, succeeded in capturing, near the border line in Texas, Benavides and Gonzales, two of the bandit leaders in the murderous attack of December 10 last

on the Mexican outpost at St. Ignacio. It is the opinion of military experts that the danger of a repetition of these disorders will continue until a railroad is built along the boundary line, which will insure the quick transfer of troops. The large number of outlaws engaged in smuggling, constitute ready material for demonstrations of a revolutionary character.

It is only in quite recent years that the returns of revenue and expenditure for Mexico have been published regularly and promptly, so that last year, for the first time, it was found possible to submit to congress, in time to be of service for debate on the budget, a complete financial statement for the previous year. The average revenue for the first five years of the decade ending with 1890-1 was \$29,167,513, and for the second five years \$35,090,754. In 1890-1 the revenue was \$37,391,805, of which \$21,185,200 was derived from the customs, and almost wholly from import duties. These latter are enormous, amounting on an average to about 100 per cent *ad valorem* on cotton goods and nearly the same on woollen. They were not deliberately imposed for purposes of protection, but have rather grown up gradually as the simplest way of increasing revenue. Amongst the consequent evils to the country, are the high prices of clothing of the poorest classes and the restriction of trade. The present government has intimated its intention of making considerable reductions in these duties, but there will be some difficulty in dealing with interests which have sprung up under the present system. The expenditure for the second five years of the decade has been on an average \$62,968,402, more than half of which has been absorbed by the ministry of finance, the main item in the expenditure of this department being the service of the public debt.

THE WEST INDIES.

Cuba.—For many years the Autonomist party in Cuba has abstained from active participation in political affairs, which have been managed since the patriot war almost wholly by people of Spanish extraction. However, it is now announced that all members of the Autonomist party, most of whom are native Cubans, are to vote at elections for provincial and municipal councils. This change is an important indication that the old-time feuds are disappearing, and public sentiment in Cuba concentrating.

The city of Havana, on January 23, celebrated with general rejoicing the opening of its new system of water-

works. It is fifty-eight years since the first attempt at a waterworks system for Havana began; but it was not until the beginning of this year that an adequate supply of pure cold water was finally put within reach of the citizens. The long delayed work was completed by the firm of Runkle, Smith & Co., of New York. The Springs of Vento, at the head waters of the Almendares river, ten miles from Havana, are the source from which the city is now supplied. These springs are nearly 400 in number, and yield about 40,000,000 gallons of water a day. Havana is the only Cuban city possessing waterworks.

There were rumors at the close of March, of an intended Cuban filibustering expedition, which was to have Key West as a basis of operations, and was expected to enlist some 300 men. United States customs authorities in Key West are taking every precaution against a violation of neutrality laws.

Hayti.—In January a revolutionary movement against President Hyppolite broke out, which is attributed largely to the discontent arising from the poorness of the late crops. The revolutionists were not completely organized, and, although a large section of the people sympathized with them openly, they were unable to effect anything. The situation at the close of the quarter was uncertain, as many of the insurgents, who had taken refuge in San Domingo, were said to be preparing to cross again into Hayti.

San Domingo.—For some time after the announcement that the customs of San Domingo, together with an accompanying grant of land had been conceded to an American syndicate, the people of the little republic were greatly excited, fearing that the transaction portended an attempt by the United States upon Dominican independence. Even in Spain this view of the matter seems to have been taken for a time, and the attitude of the United States toward San Domingo was a subject of discussion at a cabinet council held in Madrid early in March. The Spanish minister of foreign affairs, however, assured his government on representations from United States Minister Snowden that the Washington authorities had no intention of interfering in the politics of San Domingo. A Spanish war-ship which had been dispatched to the island from Cuba in February to protect Spanish interests, was accordingly withdrawn. The hope of re-establishing Spanish control over San Domingo, which was given up thirty years ago, is still entertained by many leading Spaniards.

Jamaica.—Although the Jamaica exposition closed with a net deficit of \$28,465, of which \$19,000 has already been paid by the guarantors, there are now to be seen evidences that the effort has produced important results. Among these evidences are the starting of new industries and the importation of improved machinery. Dairy farming and pottery works have been begun, and there has been a considerable sale of improved sugar mills for small cultivators.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

DISTURBANCES are of almost periodic occurrence in Central America; and the situation there during the first quarter of 1892 has been one of serious tension. Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador have been practically under martial law, Honduras being incensed at Nicaragua for affording refuge to political exiles; and Salvador being involved in a dispute with Nicaragua over alleged smuggling of Honduras tobacco into Salvador through Nicaraguan territory.

The month of March witnessed a serious revolutionary outbreak in Honduras. At Cholutica, the garrison of 1,500 troops of President Leiva was attacked and dispersed by General Bonilla with a force of 1,000 insurgents. This was followed by a mutiny of the local forces at Tegneigalpa, the capital, who shot their leaders and declared for General Bonilla. The situation of President Leiva is exceedingly precarious. The insurgents are said to have the moral, if not the material, support of Nicaragua.

A revolutionary conspiracy in Costa Rica, detected on March 27, was prevented from effecting serious results only through the vigilance and promptness of the authorities. The conspirators, led by one Gutierrez, recently an exile owing to a previous revolt, had plotted to seize the military stores at the capital as a preliminary step to a general revolution. The government authorities, however, had been informed of their design, and allowed them to secure arms and ammunition. They were then made prisoners by the government troops; and to prevent further disturbances the country was declared under martial law.

In return for \$1,000,000 in gold, and a graduated percentage of from one to three per cent on the face value of all tickets sold, the Louisiana lottery has secured a charter with exceptional privileges from Honduras, in whose territory it is to be allowed to carry on its operations.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

IT was announced in December last that the Colombian government had extended for a year from February 28, 1893, the time within which the Panama canal company might resume work. It was not, however, until February 21 of the present year that a concession was actually granted, and it was then made for only one month, for the purpose of enabling those interested to give some substantial evidence of ability and purpose to continue the work. It was necessary again to renew the concession at the end of March; and it was then considered not improbable that further extensions might be granted until all efforts to reconstitute the canal company should be abandoned in France. So long as European or American investors make no offer to purchase the concession, the Colombian government will lose little by extending it.

COLOMBIA.

STIRRING scenes have been enacted in Bogota, where it has been necessary to proclaim martial law. The facts are not easily obtainable, owing to the rigid censorship over press dispatches; but it appears that the working classes had been severely criticised by some newspapers, and resented it by mobbing the printing offices. This occurred January 22. A sanguinary fight ensued, in which the police were defeated by the people. The mob held possession of the city for two days; and it was only when the national troops were called out and the leaders of the mob arrested and executed, that order was restored. About 100 persons are said to have been killed, and over 500 injured in the conflict.

A terrible famine has been raging for months in the Cauca valley, owing to a failure of crops. An earthquake, due to an eruption of the volcano Sotara on March 24, caused the death of over twelve persons and the destruction of many cattle, and has added to the distress of the famine. Sotara, which is 228 miles from Bogota, is one of the highest volcanoes in the northern Andes.

VENEZUELA.

THE legal case against the American steamer *Philadelphia*, of the Red D Line, was finally disposed of on January 12. This is the vessel which, on November 10 last, sailed from La Guayra without clearance papers from the customs officers of that port, and carried off to the United States General Mijares, whom Captain Cham-

bers refused to surrender to the troops of the dictator Palacio, on the ground that, as a political refugee, he was entitled to the protection of the American flag.

The customs officials at La Guayra took legal proceedings against the captain of the *Philadelphia*; and the judge of the court of the national treasury fined him 10,000 bolivars (one bolivar = 13.6 cents). An appeal against this judgment was sustained by the superior tribunal on January 12 last. The irregularities in the procedure of the lower court were noted; and the judge of the national treasury court, who had imposed the fine, was himself fined 260 bolivars.

The finance minister in the cabinet of President Crespo was found guilty of questionable transactions; and a reconstruction of the ministry has been effected; but political matters have not yet reached a state of perfect stability.

BRAZIL.

THE insurrection against the state authorities in the Province of Rio Grandedo Sul, which was said sometime ago to have been put down, has continued up to the close of the first quarter of 1892. A desperate battle was fought on March 27, at Alegrete, between the state troops and the insurgents. The former attacked the latter in an intrenched position, but were repulsed, leaving the insurgents in undisputed sway. The forces on each side numbered about 1,500, and about 500 were killed in the engagement. The national government has not yet actively interfered to aid the state authorities.

It is announced that the location of the Brazilian capital is to be changed from Rio de Janeiro to some inland point. A staff of engineers has been exploring for a suitable site since last summer. Rio de Janeiro was made the capital of Brazil in 1762; and has continued such through the period of Portuguese suzerainty, the independent empire, and the recently formed republic. The proposed change is to be made in the interests of national defense, and, at the same time, for the sake of freeing the capital from the doubtful influences of great banking and industrial enterprises characteristic of such a city as Rio de Janeiro.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

COMPARED with the situation in 1890, the present financial situation in the Argentine Republic shows remarkable improvement. Part of the discredit attaching to the

paper issues of the country, which was due to political causes and commercial distrust, has disappeared. An evidence of it we see in the fact that the premium on gold has fallen from 280 per cent to about 190 per cent. The accession to the presidency of Dr. Luis Saenz-Peña, in October last, without disturbance, added to the good impression; but, at the same time, it must be noted that the views expressed by Señor Romero, the finance minister, on the impossibility of resuming cash payments, and on the funding of the interest on the foreign debt, have been such as to disquiet the holders of Argentine stocks, so that their prices are not quite as high now as they were last fall.

In order to reduce the amount of money in circulation, the government has decided to destroy \$1,000,000 worth of paper currency every month. It is thought that, by the end of the present year, the task of effecting the Baring liquidation will be completed. All the firm's holding of Central Argentine railway stock has been disposed of, and their liability to the Bank of England proportionately reduced.

The revolt in the Province of Corrientes was brought to an end by the middle of January. Several engagements had been fought between the provincial and insurgent troops. There were some differences of opinion in the federal cabinet as to what steps should be taken; but a force of national troops was sent to the scene of operations. At the same time, a special agent, Señor Avellaneda, was dispatched by the federal government with instructions to use every effort to pacify the province, and he succeeded in inducing the insurgents to lay down their arms.

CHILE.

THE disabilities attaching to the adherents of Balmaceda in the late civil war have been removed by an amnesty bill recently passed by the Chilean congress. The law, however, excludes from the operation of its provisions those officers who aided in sinking the *Blanco Encalada* in Caldera harbor, as well as those who took part in the frightful atrocities at Los Canos. It restores all other Balmacedists to full privileges, even authorizing them to re-enter the service of the government.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

THE present session, the second of Queen Victoria's thirteenth parliament, began January 31. The speech from the throne indicated the main bills to be submitted;

but the principal interest centered in the announcement that a bill had been prepared "with a desire to afford contentment to the Irish people, important relief to parliament, and additional securities for the strength and union of the empire."

The debate on the address in reply was unusually long, no less than thirteen amendments being proposed. Its most important incident occurred when John E. Redmond, the Parnellite leader, offered an amendment declaring in favor of the release of the dynamiters now in prison for treason felony. Without amnesty for these men, he said, no settlement of the Irish question would be final. Mr. Asquith, the home secretary, made a remarkable speech in reply, stating the policy of the government. He refused to put the crimes of Daly and the thirteen other prisoners under the category of political offenses. He contrasted these men with the men of '48 who went into the open field to fight; and classed them rather with those men who poison wells in time of war. Those who resort to such methods, he declared, deserve and will receive no consideration from any British government. As Justin McCarthy afterwards regretfully put it, the home secretary closed the prison doors "with a clang." The address was finally agreed to February 11.

The Home Rule Bill.—On February 13, Mr. Gladstone, in a speech lasting over two hours, introduced his new Home Rule bill, and gave an outline of its main features. A debate followed, remarkable for the high standard of its speeches, and the absence of personal acrimony. The speeches of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Randolph Churchill, the latter of whom had been welcomed back to the house and to the Conservative ranks, were masterpieces of shrewd and pointed criticism. Lord Randolph, in a phrase which has already become historic, spoke of the policy of the bill as a "great betrayal" of the Unionist cause. It ignored, he said, the claims of Ulster, guaranteed no definite protection for the free education of Protestant children, jeopardized the imperial control of the Irish militia, practically insured the confiscation of landlords' estates, and would inevitably destroy the Union. Mr. Gladstone, however, ably defended his measure; and it was read for the first time on February 17 without a division in the lobby.

The following are the main features of the bill:

1. It provides for the creation of an Irish legislature consisting of the queen and two houses—a legislative council and a legislative

assembly; and aims to do so "without impairing or restricting the supreme authority of parliament."

2. The legislature shall have power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of Ireland "in respect to matters exclusively relating to Ireland or some part thereof."

3. The following matters are excluded from the jurisdiction of the Irish parliament:

"The status or dignity of the crown, or the succession to the crown, or a regency, the lord lieutenant as representative of the crown, the making of peace or war, matters arising from a state of war, the naval or military forces, or the defense of the realm, treaties and other relations with foreign states, or the relations between the different parts of her majesty's domains, or offenses connected with such treaties, dignities or titles of honor, treason or treason felony, alienage or naturalization, trade with any place out of Ireland, quarantine or navigation except in respect to inland waters, local health or harbor regulations; beacons, lighthouses, or sea marks, except so far as they can consistently with any general act of parliament be constructed or maintained by local harbor authority; coinage; legal tender; standard weights and measures, trade marks, merchandise marks, copyright, or patent rights."

4. As to securities for religious and personal freedom, it is enacted that:

"The powers of the Irish legislature shall not extend to the making of any law respecting the establishment or endowment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or imposing any disability, or conferring any privilege on account of religious belief, or abrogating or prejudicially affecting the right to establish or maintain any place of denominational education or any denominational institution or charity, or prejudicially affecting the right of any child to attend a school receiving public money without attending their religious instruction at the school; or whereby any person will be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, or may be denied the equal protection of the laws, or whereby private property may be taken without just compensation."

5. The executive shall continue to be vested in the queen. The lord lieutenant shall summon, prorogue, and dissolve the Irish legislature, and exercise other delegated prerogatives. His cabinet is to be an executive committee of the privy council of Ireland, on whose advice he may exercise a veto regarding measures passed by the two houses of the Irish legislature.

6. The legislative council shall consist of 48 members, elected on a £20 franchise, holding office for eight years, and unaffected by dissolution. One-half of these shall retire every fourth year, and the vacancies be filled by a new election.

7. The legislative assembly shall consist of 103 members, popularly and especially elected for five years by the existing constituencies of Ireland or the existing divisions thereof.

8. The legislative council is to have a suspensory veto on any bill for two years, after which the fate of the bill is to be decided by a joint assembly of the two houses.

9. The representation of Ireland in the imperial parliament is to be retained, but the 81 Irish members at Westminster shall vote only on matters of imperial interest.

"An Irish representative peer in the house of lords and a member of the house of commons for an Irish constituency shall not be entitled to deliberate or vote on any bill, or motion in relation thereto, the operation of which bill or motion is confined to Great Britain or some part thereof.

10-18. These clauses deal with the important questions of finance. It is enacted that the duties of customs, excise, and postage shall be imposed by act of the imperial parliament. On the other hand, the collection and management of these taxes rests with the Irish parliament. They shall form part of the public revenues of

Ireland, all of which shall be paid into the Irish exchequer to form a consolidated fund appropriated to the public service of Ireland by Irish act. It is proposed by the imperial parliament to accept the net proceeds of the Irish customs, estimated at £2,370,000, as Ireland's contribution to imperial liabilities and expenditures, a great reduction from the amount proposed in 1886, which was £3,600,000. Moreover, Ireland is to be under an obligation to pay to the imperial government any sums that may become due under the land purchase acts, as well as two-thirds (one million sterling at the outset) of the cost of the royal Irish constabulary and the Dublin metropolitan police, until those bodies, which will remain provisionally under the imperial control, are replaced by local forces. These arrangements, Mr. Gladstone thinks, will give Ireland a surplus of £500,000 a year to start with, an estimate which is disputed by the Irish nationalists themselves.

19. Two judges of the supreme court of Ireland shall be exchequer judges appointed under the great seal of the united kingdom, and removable, as all British judges, only by her majesty, on an address from the two houses of parliament. They shall have jurisdiction over cases affecting the treasury, the customs, or their officers, or relating to elections of members of parliament, or touching matters not within the jurisdiction of the Irish legislature. No appeal shall be taken from their decision, save to the queen and council.

20 and 21. These clauses transfer the management of the postal and telegraph service, save as regards the imposition of dues, to the Irish government.

22. Appeals from Irish courts to the queen in council, shall hereafter be allowed, instead of appeals to the house of lords.

23. The ultimate decision as to whether the Irish legislature has exceeded its powers is to rest with the judicial committee of the privy council.

24. The lord lieutenant shall be appointed for six years; and every British subject shall be qualified to hold the office without reference to his religious belief.

25-29. These clauses enact that all judges, land commissioners, and other civil servants shall continue to be removable in the same way as heretofore.

30. The royal Irish constabulary and the Dublin metropolitan police shall be gradually abolished and replaced by a force owing its existence to the Irish authority. However, six years may be allowed at the discretion of the lord lieutenant, before the change is begun.

31-34. These clauses deal with matters of mainly local importance.

35. Land legislation is to be left in the hands of the imperial parliament for three years.

"During three years from the passing of the act, and if parliament is then sitting, until the end of that session of parliament, the Irish legislature shall not pass an act respecting the relations of landlord and tenant, or the sale, purchase, or letting of land generally; provided that nothing in this section shall prevent the passing of any Irish act with a view to the purchase of land for railways, harbors, waterworks, town improvements, or other local undertakings."

36-38. These clauses relate to details of organization; and enact, among other things, that the Irish legislature shall be summoned to meet on the first Tuesday in September, 1894, and shall hold annual sessions.

It is recognized by all parties, that, if the bill succeeds

in passing the present house, it cannot become a law until after another general election. Its opponents are therefore already doing their utmost to prepare the way for the decisive struggle. Mr. Gladstone had put the second reading of the bill for March 13. Against this proposal the opposition bitterly protested. A section of them were not indisposed to meet the motion for a second reading with one embodying an alternative policy; but, at a meeting of the Conservative party in the Carlton Club, summoned by Lord Salisbury, it was decided to meet the Gladstonian proposals for so early a second reading by a direct negative. A measure of such importance should not be forced through the house before the country had had an opportunity of grasping its significance. The opposition finally carried their point; and the chancellor of the exchequer announced on March 13 that the second reading would be postponed until after Easter.

The Registration Bill.—Besides the home rule proposals, several important bills have been introduced by the government. One of these, brought in by Mr. Fowler February 20, is practically a reform bill, aiming at a simplification of the registration of electors, and it makes an important advance toward universal male suffrage. Under the present cumbersome system, so great are the difficulties in securing and exercising the right of suffrage, that seven men out of every seventeen are said to have no vote. It is estimated that there are 11,000,000 qualified adults in the united kingdom, of whom 4,800,000 are not franchised. The new bill is based on the principle that the only object of a registration law is to insure, with the least trouble, that *bona fide* dwellers in a constituency shall be able to give their votes. The burden of proving their qualifications is therefore no longer to be laid upon themselves, nor upon the party organizations, but is to be put upon public officials who are supposed to be neutral. The bill abolishes the rating qualification, holding that the payment of rates has nothing to do with registration. It also does away with the present occupation for twelve months, and substitutes therefor the uniform period of three months, applying to all elections alike. It permits a change of residence within the same electoral area without the necessity of new registration. It also simplifies the lodger and service franchises. There will be a registrar and superintendent for each electoral area, the duty of the registrar being to put every qualified voter on the register, and that of the superintendent to correct all mistakes in

the lists, and supply deficiencies. Questions of law will be reserved for the revising barrister, who will act as a court of appeal.

A corresponding bill for Scotland was introduced by Sir George Trevelyan. Both have been well received, as they satisfy a demand that has been general among politicians of all parties for several years past.

Welsh Disestablishment.—The first practical step toward the disendowment and disestablishment of the Church in Wales, was taken February 23, when Mr. Asquith introduced a bill suspending all appointments to bishoprics, dignities, and benefices in Wales, as well as the creation of new vested interests in churches. The measure passed its first reading by a majority of fifty-six. The Liberal party is pledged to the disestablishment of the Welsh church. Out of thirty-four members returned from Wales at the late election, thirty-one favored such a policy.

An address signed by many influential persons, headed by the Duke of Westminster, has been issued in protest against what is looked upon as wanton interference with the powers of the church; and a similar protest has been signed by 216 resident graduate members of Cambridge University.

The Liquor Traffic Bill.—This bill, otherwise known as the local veto bill, is a prohibition measure, giving local option to the extent of a veto, regarding the liquor traffic, on lines similar to those of the Scott act in Ontario. It was introduced by Sir William Harcourt February 27. It proposes to enable the inhabitants of any given parish, ward, or other small administrative unit to put an end to all licenses within the area by a two-thirds' majority of those voting on the question. The resolution applies not only to public houses, but also to grocers' licenses. It does not, however, apply to excise licenses, nor to eating houses. The authority of the present licensing body is not to be interfered with for three years.

The bill does not apply to Ireland, such matters being left for the Irish themselves to settle.

The Parish Councils Bill.—Another important measure which may revolutionize the whole system of rural government in England, is the parish councils bill, which has been favorably received by the opposition. It extends the principle of home rule to the country districts of England. Instead of a parish being governed by the vestry and various boards composed of squires and clergy-

men, it shall be governed by a parish council elected at a parish meeting, at which every man and woman on the parish register may be present and vote. The clergy are no longer to preside in the council, nor to share in it unless elected as are its other members.

Employers' Liability Bill.—The home secretary has introduced a measure aiming to settle the disputed question of the liability of employers. It proposes to abolish the doctrine of common employment, and makes employers responsible for consequences, where, for purposes of profit, they engage men in occupations involving risk. It also aims to prevent any workman from contracting himself out of the act. Under the bill, seamen are for the first time classed as workmen.

Payment of Members.—On March 24, the commons adopted by a vote of 276 to 229, a resolution favoring the payment of members for their legislative services. It was a Radical, Mr. William Allen, M. P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme, who brought in the resolution. Mr. Gladstone has proposed to confine payment to such members as are not possessed of an annual income of £400, and to give these the difference between that sum and their annual income. The passage of the resolution for payment of members is one sign of the growth of democratic reform in England, inasmuch as the representation has been largely confined to the aristocracy and the wealthy middle class.

Other Incidents of the Session.—In January, the government released from prison J. F. Egan and Thomas Callan. The former had been sentenced in 1884 to twenty years penal servitude for alleged complicity with John Daly in the dynamite conspiracy; and the latter was undergoing a fifteen years' sentence for participation in what is known as the "jubilee dynamite plot." The policy of the government as indicated in its attitude toward these men and toward the evicted tenants was, on March 27, made the occasion by Mr. Balfour, the Conservative leader, of a motion that the Irish executive should be censured for condoning serious offenses and bringing the law into general contempt. The motion was supported by Lord Randolph Churchill. Mr. Morley and Mr. Gladstone defended the government, which, the latter said, had as great a desire and as strong an interest as had any of its predecessors, in preserving law and order in Ireland, and aimed at laying the foundation of order in the hearts and understandings of the Irish people. Mr. Balfour's motion was rejected by a vote of 319 to 272.

BRITISH POLITICS.

The Irish Agitation.—Both the Irish nationalist factions have in substance given their adherence to the principle of the home rule bill. The Anti-Parnellites cordially accept it as satisfactory, with the exception that they hold it "subject to endeavors in committee to improve the proposed financial arrangements, and to have the time shortened wherein the land question is to be withheld from the purview of the Irish national legislature." The attitude of the Parnellite leader Mr. J. E. Redmond, is more critical. It would be folly, he thinks, to look upon the bill as final. It is but one step toward the ultimate dominance of the federal system in England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland alike; but, although it might be improved in the matter of guaranteeing Ireland against an arbitrary use of the veto, it is to be welcomed as a broad basis for a settlement founded upon true imperial unity and national freedom.

On the other hand, the growing opposition to the measure among the Unionists everywhere is most bitter in its character and threatening in its portent. Perhaps the most vital part of the scheme is that which deals with the question of imperial supremacy. According to the ninth clause, the Irish members at Westminster are to vote only on imperial issues—not on issues affecting Great Britain alone. The Unionists point out that these members would always control the balance of power in the house, since they could always overthrow the ministry in a vote of no confidence; and thus that the bill is really a measure for bringing the British empire under Irish control. Speaking of the ninth clause, Mr. W. T. Stead, himself a Liberal in politics, remarks that "Since the *Liberum Veto* which destroyed Poland, no such lunatic device was ever proposed for the undoing of an empire."

The financial arrangements of the bill are widely criticised, even by its friends. The Irish members dispute Mr. Gladstone's contention that these arrangements will give Ireland a surplus of half a million a year to start with; while British Unionists are unable to see any guarantee that the land purchase or constabulary charges, which lie outside of the security of the customs, will be recoverable in behalf of the imperial exchequer in case the Irish government should refuse to meet them.

No more remarkable agitation has ever occurred in Irish history than that now being carried on against the further progress of the home rule bill. The feeling in

Ulster is growing in intensity; and there are rumors of organization with a view to forcible resistance against a Dublin parliament, should one be established. In most of the important towns and districts in Leinster and Munster, enthusiastic anti-home rule demonstrations have been held. Even prayers are offered in the Protestant churches against the home rule bill. On March 2, large demonstrations were held in Belfast and Cork, which were followed on March 4 by a citizens' meeting in Belfast 15,000 strong, when resolutions were adopted expressing the conviction that the passage of the home rule bill would destroy public confidence, render property insecure, cause capital to withdraw, and threaten peace. The agitation is not confined to Protestants—the formation of a central catholic unionist association is announced. A manifesto signed by a large number of prominent Roman Catholic laymen, was issued about March 15, calling for signatures from their co-religionists to a petition declaring that the carrying out of the provisions of the home rule bill would be prejudicial to their religion and disastrous to the best interests of Ireland. A manifesto signed by the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Londonderry, and others, has also been issued in Belfast, calling upon the people of Ulster to form a defence union to maintain the legislative union with England, and to be ready for any contingency that may arise. At a meeting of the synod of the Church of Ireland, the Bishop of Derry said that out of 1,229 church parishes in Ireland, 1,190 had protested against the bill, while only 30 out of the 630,000 members of the Irish Church favored home rule. The general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, in convention at Belfast, also solemnly declared its belief that under a Dublin parliament, neither persons, property, nor religious belief would be safe; and resolutions to the same effect were adopted the same day at a large citizens' meeting in Dublin.

Mr. Gladstone, on March 11, refused to receive a deputation who came as representatives of the business interests of the three southern provinces of Ireland—Munster, Leinster, and Connaught; but, on March 28, consented to receive a deputation from the chamber of commerce and the harbor commissioners of Belfast, and the Ulster linen merchants' association, who addressed him against home rule. On the same day, a deputation of London merchants and bankers addressed him on the alleged financial dangers of his scheme.

It is safe to say that, in view of the earnest agitation and thorough discussion concerning the bill, no step affecting its future progress will be taken in the dark. Its ultimate fate will have the sanction which is based upon a full knowledge, on the part of the British public, of its significance.

The Evicted Tenants' Commission.—The commission appointed last October to ascertain "what means should be adopted for bringing about settlements and the reinstatement of evicted tenants," presented its report to the house of commons, March 9. In the preamble it is stated, in reference to the plan of campaign, which is described as an "unhappy agrarian controversy," and in reference to the demands of the tenants, that:

"These demands, taking into consideration the fall in prices and the increasing embarrassment of the tenants, were not so extravagant as to preclude their forming the basis of a reasonable settlement. Whatever may be said of the character of the combinations into which the tenants entered, we do not think as a body they deserved to be denounced as fraudulent and dishonest. We do not lose sight of the fact that the combinations were pronounced by high authority to be criminal."

The recommendations of the commission which have been embodied in a bill, provide in substance that a land commission or a special commission shall be appointed to settle disputes; and when arbitration fails the commission shall determine reasonable terms on which the tenant may purchase the holding and liquidate the arrears of rent. Other clauses provide for assistance to the tenant in stocking his holding when he has a substantial interest therein, and for meeting other contingencies regarding the property.

By-Elections.—The elections in the following constituencies, held during the first three months of the present year, have been Liberal victories: in Burnley (February 6), rendered vacant by the flight from justice of J. S. Balfour (Gladstonian), P. Stanhope defeated W. A. Lindsay (Unionist) by a vote of 6,199 to 5,506; in Hexham, Northumberland (February 18), rendered vacant by the unseating of N. G. Clayton (Conservative), M. Macdumes defeated Mr. Clayton by 4,804 to 4,358; in Cirencester (February 24), rendered vacant by a legal decision voiding the election of Colonel Chester-Master (Unionist) on the ground that the two candidates had the same number of votes, H. L. W. Lawson defeated Colonel Chester-Master by 4,687 to 4,445; and in Gateshead (February 24), the seat of W. H. James, raised to the peerage, W. Allan defeated P. Ralli (Liberal Unionist) by 5,434 to 5,566 votes.

On the other hand, the Conservatives have also won some important victories. On February 4, they captured Huddersfield, which had gone Liberal in 1885, 1886, and 1892, returning Sir J. Crosland by 7,068 votes to 7,033 cast for Mr. Woodhead (Liberal). Another equally important victory was the capture, on March 6, of Grimsby, the seat of H. Josse (Liberal), who resigned for business reasons. The Liberal Unionist candidate, the Right Honorable Edward Heneage, defeated Mr. H. Broadhurst by 4,427 to 3,463 votes. Mr. Josse had been elected in 1892 by a majority of 636. The local veto bill was an important factor in the election.

PERSONAL, ETC.

OWING to the high social position of the parties concerned, an unusual interest was manifested in the recent De Walden divorce case, which came up for hearing before Justice Jenne on March 2. Lord Howard De Walden owns vast estates in London, and is a nephew of the Duke of Portland. Lady De Walden brought action for a divorce on the ground of alleged cruelties on the part of her husband, who answered by a cross-suit, charging his wife with infidelity. The latter charge, which was based principally on the affidavits given by a valet and a maid, Lady De Walden declared to be a mere invention; and the jury, after ten minutes' deliberation, acquitted Lady De Walden of the charge, and convicted Lord De Walden of cruelty to his wife. A decree of judicial separation with costs was granted to Lady De Walden, who also received the custody of her child.

Another suit, which absorbed public attention for a time, was that brought by Arnold Morley, postmaster-general, and his brother Samuel against three men named Longman, formerly clergymen of the Church of England, to recover the sum of £140,000, alleged to have been obtained by undue influence from Henry Morley. The latter, a brother of the plaintiffs, committed suicide in 1891. Some time before, he had joined the religious sect known as the Plymouth Brethren, and had gone to live with the Longmans. He turned over to these men vast sums of money, which they failed to put to religious uses; and, at his death, his personalty amounted to only £31,000, whereas it should have been £200,000. The verdict of the jury, on January 27, awarded plaintiffs the amount sued for, which defendants were ordered to pay, together with costs.

In March, Mr. Charles Wells, of Monte Carlo fame,

whose extraordinary runs of luck were, some time ago, the object of wide comment, was convicted of having obtained large sums of money under false pretenses, and was sentenced to eight years' penal servitude. On fraudulent representations as to the nature of his business and the value of his alleged inventions, he had managed to secure over £18,000 from a Miss Phillimore, and nearly £10,000 from a Mr. French, besides other sums from various persons. Suspicion was first directed toward his operations by Mr. Labouchere, the editor of *London Truth*.

In the early part of January, Mr. J. Spencer Balfour, Gladstonian M. P. for Burnley, fled from England to escape arrest for implication in the transactions of the House and Lands Investment Trust company, of which he was chairman at the time of its collapse. He was also connected with the failure of the Liberator Building society, of which he had been a director.

VARIOUS BRITISH AFFAIRS.

THE British man-of-war *Howe*, which ran upon the rocks at the entrance of Ferrol harbor, on the west coast of Spain, in November, 1892, was successfully floated March 30, after five months of almost incessant labor.

The court-martial, which assembled December 29 last, to try Vice-Admiral Fairfax, commander of the Mediterranean squadron, on the charge of negligence in failing to signal the *Howe*, which was following the flagship, reached a verdict of acquittal on January 7. The defective character of the charts of the harbor was considered to be the cause of the disaster. It is worthy of note, however, that the lords of the admiralty have refused to concur in the verdicts acquitting Vice-Admiral Fairfax, Commander Dickson, and Captain Hastings, attributing the disaster to unskillful management on the part of those officers, neglect of the directions given in regard to currents, and failure to take bearings on an obviously critical occasion.

EUROPEAN LABOR INTERESTS.

Socialism.—The ranks of socialism have been materially augmented by recent developments in Europe—the general depression in trade, the prevalence of distress among the working classes, and the unsettled political conditions in France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, and elsewhere. Early in February a remarkable five days' debate occurred in the German reichstag, which constitutes an important contribution to the history of the socialistic

propaganda. The merits and demerits of socialism were exhaustively discussed, its merits being upheld by Herren Bebel and Liebknecht, while Herren Richter (Freisinnige), Baehem (Centrist), and Pastor Stoecker denounced it as a fraud upon the masses, incapable of realization, losing its hold upon thinking men, and so doomed to ultimate failure. Herr Richter's speech created the deepest impression, it being thought that it might effect a coalition of the various groups into a law and order society against the Socialists. However, so wide is the gulf separating the Centrists (Catholics) and the Freisinnige party (Free-thinkers), that there is little hope of a permanent coalition so far as they are concerned.

A most important socialistic movement is to be chronicled in Switzerland, where strenuous efforts are being made to obtain the 30,000 signatures necessary for a *referendum* to the people on the question of amending the constitution so as to add the following clause: "The right to sufficiently remunerative labor is guaranteed to all Swiss citizens by the state." The proposal is virtually one for compulsory communism.

The Anarchists.—A religious demonstration, which developed into an anarchist riot, occurred in Barcelona, Spain, February 5. A Protestant gathering had been dispersed by the police, as likely to cause disorder. An indignation meeting followed in the streets, to protest against interference with religious freedom; but this too, the police tried to disperse. A large number of Anarchists, flocking to the assistance of those who were fighting the police, their natural enemies, turned the tide, so that the police were repulsed. The civil guard hurried to the scene, and dispersed the rioters after repeated charges, during which an Anarchist threw a bomb that wounded several of the soldiers.

Three attempts at destruction by dynamite occurred in Rome in March. On the 17th, a bomb was exploded in the Auciui Mattei palace, the residence of United States Minister Potter, but fortunately no one was hurt. The outrage is not considered an intended affront to the United States, but is attributed to motives of revenge against the proprietor of the building. On the 18th, an attempt was made to wreck the Palazzo Altieri, the headquarters of the Papal guards; but the bomb was discovered in time to prevent its explosion. A number of arrests of Anarchists had been recently made, to which cause the attempt at violence is traced. Two days later, a terrific explosion occurred at

the entrance to the Marignoli palace, which caused considerable destruction of property, but no loss of life. Its perpetrators escaped arrest.

On March 26, the police of St. Michel, in France, succeeded in arresting Mathien, the suspected accomplice of Ravachol in the Paris explosions of last year.

Demonstrations of the Unemployed.—The severity of the weather, accompanied with the prevalent depression in trade, made the past winter a hard one for the laboring classes in Europe. Frequent demonstrations of the unemployed occurred, in some cases breaking out into riotous disorder; in others, presenting a picture of helpless distress among thousands. The large demonstrations in London were accompanied with little disorder, and some relief was given by the institution of public works; but on the continent a more serious state of affairs prevailed. In Brussels, on January 17, a crowd of 250 idle workingmen from Ghent, who had walked the entire distance to Brussels, thirty-one miles, and were joined by their fellows in the city, paraded the streets. At the ministry of public works, they made a plaintive appeal to the government for aid, and, at the chamber of deputies, presented a petition that work should be furnished them. Two days later, a crowd of 800 men, under the lead of several Anarchists, attempted to break into the bourse. A force of gendarmes was hastily summoned, and a serious riot ensued, which was quelled after ten minutes' brisk fighting, in which several gendarmes were wounded with clubs and stones, and many workingmen cut with sabres. Simultaneously, in another part of the city, a raid was made upon the bakers' shops, several of which were broken into and looted. Similar scenes were enacted in Amsterdam the following day, where the unemployed held a procession, to impress upon the authorities and citizens their condition of dire poverty.

The English Cotton Strike.—On March 24, the great Lancashire cotton strike, which began November 5, 1892, was practically ended by an agreement under which work was resumed about the end of March. The strike began as the result of a disagreement between masters and men as to the measures to be taken to remedy the inadequacy of profits which both sides acknowledged to be due to depression in the trade. The masters proposed a five per cent reduction of wages; but this the men would not agree to, preferring a restriction of output. Numerous attempts were made to reach a compromise; but none

were successful until March 24 last. At a meeting of the federation of master cotton spinners and the amalgamated association of operative cotton spinners, on that day, the spinners finally agreed to resume work on March 27 at a reduction of seven pence in the pound, a fraction under three per cent. Some unique provisions in the agreement were assented to in order to prevent the recurrence of similar periods of unsettlement. It was agreed that the rate fixed should remain in force for six months; that the next increase should merely restore the *status quo* at the time of the strike; that no further changes in the rate of wages should be sought by either side at intervals of less than a year from the previous change; and that no such change should exceed five per cent on the then current standard of wages.

EUROPEAN DISASTERS.

Marine.—Few winters have ever presented a longer record of disasters to sea-going people than that just passed. Accidents of the most varied and most unexpected kind were frequent on every ocean; but no incident of the long and memorable list has excited greater speculation than the mysterious disappearance of the White Star Line freight steamer *Naronic*. This vessel sailed from Liverpool for New York on February 11, and nothing more has been known of her. She had been built a little less than a year, was constructed of steel in the strongest manner, had triple expansion engines and twin screws, was fitted up with every arrangement in the way of bulkheads designed to localize the effect of collisions, had a displacement of 6,594 tons, which ought to have rendered her able to ride steadily through any storm, and was equipped in the most thorough manner with every modern convenience. In fact, so great was the confidence in her sea-going qualities, that hopes for her ultimate safety were long persisted in; and their final abandonment has done much to shake the confidence of the traveling public in the safety of the great liners. On March 4, Captain Wilson of the British steamer *Coventry* sighted what he reported to be two of the life-boats of the lost vessel, which gave evidence that the *Naronic* had been in such distress that her crew had abandoned her. The life-boats were sighted in latitude 42 degrees N., longitude 46 degrees W., 1,870 miles from Liverpool, 1,280 miles from New York, and a little over 100 miles south of the regular freight steamer track. It was hoped that the men had

been taken from the life-boats by some passing steamer; but nothing has occurred to confirm this hope. The *Naronic* had on board seventy people, fifteen of whom were cattle men returning for stock.

On February 8, the Anchor Line steamer *Trinacria*, in a dense fog which prevailed during a terrific storm, ran upon the Bermellas rocks near Cape Villano on the west coast of Spain, and became a total wreck. Out of a crew of thirty-seven, only seven were saved; and the passengers, including a number of women returning to Gibraltar, were all drowned.

A peculiar accident occurred to the Allan Line steamship *Pomeranian*. On February 4, during a terrific gale, two waves simultaneously swept over the vessel from stem and stern, carrying away the deck, saloon, and chart house, and smashing the bridge and boats. The captain, two officers, and nine other persons lost their lives.

Mining.—By an explosion of firedamp in the Fort Schmitt mine at Dux, in Bohemia, on January 24, fully 130 lives were lost.

A similar disaster, accompanied by almost as great a loss of life, occurred on January 27 in the coal mine at Tokod near Gran, in Hungary.

Railroad.—In a collision between two passenger trains at Kanizsa in Austria, on January 4, eight persons were killed instantly, and many others seriously injured.

On January 17, while a train carrying recruits from Slatausk to Samara, in Russia, was running at full speed, the front car took fire, and the flames quickly communicated with the cars in the rear. Before the train was stopped, forty-nine of the recruits were burned to death, and twenty terribly injured.

The Earthquake at Zante.—Beginning on January 31, a series of earthquake shocks, which came on at intervals for fully two weeks, wrought much damage on several islands in the *Ægean* Sea. The most destructive shock occurred on the night of February 2, devastating the island of Zante, wrecking many of the important buildings and rendering fully 10,000 people homeless. A terrific thunder-storm prevailed at the time of the shock, and added to the panic.

CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

THROUGHOUT the past winter, the persistent occurrence of cases of cholera in Russia, in Austria, and even as far west in Europe as France, gave rise to the opinion,

freely expressed, that with the return of spring, the world would once more witness extensive ravages of the plague. This opinion was not confined to mere superstitious sentimentalists, but was supported by the views of scientific and medical experts. It was expressed, for example, by Dr. Kempster, a special health officer of the United States, who made a tour of inspection of Hamburg, Bremen, and other European cities. It has already been confirmed by the breaking out of the disease in epidemic form in many of the places where it played havoc in 1892.

In Russia, for example, in the week ending March 26, there were 65 cases and 19 deaths in the town of Orel, the *entrepôt* of commerce between north and south Russia, a point well fitted for the dissemination of the disease. Similar reports came from the government of Oofa, lying west of the Ural mountains, and from Transcaucasia; while, in the latter part of March, an average of 150 new cases and 50 deaths per week were reported in the government of Podolia, near the Austrian and German frontiers. Several cases, some of them fatal, have occurred in St. Petersburg itself. In southeastern Hungary, the epidemic has made rapid strides, and the town of Zaluca, in Galicia has been severely visited. A serious outbreak of the disease has also been reported from L'Orient, a city of 40,000 inhabitants, on the coast of France between Brest and Nantes. Seventy deaths occurred there in the last two weeks of March, the spread of the disease being aided by the absence of drainage, and the otherwise poor sanitary condition of the place. This city is said to be one of the most active centers of typhoid fever in the whole of France. Its annual death rate is not less than 18 in 10,000 of the population, a rate just about ten times as high as that of London—which fact bears testimony to the value of careful measures of sanitary supervision.

Active protective measures have already been inaugurated in the various countries affected or exposed. In Russia a congress of sanitary officers has been summoned in St. Petersburg to take steps to prevent the spread of the disease, and the medico-sanitary stations in the provinces drained by the Volga are being re-opened. Steamers are being equipped with sanitary staffs to cruise along the river; and health commissions are also being formed at points accessible by means of the railway system. The United States has also prepared herself against emergencies. She has agents in all the principal European ports of departure for emigrants. Marine

hospital doctors have been placed at the principal United States quarantine stations; and the local health authorities everywhere are co-operating in the work of rendering the country safe against the inroads of the dreaded scourge.

GERMANY.

The Army Bill.—The militarism of the empire has culminated, and will have its triumph or serious check, if not final defeat, in the new army bill before the reichstag. This bill is distinctively a government measure, upon whose success the emperor and Chancellor von Caprivi have set their hearts. Its defeat is understood to mean the immediate dissolution of the reichstag and an appeal to the country—appeal after appeal if necessary, to secure the final passage of the measure.

The country already bears with difficulty and much protestation the burdens of a great military establishment. The manufacturing and industrial, the agricultural and land-owning classes are all suffering, and, in their need of governmental protection or aid, and of new markets, they do not view with complacency the proposed increase of loads that even now are breaking them down. Militarism has no longer an enormous popular following in the empire. As a symptom of the feeling among the people, at a by-election in a Westphalian district on March 20, a local demagogue, who was bitterly opposed by the Clerical leaders in an essentially Ultramontane constituency, was nevertheless returned to the reichstag by an overwhelming majority, on the ground of his uncompromising opposition to the army bill, and a general suspicion that the official Center was not wholly sincere or consistent in its opposition.

The army bill has supplied the chief subject of discussion in the reichstag during the quarter; and while the current of debate and the votes indicate a majority in opposition of one-fourth to one-third of that body, the government has not always been beaten in the preliminary stages. On February 16, the chancellor succeeded in having amendments offered by leaders of the opposition rejected by the committee on the bill. In the amendments, the Liberal and Radical members made an effort to have the provision for two years' service made compulsory, instead of optional, with the government. Notwithstanding his victory in committee, and his insistence upon the governmental option to demand the three-year limit upon occasion, Von Caprivi continued to make pledges that

the law, if enacted, should be practically applied for two years only.

About this time some popular agitation was made in favor of the bill in quarters suspiciously near the government. In Berlin a meeting of 1,500 representatives of art, science, and industry, passed resolutions demanding an agreement on the bill between the reichstag and the government. Similar meetings and deliverances were said to have been had at the chief industrial centers of the empire. At this time, however, the chancellor was inflexible, and the National Liberal proposals of amendment were finally rejected. On March 4 the National Liberal leader pressed upon the military committee the compulsory two-year term as a condition of the formation of fourth or incomplete infantry battalions; but in vain, except for the chancellor's concession that the maximum strength of fourth battalions could be fixed at 195 men.

On March 10, the tide definitely and perhaps finally turned, the government sustaining a decisive defeat in the rejection of the essential clauses of the bill by the military committee of twenty-eight. The most important clause rejected, fixed the peace strength of the army and provided for the new fourth battalions. Dr. Lieber, chief of the Ultramontanes, declared their ultimatum: "The Center abides by the present effective strength of the army. If the two-year term is not to be obtained on that basis, we must give up a boon which would be too dearly purchased." Only the Conservative and Free Conservative members of the committee stood by the government.

At the session of the committee on March 16, the Clerical Center formally proposed maintaining the present strength of the army, but limiting service in it to two years; and the National Liberals offered an alternative proposition for an increase of its strength, but not to the extent demanded by the government, and also included the two-year limitation. The chancellor declared resolute opposition to both; and the next day the committee decisively refused the bill and all its amendments a second reading before the reichstag. Only six Conservative members supported the bill at this stage. It is now quite certain that the army bill must fail. The reichstag shortly afterward adjourned for the Easter recess.

Bimetallism in Germany.—On March 4, the discussion of the commercial treaty negotiations in the German parliament was made the occasion by Herr von Mibach of a plea for bimetallism. He was seconded by Von Kardorff,

who cited the prosperity of France under the system, and accused Von Caprivi of allowing England to dictate German policy upon a question which Germany was competent to decide for herself. The chancellor refused to enter upon the main question, but said that if England led in reconsideration of the currency question, his government might determine how far it could go.

On the same day, in the lower house of the landtag, the Prussian minister of commerce felt compelled to explain that the inquiry he had ordered into the gold deposits of the world was merely the formation of a basis for considering the question of a gold currency, and did not imply a change in the attitude of Prussia toward bi-metallism. He promised, however, the institution also of an inquiry into silver production and deposits.

Ahlwardtism.—Rector Ahlwardt proved again a disturbing element in the reichstag during the latter part of the quarter. On February 24, he was released from prison at the expiration of his sentence, and received an ovation from the Anti-Semitic faction. On March 22, an immense crowd gathered in front of the reichstag, and greeted Ahlwardt with cheers. Elated by them, he entered the house, and, although snubbed by many members whom he approached, he succeeded in opening and maintaining one of the most exciting scenes ever enacted in that body. He had charged Bismarck and several of the present ministry with making fraudulent contracts with Jewish financiers, to whom large sums had been paid from the public funds; but now he utterly failed to produce the documents promised in proof, and was finally deserted by Dr. Stoecker, the court chaplain and the father of Anti-Semitism. Contempt is heaped upon him by the reichstag and the general press; but the Anti-Semites have lionized him at every opportunity.

The Agrarian Movement.—The opposition to Von Caprivi's policy on the commercial treaties, proceeded largely from the Agrarian party, which has developed unexpected strength. On February 19, an agricultural congress of nearly 4,000 delegates met in Berlin, with a dense mass of the populace outside. A resolution, carried by acclamation, affirmed that commercial treaties with foreign countries jeopardised agriculture at home, and that further advantages to foreign imports would do intolerable injury to home industry. The chancellor declined to abandon his policy; but his speeches in the reichstag show that he fears the Agrarians more than the factions in that

body. The agrarian league has been reinforced not only by the agricultural congress, but by the farmers' and peasants' leagues, the bimetallie association, and 4,000 members of the financial and economic reform union. Prince Bismarck is asserted to be in the closest touch with the leaders of the movement.

Other German Affairs.—On January 24, Duke Albert, heir apparent to the Würtemberg throne, was united in marriage at Vienna to the Archduchess Sophia, daughter of the Archduke Charles Louis, brother of the emperor of Austria. She was obliged formally to renounce all her rights of succession to the Austrian crown.

On the next day, the Princess Margaret of Prussia, youngest sister of the German emperor, was married at Berlin to Prince Frederick Charles, son of the late landgrave of Hesse. The day was the thirty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of the parents of the princess.

At the annual banquet of the Brandenburg diet, March 1, Emperor William made a speech which compares favorably with that of last year for moderation.

FRANCE.

THREE bloodless months have seldom passed in French history more full of political sensations, exciting events, and real perils, than the opening quarter of 1893. Renewed confidence in the ability of the French people to maintain republican government, and of the Carnot administration to ride safely over tempestuous seas, is inspired by the fact that amid all these excitements and dangers not one popular tumult has occurred, not a man has risen in armed insurrection.

The Possible Presidential Crisis.—Early in January a formidable attempt was made to fasten some implications of the Panama scandals upon the president of the republic and force his resignation. Even before the close of 1892, attacks with the same object in view had been made; but they were confined almost altogether to two of the Parisian newspapers, and they among the most disreputable. The Royalists declined to take up the charges; the promoters of them obtained no following, and their insinuations no vogue.

However, about January 10, the raid was renewed in a manner which compelled public attention. The Radicals number only about ninety deputies in the chamber; but, since M. Clémenceau went under the shadow of the Panama cloud, they have owned as leader no less a personage

than M. Floquet, then president of that body. They have never been dominant in the government; but several of the Republican cabinets have contained Radical members, including Premiers Goblet and De Freycinet, although these were never identified with the extremists.

In the new endeavor to wreck President Carnot, the disaffected and oft-defeated Radicals decided to participate. The *Lanterne* and the *Figaro*, journals with enormous circulations, the former Radical, the latter long Royalist and sometimes even Legitimist, joined in support of the fresh assault.

In the first instance, the attempt was made to implicate M. Carnot in the guilt of ex-Minister Baihaut, who was charged in the trials before the court of appeals, by Charles De Lesseps, one of the accused, with demanding 1,000,000 francs as the price of his support of the Panama bill, and actually receiving 375,000 francs before the measure was withdrawn. At that time (1886), Baihaut was minister of public works, and brought the bill into the French legislature. It bore upon its back, as a formal



M. BRISSON,
CHAIRMAN OF THE PANAMA COMMITTEE
OF INQUIRY.

or routine matter, the names of two other ministers whose departments were immediately concerned with its provisions. One of these was M. Carnot, then minister of finance; and the agitators at the capital had the assurance to bruit the presumption that Baihaut had shared his enormous bribes with his colleagues whose signatures appeared on the back of the bill. It was also charged that the minister of finance had in the same year suppressed the report of M. Rousseau, which was unfavorable to the Panama enterprise. Again, it was alleged that when Wil-

son, the son-in-law of President Grévy, who was driven from office by the downfall of Wilson, indorsed a petition to M. Carnot to remit 70,000 francs due the treasury as a registration fee for the Dreyfus guano contract, the minister openly refused, but on the same day secretly ordered it repaid.

None of these charges had the least foundation in positive fact, so far as developed. The *Lanterne* went so far as to call for the president's resignation; but its motion was not seconded in any influential quarter, and received

no attention from the executive, who simply authorized a semi-official denial of the charges, which speedily fell to the ground.

The Ministerial Crises.—The Radical dash to bring about a presidential crisis was contemporaneous with the first of the cabinet crises of the year. On January 9, M. Baihant was arrested; and differences among the ministry concerning this and other procedures, resulted in the presentation of their resignations to the president. M. Ribot,



M. DE FREYCINET

premier of the resigning cabinet, was charged with the duty of forming a new ministry. M. De Freycinet, ex-premier, had been smirched by the Panama scandal, and retired from the war department, which was taken by General Loizillon, commander of the first army corps, M. Loubet, minister of the interior, had moved with apparent reluctance in the Panama investigation; and his office was added to the premiership by M. Ribot, who gave over the ministry of foreign affairs to M. Develle. The latter resigned the portfolio of agriculture, to Dr. Viger, a radical deputy from Orleans, and a new accession

to the cabinet. M. Burdeau, however, was also in the Panama involvements, and retired the next day. His portfolio of the colonies and the marine was successively declined by Admirals Gervais and Lefèvre, but was finally accepted by Vice-Admiral Rieunier, who was in naval command at Toulon.

The Ribot ministry was then believed to be wholly purged of the Panama corruption. The reconstructed cabinet was the twenty-eighth under the republic, in less than twenty-three years.

The first parliamentary test of the reconstructed ministry came promptly. On January 12, the government was interpellated concerning the date to be fixed for the next general elections; when M. Ribot declared it impossible as yet to fix the date even approximately, and demanded the order of the day. He was sustained by a decisive majority of 123. A more satisfactory evidence of strength was presented on the 26th of the same month, since the issue was made directly on the main question. During the discussion of the annual budget in the chamber, the Boulangist and Royalist deputies ardently opposed the desired grant to the secret service fund, on the ground that it would be used for partisan purposes by the Carnot government. Defense was successfully made by Premier Ribot and M. Bourgeois, minister of justice; and the grant was voted by a majority of 121. The ministry then received a yet more emphatic token of approval in the passage of the entire budget brought in by the minister of the interior.

The 31st of January witnessed another significant victory. The minister of justice introduced in the chamber a bill for the punishment of unwarranted attacks upon savings banks, in which some of the newspapers had engaged. He was opposed by the renowned duelist De Cassagnac and others of the opposition, but carried his measure by the overwhelming majority of 160.

Again on February 7, the government was triumphantly sustained upon a call for the order of the day, superseding an interpellation as to the extension of the Panama canal concession by the authorities of Colombia. The vote was 374 against but 34. The next day an apparent triumph, yet a moral defeat, was experienced at the hands of M. Cavaignac, formerly minister of marine, who moved that "the chamber, resolved to sustain the government in the repression of all acts of corruption, and to prevent the recurrence of governmental practices which it reprehends, pass to the order of the day." The motion was

really an ironical reflection upon the ministry; but it would not do to oppose it. M. Ribot accepted and supported it at once, and it was voted in practical unanimity by 446 to 3. On the 16th the cabinet was interpellated about its general policy, when, after answers by the premier, an order of the day expressing confidence was adopted by 215 to 186.

On March 6, the government measure, visiting with special penalties the libelers of foreign ambassadors, passed the chamber by 257 against 188. On the 14th, the battle was transferred to the senate, and turned upon charges made against leading French statesmen by Madame Cottu, wife of one of the Panama administrators who had been convicted. Upon the single question of confidence, the government was sustained by 209 to 56. On the 23d, a motion looking to a dissolution of the chamber of deputies was lost by 314 to 200 which was another cabinet success.

A week later, however, the end of the Ribot ministry came. An impending crisis was hinted at by the resignation of M. Bourgeois from the ministry of justice about March 12, in order to answer such part of Mme. Cottu's charges as seemed to reflect upon him. He appeared in the court where the Panama trials were proceeding and also in the chamber of deputies, to repel her imputations. M. Ribot also indignantly denounced in the chamber the statements that he had corruptly bargained with the Madame. M. Bourgeois was presently induced by his colleagues to resume his portfolio, but confidence in the ministry was manifestly shaken. On the 23d, as we have seen, the opposition developed a strength of 200 votes on the question of dissolving the chamber. On the 30th, the chamber again considered the budget, amendments to which had been made by the senate, including a change in the liquor tax. The budget committee reported that the bill should be returned to the senate as originally passed by the chamber, whose constitutional prerogatives as to measures of finance had been infringed by the amendments. The senate amendments were accordingly thrown out; but, a special question arising on the liquor laws, the minister of finance demanded that the amendments to these should be separated from the budget. M. Ribot supported him, but was beaten by the narrow majority of five in a total vote of 489. It was apparently but an assertion of the prerogatives of the chamber; yet the ministry, after full consultation, decided to regard it as a declaration of want of confidence, and resigned in a body.

The day of this defeat was the eighth anniversary of that day when a motion by M. Ribot, then a deputy, led to the overthrow of M. Ferry. His own ministry now went down under a vote upon a minor and incidental question of a liquor tax, as the last Gladstone cabinet failed upon the beer tax. M. Méline, ex-minister of agriculture, formed a ministry, *ad interim*, containing most of the Ribot cabinet members, with himself as premier and minister of commerce. M. Méline, however, was unable to complete the cabinet. M. Casimir-Périer, president of the chamber of deputies, and M. Develle were then successively summoned, but would not undertake the formation of a ministry. The president finally fell back upon M. Dupuy, who promptly constructed a cabinet as follows: M. Dupuy, premier and minister of the interior; M. Peytral, of finance, returning him to the post he held in 1888; M. Guérin, of justice; M. Poincarre, of education; M. Ferrier, of commerce; Admiral Riennier, of marine; M. Develle, of foreign affairs; M. Viette, of public works; Gen. Loizillon, of war; and M. Viger, of agriculture. The last four, with M. Dupuy, were in the Ribot cabinet; the others, save M. Peytral, are comparatively unknown. The new ministry is generally regarded as a temporary arrangement.

Three New Presidents.—On the 10th of January, the opening day of the legislature, new presidents of the two branches were to be elected. In the chamber, M. Floquet was offered as a candidate for re-election, contrary to general expectation, as the explanations of his connection with the Panama incident had not been satisfactory. He had, in fact, admitted that funds from the Panama company had been used by him to promote the anti-Bonlangist campaign, and insure the return of a Republican chamber in 1889. At first no candidate was named against him, but the members of the Right and the Bonlangists resorted to abstention or refusal to vote, and the total number of votes (217) was less than the legal limit of half the whole chamber, and there was no election. The Right announced its candidate as M. Casimir-Périer, a deputy continuously since 1876, ex-minister in several departments, thrice vice-president of the chamber, and the choice of President Carnot. M. Floquet withdrew his name, and M. Casimir-Périer was elected.

On the same day, M. Le Royer was re-elected president of the senate, which he had served in this distinguished place for eleven years. On February 20, M. Le Royer re-

signed his post, ostensibly from ill health, but really, it is said, under pressure of a powerful faction desiring the succession of M. Ferry, as a stronger man to deal with questions likely to arise upon the trial of ex-Minister Bihant for accepting Panama bribes. At all events, M. Ferry was promptly raised to the second position in the republic, by a vote of 148 to 58 for all others. Thus were balmed the griefs of that fateful day in the spring of 1885, when the unhappy failures and losses in Tonquin and the cry of "tool of Bismarck" ruined the Ferry ministry, and compelled its leader to flee from an indignant chamber and threatening mob. M. Ferry was one of the few French statesmen who escaped the smirch of the Panama scandal. His public services were eminent for many years, especially as premier and in the department of public instruction and other ministerial posts.

Within less than four weeks, however, President Ferry's earthly labors were over. His death, on March 17, was followed by the promotion of M. Challemel-Lacour to the vacant place by a large majority. M. Challemel-Lacour's candidacy was strengthened by his election on the 23d to the seat in the French Academy rendered vacant by the death of Ernest Renan.

The Panama Developments.—The parliamentary commission of inquiry, under M. Brisson, did not find much activity necessary during the quarter, but made some announcements of interest. During January the public mind was much occupied with MM. Clemenceau, De Freycinet, and Floquet, accused of bringing pressure upon Charles de Lesseps to add 10,000,000 francs to the 8,000,000 already given. Baron Reinach, and MM. De Freycinet and Floquet were forced out of power, as already recorded. Clemenceau was also charged in the testimony of M. Stephane, Baron Reinach's clerk, with receiving from the baron a list of persons bribed and sums paid, and of transferring it to Dr. Cornelius Herz, another of the implicated ones, now in England. On January 21, M. Clemenceau was interrogated by the examining magistrate, M. Franqueville, for an hour and a-half. On the 23d he was also allowed, at his own request, to reply to M. Stephane's charge before the Panama committee. On the same day, a sub-committee, directed to investigate the syndicates of underwriters which helped float the bonds, reported evidence of enormous frauds and bribes. On the next day, the Clemenceau inquiry was resumed, without decisive result. On February 1, the sub-committee reported progress

in the matter of the Panama contractors' profits, and was instructed to proceed. Unlawful profits amounting to 77,000,000 francs were affirmed. On March 17 it was announced that the liquidator of the Reinach estate had found papers proving that the baron had paid more than 11,000,000 francs to Dr. Herz. A Panama payment of 50,000 francs by Baron Reinach to Signor Crispi, Italian ex-premier, was also alleged. On March 28, the former prefect of Paris police, M. Andrieux, offered to the committee of inquiry, under conditions, the arrest of M. Arton, an alleged agent in the briberies; and his offer was accepted by Premier Ribot. The latest advices of the quarter from the committee were that it would soon close its labors and issue its report not long after Easter.

The legal movements of the case this year opened with the examination, January 5 and 10, by M. Franqueville, of ex-Minister Baihaut. On the latter day, Charles De Lesseps testified upon his own trial that M. Baihaut asked



THE CORTE DE PARIS.

for 1,000,000 francs and received 350,000, adding, "Only when the knife was put to my throat did I pay this money. I was like a man giving up his watch to a highwayman." The trial of the De Lesseps, father and son, MM. Fontane, Cottu, and Eiffel, began January 10, before the court of appeals. MM. Fontane and Eiffel confessed, the latter to the bribery of Hébrard, director of *Le Temps*, a newspaper, with 1,750,000 francs. On February 14, sentence was pronounced against Ferdinand and Charles De Lesseps, each being condemned to spend five years in prison and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs; MM. Fontane and Cottu, two years and 3,000 francs each; and M. Eiffel,

two years and 20,000 francs. The elder De Lesseps did not appear, and sentence upon him has not yet been executed; M. Cottu went to prison; the others appealed to the court of cassation.

On March 8, the trial of the younger De Lesseps, MM. Fontane, Baihaut, Bloudin, and ex-Minister Pronst, Senator Beval, and others, on charges of corruption, began before the assize court. M. Baihaut had confessed to his bribery with 375,000 francs when minister of public works. On trial, M. Baihaut again avowed his guilt. Mme. Cottu gave testimony involving Minister Bourgeois and M. Soumury, chief of detectives in Paris, which led to the temporary resignation of the former. He appeared in the court the next day, where his personal defense was fiercely interrupted by Charles de Lesseps. The latter, with MM. Baihaut and Blondin, was found guilty March 21, and sentenced to one year more of imprisonment. M.

Blondin received a two-year sentence; but M. Baihaut was condemned to five years, a fine of 75,000 francs, and loss of civil rights. The others were acquitted.

Intense interest in French affairs is manifested in neighboring nations, on account of the Panama scandal. German expressions were very friendly upon the election of M. Ferry to the presidency of the senate, by reason of his kindly relations with the Bismarck régime when premier. Deep concern in the issue of the trials was felt in Austria and Spain. A French Royalist reunion was held in Spain; and from a Madrid hotel the Comte de Paris issued a manifesto to the Monarchist committees in France, of which the government took no notice.

In January the insinuations or open attacks of foreign newspaper correspondents in Paris against the Russian and Italian ambassadors, led to the introduction of two new bills in the legislature to strengthen the laws against such offenses. One German correspondent was expelled, and others were warned of similar treatment. In March, Herr Brander, a writer for the *Berliner Tageblatt* was ordered from the country, and himself and family insulted by a mob, for charging the son of President Carnot with receiving a share of the Panama bribes. The act of expulsion was unanimously denounced by the Berlin papers, and fears of international complications were briefly entertained.

The French Academy.—On February 2, the Viscount Henri de Bornier, poet, and M. Thureau-Dangin, historian were elected to the seats rendered vacant by the

deaths of Camille Roussel and Xavier Marmier. M. Zola, the novelist, received six votes.

On March 23, the vice-president (since president) of the senate, M. Challemel-Lacour, was successful in the contest for the chair formerly occupied by the famous writer Renan.

The Academy decides to abandon for the present its great *Dictionnaire Historique*, in which forty years' labor and four massive volumes have not yet done with letter A. The ordinary French dictionary, appearing about once in a quarter of a century, will be continued, and will receive more careful attention.

SPAIN.

THE cortes was dissolved early in January by the new premier, Señor Sagasta, and a general election appointed to be held March 5. The result of the election was a foregone conclusion, the administration of the day being returned to power by a large majority. The cabinet of Señor Sagasta, which succeeded that of Señor Canovas del Castillo in December last, is considered the strongest that has held office since the death of the late king, Alfonso XII., in 1885. As an indication of its solidity, we may mention that it includes General Dominguez, perhaps the most popular soldier in the Spanish army, and that it has the moderate support of the celebrated Republican leader and statesman, Señor Emilio Castelar.

Notwithstanding the strength of the administration, the official returns of the recent election show a remarkable growth of Republican sentiment. Out of the 430 members of the cortes, 322 are supporters of the ministry; 63 Conservatives of different shades; 23 Advanced Republicans, and 16 Moderate Republicans.

The Republican successes were won in the large cities—Madrid, Barcelona, Cadiz, Seville, Saragossa, and elsewhere—the centers of material prosperity, enlightenment, and progress. In Madrid, which sends eight representatives to the chamber, the Republicans elected six candidates. The Monarchist vote in the capital showed a decline to 22,000 as compared with 34,000 in 1891, while the Republican vote revealed an increase from 22,000 in 1891 to 27,000 in 1893.

To prevent the spread of anti-monarchical ideas, a rigorous censorship has been established over domestic and foreign telegrams; and the military authorities have been instructed to check without hesitation all political demonstrations of a Republican character or tendency.

The government announced March 30, in its draft of the speech from the throne, to be read at the opening of the new cortes, that its policy of retrenchment in expenditures, and of opening up new sources of revenue had at last abolished the long standing deficit of 70,000,000 pesetas.

PORTUGAL.

KING CARLOS opened the Portuguese cortes in person on January 2. The speech from the throne dealt particularly with the financial problem.

Premier Ferreira submitted the budget for 1891-92 on January 16, announcing a deficit of about £3,500,000 sterling. A long list of taxes and remedial measures was proposed. One-third of the local taxes was to be handed over by the municipalities to the state. New or increased imposts were to be put on nearly all articles of consumption, in addition to what has to be paid under the customs tariff on foreign goods. Banking corporations were to be taxed, also the holders of titles, etc. The premier attributed the financial crisis simply to the fact that the country, during the past forty years, had been much too extravagant.

Strong opposition to his proposals was quickly developed. It is said that, in anticipation of a hostile vote in the chambers, Senhor Ferreira asked the king to dissolve them, or to prorogue the sitting until June 20; but this the king refused. At any rate, the cabinet resigned February 20. Two days later, a new cabinet was formed, with Senhor Ribeiro as premier and minister of foreign affairs. One of the main difficulties confronting it is based on the attitude of foreign governments toward the proposals of Portugal for a solution of the question of her external debt. The German government, in particular, protests against any solution which has not had the previous consent of the bondholders.

THE POPE'S EPISCOPAL JUBILEE.

ON February 19, His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. celebrated in state in St. Peter's cathedral, the fiftieth anniversary of his consecration as archbishop of the titular diocese of Damietta. The 55,000 devotees from all quarters of the earth crowding the vast edifice, the gorgeously arrayed cardinals, clerics, and guards surrounding the pale, white-robed Pope, as he was borne in the traditional *sedia gestatoria* to the high altar glittering with light and decorations, the spontaneous ovation which burst

forth as the procession came into view, the chanting of the Sistine Chapel choir, and the simultaneous outburst of every bell from the 400 churches of Rome—all contributed to a scene of splendor and impressiveness. The Pope himself celebrated mass, and gave the benediction in a firm voice. In the evening the basilica of St. Peter's was illuminated for the first time since 1870.

During the day crowds of Italians visited the tomb of Victor Emmanuel in the Pantheon, as a sort of counter-demonstration of a political character; but it is worthy of note that the jubilee demonstrations were given perfect freedom by the Italian government.

For several days following the 19th, His Holiness was engaged in receiving pilgrims and special missions, who came to congratulate him and to bear gifts. Special representatives came not only from the Catholic sovereigns, but also from Queen Victoria and the German emperor; while even the sultan of Turkey, the shah of Persia, and the emperors of China and Japan, and a number of the maharajahs of India sent envoys with costly presents. The interest in the occasion was not confined to members of the Roman Catholic church. All Protestant countries displayed an equally friendly disposition.

The following are the amounts of Peter's pence sent to the Pope on the occasion of his jubilee by the various Catholic populations throughout the world:—France, 2,251,000 lire; Austria-Hungary, 1,500,000 lire; England and Scotland, 1,200,000 lire (£48,000); Ireland, 18,000 lire; Germany, 350,000 lire; Italy, 200,000 lire; Spain, 180,000 lire; Belgium, 100,000 lire; Turkey, 50,000 lire; the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, 150,000 lire; Mexico, 200,000 lire; Brazil, 100,000 lire; and other American republics, 300,000 lire.

The Pope has informed the French bishops of his decision to crown his episcopal jubilee by the beatification of the French heroine, Joan of Arc, who was burned by the English as a sorceress and heretic on May 30, 1431, and was formally pronounced innocent in 1456.

ITALY.

The Banking Scandals.—The past year has been prolific in financial scandals. In February 1892, the Portuguese administrator-general of the customs was dismissed from office for illegal acts in connection with the railroad department. The French republic has recently been shaken to its foundations by the Panama scandals.

Germany has listened with some anxiety to the charges laid by Rector Ahlwardt against the government, regarding the rifles furnished for the army by the Lowe Small Arms company. And now Italy is absorbed in dealing with enormous frauds in connection with her great banking institutions.

In January of the present year, a proposal for a six years' extension of the banking law about to expire, was submitted to the legislature by the government. A Sicilian Radical deputy named Colaïanni spoke in opposition to the measure. Like Mr. Delahaye in the French chamber of deputies last November, Signor Colaïanni brought forward serious charges of corruption, implicating members of the government and others prominent in Italian politics. He submitted an alleged report which had been drawn up in 1880, exposing corruptions in connection with the Tiberina and other leading banks, which report, he said, had been suppressed by the government of Signor Crispi, in which Signor Giolitti, the present prime minister, was then minister of the treasury. He also charged that the great Banca Romana and other banks of emission were maintaining large illegal circulations, and that these institutions had been blackmailed by various statesmen and politicians on threats of exposure.

These charges caused a great sensation; and there at once arose a clamor for a full and rigid investigation. By order of the minister of the interior, a committee of inspection was appointed; and extensive frauds soon came to light. Some \$8,000,000 was found to be mysteriously missing from the deposits in the Banca Romana. Senator Tanlongo and Baron Lazzaroni, the president and cashier of the bank, were placed under arrest. President Cucinello, of the bank of Naples, was also arrested, charged with embezzling 3,000,000 francs. Signor Monzilli, the government supervisor of banks, and numerous other officials have likewise been taken into custody.

Several proposals for a full parliamentary inquiry have been made; but up to the end of the quarter Premier Giolitti has resolutely refused to accede to them, on the ground of their serious effect upon the national credit, and on the further ground of the competency of the ordinary courts to deal with all criminal cases. On February 23 a motion for the appointment of a committee of deputies to examine into the relations of recent ministries to the banks of issue, was defeated in the chamber, although ex-Premiers Crispi and Rudini both favored it.

On March 20, the report of the committee of inspection was brought down. It stated that the cash deficit of the Banca Romana was 28,600,000 lire; and its illegal excess of note circulation, 64,500,000 lire; and recommended that the bank should cease operations. The illegal issues of the bank of Sicily amounted to 10,000,000 lire; and its overdue bills to 12,600,000 lire. The overdue bills held by the National Italian bank amounted to 20,900,000 lire, the estimated loss on which will be 7,100,000 lire. As to the bank of Naples, the probable loss on bills discounted will be 25,600,000 lire; but the report advises confidence in the ability of this bank to recover vigor. The preamble stated that very few members of parliament were included among those indebted to the banks for advances, and these were nearly all business men entitled to ask for credit.

The premier's continued opposition to demands for a parliamentary inquiry made him the object of frequent attacks in the chamber; and his tenure of office at the close of the quarter was regarded as precarious.

Other Italian Affairs.—The bill introduced about the middle of March by the minister of justice, making civil marriage obligatory before the religious ceremony can be performed, has revived to some extent the conflict between church and state. It imposes heavy fines on the contracting parties and on the priests who perform the ceremony. It is only in cases *in extremis*, where civil officers are inaccessible, that the religious ceremony is to be allowed to precede the civil.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

THE Clerical party in Hungary, stimulated by the attitude of the bishops, still continue their agitation against the reform of the marriage laws and the legalization of civil marriage—projects in the platform of the new government of Dr. Werkerle. The struggle acquires international interest in view of the rumors, though they are unconfirmed, to the effect that the motive of the Clerical opposition is to break the tie that binds Austria to Italy and the Triple Alliance.

On January 24, the Archduchess Margaret Sophia was married in Vienna to Duke Albrecht of Wurtemberg. The Austrian emperor and the king and queen of Wurtemberg were present at the wedding, which was one of unusual brilliancy. The bride is the eldest daughter of the Archduke Carl Ludwig and the Princess Maria Annunciata of

Bourbon and the Two Sicilies, and is noted for her devotion to the Roman Catholic faith. Her husband is the son of Duke Philip and the Duchess Maria Theresa, and, through his mother, a grandson of the Austrian Archduke Albrecht. He belongs, therefore, to the Catholic branch of the Württemberg dynasty; and stands very close to the throne of that Protestant kingdom, as the present King William has no children.

RUSSIA.

THE old-time order of revolt against oppression in Russia has not yet passed away. On March 21, M. Alexejeff, the mayor of Moscow, was assassinated in the city hall by a Russian of the middle class, named Adrianoff. The alleged reason for the assassination was the mayor's acts of plundering and his oppression of the people. When search was made, a Nihilist order was found on the person of Adrianoff, bearing the words, "The lot has fallen upon you."

The incident shows that the reactionary administration of Alexander III., supplemented by the efforts of the extreme pro-Slavists to introduce eastern autocratic methods of government and to develop popular prejudice against western ideas, has proved utterly incapable of stamping out the spirit of socialistic revolution.

The famine of 1892 has left in its trace a general feeling of alarm as to the future prospects of Russian agriculture—an alarm reflected in the Russian press, public opinion, and government circles. The agricultural resources of the country, it is feared, are being exhausted. This result is attributed to a number of causes, namely, the efforts to keep alive an export trade in farm products, even from over-populated districts; the denudation of the forests for the extension of railways; the enormous taxation necessary for the maintenance of Russia's armament, which keeps the farmer at the lowest level of subsistence; and a low degree of culture, which is accompanied with a lack of hope, energy, and self-reliance, and tends to the persistent impoverishment of the soil, instead of a husbanding of resources.

The rearming of the Russian infantry has been delayed three years, it is thought, by the recent rejection of half the output of new rifles of 1892. The government factories will be reorganized so as to prevent the deficiencies in make which have led to the recent action of the government.

THE ANTI-SEMITIC MOVEMENT.

IN February, the right of unobscured residence outside the Hebrew pale in Russia, granted by M. Murkoff, formerly minister of the interior, to those Jews who had settled in their place of abode prior to 1880, was repealed; but this was followed by the drafting of an important new law designed to mitigate the severity of the anti-Jewish restrictions, granting the right of continued residence to Jews living in towns within the western frontier zone, which has a breadth of 50 versts.

It is not to Russia alone that the anti-Semitic movement has been confined. It is quite marked in Germany, where Rector Ahlwardt is its chief exponent. He lays upon the Hebrews all blame for the moral and social evils now afflicting Germany. It is, however, worthy of note, that the Conservatives have repudiated him, and the emperor has advised the government to consider measures for his suppression, on the ground that he is a danger to public morality. He has been able to act with impunity only on account of his membership in the reichstag.

In Austria and Hungary, anti-Semitism has developed into a serious political movement; and even in France, where the condition of the Jews has been more comfortable, and their freedom greater, than anywhere else in the last century, it has its active agents, who have endeavored to make capital out of the recent Panama scandal. The Marquis de Morès takes a prominent part in the agitation; while *La Libre Parole*, M. Drumont's organ, is the principal French newspaper exponent of anti-Semitic ideas. On January 6 last, at a meeting in Paris, the Marquis de Morès made a violent onslaught on the Hebrews, whom he described as the corrupters of French honesty and the haters of French honor. The meeting became so disorderly that the police dispersed it.

Switzerland also has recently been the scene of a remarkable anti-Semitic agitation, which has resulted in a conflict between the federal and cantonal governments. The latter, influenced by the powerful society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, have passed laws prohibiting the bleeding of animals prior to their receiving the death-blow, that being the method of killing prescribed by the Talmudic law. It appears, however, from the constitution of the Swiss federation, and from the terms of a Franco-Swiss treaty negotiated thirty years ago, that the Swiss Hebrews are guaranteed freedom to exercise the tenets of their faith. They have, accordingly, appealed

to the federal government against the operation of the cantonal laws. The repeal of these laws has been demanded by the federal authorities; but the demand is as yet unheeded. A popular *referendum* on the issue is to be taken.

The full significance of the anti-Semitic movement is not yet clear. It may possibly be one form of expression of that subtle under-current of social development which portends an uprising against the moneyed classes in general.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

THE Scandinavian question has reached an acute stage.

Our readers will remember that last summer the Norwegian *storting* resolved in favor of separate Norwegian consulates; but King Oscar refused his sanction to their establishment. The Liberal cabinet of M. Steen then resigned, but was induced to resume office on an understanding that the question should be adjourned. Under this compromise, matters continued until the early part of the present year. In the meantime, the issues were freely discussed, one result being the formation of a Liberal faction opposed to disruption of the Scandinavian union.

However, in January last, the extreme Liberal and autonomist sentiments of the Norwegian Radicals were kindled into flame by the adoption of the new army bill at Stockholm, increasing the effectiveness of the Swedish army, which was interpreted as a menace to Norwegian independence. Besides, the friendly leaning of the Stockholm government toward the Triple Alliance is not yet approved by the Norwegian Radicals, who are rather inclined toward an understanding with Russia and France.

The debates in the *storting* at Christiania ended on March 17, in a definite rejection of the compromise proposed by the dissentient Liberal faction, and offered by King Oscar, according to the terms of which the foreign minister of the union should be alternately a Swede and a Norwegian, and a fair share of the diplomatic and consular appointments should be allotted to Norwegians. By a vote of 64 to 50, a resolution was carried maintaining the right of Norway to an absolutely separate diplomatic and consular establishment, and complete autonomy in all matters not described in the act of union as pertaining to the union. Unless the Norwegian claims be granted, the Christiania cabinet announces its determination to withhold the Norwegian contribution toward the mainten-

ance of the diplomatic and consular service of the two countries as now organized.

Warlike talk is freely indulged in at Stockholm, and open hints of secession are heard at Christiania. It remains to be seen whether the Radical majority will be able to do battle with a large section of the Norwegian, and the whole of the Swedish people. Even the Liberal poet and orator, Björnson, sees the difficulties in the way of a rupture of the union, for he has lately said:

"People talk very lightly of dissolving the union, as if it could be done by a stroke of the pen through one of the paragraphs of our fundamental law. If the country were unanimous, or nearly so, it might be done on satisfactory terms, for why should Sweden cling to a partnership which the other insisted on renouncing? But for one political party in Norway to force or rush through a dissolution of the union against another Norwegian party, is an adventure which must end in a fiasco, if nothing worse."

The agitation in Sweden for an extension of franchise has led to a curious issue. As the law now stands, the franchise is enjoyed by only about six per cent of the population, owing to a high property qualification being required; and it is actually exercised by only about two per cent. The need of reform is recognized by the government; but the advanced party demand absolutely universal suffrage; and, in order to impress their ideas upon the cabinet and the present diet, they have organized a parliament of their own, consisting of 130 delegates elected by the people at large, which they claim to represent the unenfranchised. This "people's diet" met on March 13 in Stockholm. Its proceedings are carried on in an orderly way, and it disclaims all unlawful or revolutionary intentions.

HOLLAND.

THE failure of the French Panama canal company, with the subsequent revelations of scandalous corruption in its transactions, has had an appreciable effect in arousing a sentiment of caution among Dutch investors regarding the Zuyder Zee company which is now asking for incorporation. It is generally admitted that the task upon which the company has entered is not an impossible one; but engineers of note think that the estimates placing the cost at from \$80,000,000 to \$100,000,000 are too low.

The central portion of the Zuyder Zee was formerly, we are told, a lake; but in 1282 the sea burst through the intervening strip of land, and submerged seventy towns and villages, causing the loss of nearly 100,000

lives. In 1886, the government of Holland appointed a committee to investigate and report upon various methods of operation, which had been proposed for reclaiming the land that had been overflowed. This committee reported some time ago; and it is in accordance with its decision that the present work is being carried on. The original bed of the central lake is said to be too sandy for agricultural purposes, and will be left a lake inclosed by large dikes; while channels will also be left giving to Amsterdam and other commercial cities an outlet to the sea. Thirty-two years is the time assigned for the completion of the work; and not more than 25,000 acres of the reclaimed land are to be opened for settlement in any one year, the object of this limitation being to prevent the financial disturbance which might ensue if the whole tract of unoccupied land, comprising over 1,000 square miles were put upon the market at once.

BELGIUM.

THE agitation in Belgium over the suffrage question still continues. In order to learn the sentiment of the people, an unofficial *referendum*, instituted by the Liberal societies, was taken throughout the kingdom on February 26. The polling was accompanied with much enthusiasm among the working classes, but there was no disorder. In Brussels and its suburbs, out of a possible vote of 111,700, 48,660 votes were cast for M. Jansen's proposed universal suffrage; while only 7,689 favored suffrage for men over twenty-five years of age, and 3,935 votes were cast for less radical plans. In the smaller cities and towns, the proportionate majorities for universal suffrage were larger than in the capital. The Socialists universally favored it; but the Catholics and more moderate Liberals did not vote to any extent.

This emphatic popular expression in favor of universal suffrage will increase the bitterness of the struggle in the chamber over the revision of the constitution.

SERVIA.

POLITICAL matters in Servia have been in a chaotic state for some time past. The elections to the *skupsh-tina*, which were held about the end of February, were the occasion of a bitter struggle between the Liberals (ministerialists) and the Radicals. The latter, under the lead of ex-Premier Pashitch, are Slavophil in their sympathies, and the same is to be said of a large portion of the popu-

lation, who see in the czar the supreme spiritual head of their church. The Liberals and the regents, on the other hand, are anti-Russian. The government (Liberal) tried to convert the recent elections into a Radical defeat, and secured 71 seats. However, 52 Radicals were returned, and four Progressists, seven other seats being so closely contested that a second ballot was necessary. The result was that the Liberals were left with scarcely a working majority, so that little hope is entertained of an improvement in the political condition of the country as the outcome of the elections.

It is believed that the struggle between the Liberals and the Radicals is at bottom a struggle for the dynasty; and it is rumored that this was the reason for the public reconciliation of ex-King Milan and ex-Queen Natalie, which occurred about February 1. Whatever be the political significance of this incident, it has caused wide popular rejoicing in Serbia, and has strengthened the position of the young king. Milan and Natalie were married in 1875, she being the daughter of a colonel in the Russian imperial guard. Dissensions soon broke out between the royal couple, which the conduct of the king did little to assuage. The latter finally, in 1888, obtained a divorce on the ground that Natalie was obstructing the work of the government. The queen attacked the decree of divorce on the ground of its illegality, and protested to every court in Europe; but the patriarch of Constantinople upheld the decree, and it has never been revoked. It is not thought that the reconciliation of the couple will have any international bearing save indirectly through its effect upon domestic politics in Serbia.

BULGARIA.

THE betrothal of Prince Ferdinand to Princess Marie Louise of the house of Bourbon, daughter of the Duke of Parma, the announcement of which was made in February, is the cause of much rejoicing among the people of the Balkan principality. They see in it a closer linking of Bulgaria to the powers that control the balance in Europe, and a consequent strengthening of the prince's position (see p. 43).

ROUMANIA.

THE wedding of Prince Ferdinand, heir apparent to the throne of Roumania, to the Princess Marie of Edinburgh, was celebrated at Sigmaringen January 10. The prince is the second son of Prince Leopold of Hohen-

zollern-Sigmaringen, elder brother of the present Roumanian king, Charles I. His wife is the daughter of Prince Alfred of Great Britain, Duke of Edinburgh, and Marie Alexandrowna, the only daughter of the late Czar Alexander II. A Papal dispensation was necessary for the marriage, as the bride is a member of the Church of England, while Prince Ferdinand is a Roman Catholic.

Many royal personages were present at the wedding, including King Charles of Roumania and the German emperor. Queen Victoria was represented by the Duke of

Connaught; King Humbert, by the Duke of Genoa; and the czar by the Grand Dukes Alexis and Vladimir. The Catholic ceremony was performed at the Stadtkirche, after which a Protestant ceremony was performed in the private chapel of the Schloss, the residence of the bridegroom's father.

On their entry into Bucharest, the Roumanian capital, the royal couple were received with enthusiastic demonstrations, the most novel feature of the festivities being the



PRINCE FERDINAND OF ROUMANIA.

celebration of thirty-two peasant weddings, one to represent each district in the country. The prince and princess acted as sponsors and entertained the bridal parties at the palace.

MONTENEGRO.

A CRISIS is said to be impending in Montenegro, the "Principality of the Black Mountains," owing to the autocratic tendencies of the ruling Prince Nicholas, and his strained relations with Prince Danilo, the heir to the throne.

The recent ambition of Prince Nicholas to marry his

daughter Helene to the czarowitch, excited the fear of the Russian grand dukes. It is said to be due to their influence, that the czar some time ago severed his formerly friendly relations with the prince, and withdrew his annual contributions. Since this occurred, Nicholas has been arbitrary in the treatment of his own subjects. With the idea of strengthening his own position, he has banished the great families of Montenegro, most of whom are now living in Servia and Bulgaria, and he has practically put an end to outside intercourse with the country. The crown prince is a young man of great ambition, and has become a power in the politics of the principality; and the relations between him and the ruling prince are somewhat strained, it being not at all impossible that Prince Danilo, influenced by those whom he has about him, may endeavor to seize the reins of government. Should such an event occur, the peace of eastern Europe might be endangered.

GREECE.

THE financial outlook for Greece is at present quite bright. There are several evidences of returning confidence, such as a rise in value of the shares in the national bank, and a fall in the rate of exchange at Athens.

It is expected that work on the canal across the isthmus of Corinth will be completed before many more months have passed. It was in 1881 that General Turr, who had been connected with M. De Lesseps in the Suez canal enterprise, obtained a concession from the Greek government, and organized a company with a capital of 30,000,000 francs to undertake the work. The original estimate of excavation required put the amount at 11,500,000 cubic metres. The work has gone on, although several companies have successively had it in charge. By 1890, over two-thirds of the excavation had been completed; and, in September of that year, the work, which had been suspended for a short time owing to the failure of the company of construction, was resumed under a contract which required it to be finished in March, 1893. However, in January, 1892, a water-spout is supposed to have burst near the scene of the operations, and the canal works were flooded. A two-months' extension of time from March, 1893, was granted. In choosing the line of the canal, a location was taken where it was thought there would be the least chance of flooding from surface water; and this accounts for the fact that the canal does not cross

the isthmus at its narrowest, nor even at its lowest point. When completed it will be about 6 kilometres in length, will have a minimum breadth at the water level of 24.6 metres, and a minimum depth of 8 metres. It will have cost nearly £2,750,000.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

IN theory and in law, religious teaching is free in Turkey, and the Bible may be circulated there. In practice, however, the Turkish officials have managed to place serious restrictions upon the spread of Christian literature. The books of colporteurs, for example, have frequently been seized.

Recently new restrictions have been added, so oppressive in their character as to call forth an official remonstrance from Sir Clare Ford, the British ambassador. These changes are in the way of suppression of certain passages in the Bible, particularly those relating to the restoration of the Jews to Palestine, and the Kingdom of Christ. The phrases "Kingdom of Heaven," "of God," "of Christ," and the words "Jew" and "Hebrew," must be left out. The passage in Luke which speaks of the liberty of the gospel, must also be struck out as offensive toward the existing government. References in Jeremiah to the return of the Jews from captivity are suppressed, as they may contain the germs of treason. And these are only a few of the examples which might be cited. The Turkish government has promised to look into the matter and make redress if the complaint of the British ambassador is found to be justified.

TURKEY IN ASIA.

THE prompt action of the Porte in making reparation for the destruction of the house of the Rev. Dr. Bartlett, American missionary at Bourdour, in Asia Minor, in August last, had led to hopes that the situation of the missionaries in the Turkish dominions would be improved. However these hopes were subsequently dispelled by recent occurrences in the Provinces of Angora and Sivas. It appears that on the night of January 5, placards denouncing the sultan as a tyrant were posted by unknown parties upon the doors of public buildings and schools, and in other prominent places, in almost every town in the provinces mentioned. Hundreds of persons were arrested on suspicion. The Turkish authorities consider that the Armenians are at the bottom of

the affair, and they have instituted what seems to be a reign of terror, robbing hundreds of them, sacking their churches, and imprisoning and even killing many, especially in the towns of Caesarea and Marsovan. It is perhaps to the relations which the missionaries have kept up with the Armenians, who are more or less engaged in political movements, that we can trace the cause of the recent series of demonstrations against the Christians.

In Marsovan is a missionary station of the American board, including within its premises Anatolia College, a theological seminary, as well as a girls' boarding school. Dr. Herriek, the head of the college, was suspected of posting the placards, which had been put upon the building. On February 1, a mob set fire to and burned to the ground the new building just being finished for the girls' boarding school. Since then, we are told, the Protestant churches of worship have been fired at Gemerek, Yozgat, and elsewhere; and the position of the Americans at Marsovan is said to be serious. They are held up as conspirators against the government, and their correspondence is tampered with, it being even stated that the official dispatches passing between Minister Thompson and Consul Jewett have been intercepted. Representatives of the American board visited Washington about the middle of March to lay the matter before the United States authorities, and a thorough investigation into their complaints is being made.

The town of Marsovan lies 360 miles east of Constantinople, and sixty miles from the Black Sea. It is a great educational center and an important missionary station, the center of a field covering 35,000 square miles. It has a population of 24,000, two-thirds of whom are Moslem, and one-third American. The Protestants there number nearly 1,000.

RUSSIA IN ASIA.

THE work of constructing the great railroad across Siberia still continues. According to some predictions, it will be finished within five years; while others put the minimum limit of time required at double that figure. Over 6,000 men are kept at work. The authorities have had trouble in quelling disorder among the workmen due to their jealousy of the employment of convict labor from the mines.

Rich supplies of anthracite coal have been found at accessible points along the line, which guarantee, with the completion of the road, a facility of communication

between Siberia and her great base of supplies, Russia proper.

The construction of a line of steamers from Vladivostock, the eastern terminus of the road, to San Francisco, Cal., is talked of. Were it carried out, it would not only open up new markets for the great trade centers of both Russia and America, but also inexhaustible fields for American capital and enterprise.

INDIA.

THE main interest of the quarter in Indian affairs centers in the military operations in the Kachin hills, the object of which has been to bring the wild tribes of the mountainous district under control, and prevent their raiding the Irrawaddy valley and levying blackmail on caravans passing between China and Burmah,

The Kachin operations touch upon a question which forms one of the permanent problems of the British annexation of upper Burmah. Up to 1891, little had been done to bring the northern frontier tribes under control, the attention of the British being absorbed in dealing with the tribes in the center, east, and southeast. In fact, with the exception of the reconnoissance of Captain Elliott and Major Hobday in 1890-91, the country north of Bhamo, the northern Burmese capital, had never been visited. The Kachin hills had long been the home of banditti, whose raids upon the villages of the plains, and along the trade routes between Burmah and China, continued even after the British annexation. When the British authorities disarmed the lowland population of Burmah, they were under obligation to put to an end the marauding expeditions from the hills. A carefully detailed program with that object in view was accordingly adopted at the Chin-Lushai conference in Calcutta in January, 1892. The wild region of misrule between Burmah, Bengal, and Assam, was to be brought under the undivided administration of the chief commissioner of Assam, who is under direct orders of the British Indian government.

Among other things, it was decided to establish a line of military posts in the district. This the tribesmen resented, their hostility finally taking the form of armed rebellion. During January and February of the present year, a series of brisk engagements was fought, in which the British, although superior, met with quite heavy losses, and the tribesmen displayed remarkable obstinacy. It was announced early in March, that the rising had

been practically crushed, and that the work of pacification had begun. For the present, the Indian government has decided to stop active operations, retaining in the district north of Bhamo only the military police garrisoning the posts held, and a movable column 250 strong. Public opinion in Burmah is hardly satisfied with the termination of the recent operations.

It was in November, 1858, that the rule of the East India Company gave way in India to direct government by the British crown. India's present position, in strength and prosperity, compares most favorably with her position thirty-five years ago. Her material conditions of defense, external and internal, have been developed with consummate skill, while honest, if not always successful, efforts at the development of wise legislation and judicious administration, have gone hand in hand with military progress. India has now a constitutional legislature, a clear and uniform system of law, accessible courts of justice, and a well organized police. Her railways have made rapid strides. In 1856, she had only 300 miles of railway open, carrying 2,000,000 passengers and only 250,000 tons of goods per year. She has now 17,283 miles of railway open, the traffic in 1891 amounting to 121,000,000 passengers and 26,000,000 tons of goods.

In answer to protests against the proposed restrictions upon the right to trial by jury in Bengal, the government appointed a commission to look into the workings of the jury system in that province. This commission reports that the jury system has not been a failure, and recommends that all offenses which were triable by jury before the notification of October last, shall continue to be so tried.

CHINA.

PARTICULARS have been received of a riot which occurred at Ichang on December 2, 1892. These show that the anti-foreign sentiment which manifested itself so seriously in the outrages of 1891, is still an element to be reckoned with in China. The recent disturbance does not seem to have had any regard to religion, but was directed solely against foreigners as such, although Mr. Cockburn, head of the Presbyterian mission at Ichang, was made the object of a special attack.

On December 2, a large crowd had assembled at the landing stage by the imperial custom house, awaiting the arrival of a new governor. Just as the steamer with the governor on board arrived off Ichang, a crowd of Chinese

began yelling at the foreign customs officers, and shouting "Kill them." The foreigners retired within the customs enclosure; and an assault upon them was made. For a while the fighting was brisk, but the foreigners managed to drive out of the enclosure those of the attacking party who had forced an entrance. Order was finally restored by the landing of a body of marines from the British ship *Esk*, which was lying in the river. The following day a crowd of roughs made a threatening demonstration outside the house of Mr. Cockburn. No trouble has since occurred, but the situation is not viewed without apprehension.

The intervention of the British consul in November last, when Mr. Cockburn was actually mobbed, and when the recent troubles began, was insufficient to prevent the continued serious growth of popular hostility, notwithstanding the fact that the Chinese officials placarded notices everywhere warning the people against any attack upon or interference with foreigners.

A terrible holocaust occurred in a village near Canton, in January. In revenge for being repulsed in an attempt at robbing a theater, some brigands the following night set fire to the building while it was crowded. Rushing from the burning building, the people found the streets blocked by an excited crowd, and took refuge in a neighboring temple. This, however, caught fire, and in its destruction over 1,000 lives were lost, including those burned in the theater. The fire spread to the houses of the village, 300 of which were destroyed.

JAPAN.

THE confusion characteristic of the political situation in Japan for some time past, has been cleared for a time at least. About March 1, a compromise was reached between the government and the lower house of the diet. This result, it is announced was brought about by the action of the emperor. The budget committee had demanded reductions in the government estimates, to which the ministry had refused to assent. Convinced of the necessity of keeping up the efficiency of the navy, it is said that the emperor devoted \$300,000 from his own income for that purpose, ordering, at the same time and for the same object, that the salaries of government officials be reduced ten per cent. As a result of this action on the part of the emperor, an understanding was reached between the two parties in the diet, the ministry assenting to a reduction of certain items in the budget.

The discussion of treaty revision has accordingly been resumed. An address to the throne on the matter has been brought forward in the lower house by deputies who favor the following propositions:

"That the principle of extra territoriality, whereby the subjects of western powers are exempted by treaty from Japanese jurisdiction, and are amenable only to consular courts, shall be abolished, that Japan shall be released from the treaty restrictions which at present deprive her of independence in the matter of the customs tariff, that foreigners shall be excluded from the coasting trade; that mixed residence shall be generally sanctioned for foreigners, except at Hokkaido and Okinawa in the Loo Choo archipelago, where the right shall be restricted to a certain area; that foreign residence shall be prohibited in the other islands; and that foreigners shall be precluded from possessing land, mines, railways, shipbuilding works, and docks."

The past winter in Japan was marked by unusual depths of snow, some villages in the remote country districts being quite inaccessible.

AUSTRALASIA.

The Financial Crisis.—At the end of March, Australia had reached the verge of that financial crisis toward which she has long been drifting. Her banking business has been inflated in a manner utterly out of proportion to her industrial and commercial growth. She has now 1,700 banks, which do a business that could be managed by 700. The resulting competition reduces the margin of profit for these institutions to a minimum, and prompts to greater inflation. From 1880 to 1891, the trade of the colonies with other countries increased from \$153,750,000 to \$220,000,000, or about 43 per cent; while in the same time the bank advances increased from \$290,000,000 to \$705,000,000, or about 143 per cent. In 1880, the Australian banks conducted business without borrowing from England; in 1892, their loans in England amounted to \$215,000,000.

Exhaustless though the undeveloped natural resources of Australia may be, they are not always an available security upon which to obtain advances in the money markets of the world; and when deposits come to be withdrawn, as they have been very largely within the past two years owing to shaken confidence, it is not strange to hear of insuperable embarrassment. In Victoria, in New South Wales, in Queensland, and elsewhere, the extremely critical character of the situation is felt.

A cabinet change occurred in Victoria about February 1. Mr. J. B. Patterson succeeding as premier Mr. *et. 3—11.*

Shiels, who resigned after the passage of a vote of no confidence based on his financial policy. The new premier estimates the deficit in the coming budget at £1,800,000, which he hopes to meet to some extent by rigorous retrenchment.

In New South Wales, much more drastic measures have been proposed by Premier Sir George R. Dibbs, whose policy is to employ the double weapon of cutting down expenditure and increasing taxation. The premier has recently been obliged to resort to the bankruptcy court owing to the difficulty of realizing in the present period of depression. He resigned his seat, but has been re-elected without opposition. His liabilities are £18,000; assets, £35,000.

Queensland Division.—The ministry of Sir Samuel Griffith resigned in the early part of March, and has been succeeded by a cabinet under Sir Thomas Mellwraith. The northern and central portions of the colony are urgently pressing for separate organization. In February a deputation waited upon Lord Ripon, the imperial colonial secretary, to induce the home government to act in the matter. They asked for a division of the colony into three portions—north, central, and south—each with a separate legislature and the privileges of local self-government. It will be remembered that Sir Samuel Griffith yielded an assent to the principle involved; but the compromise bill voted by the assembly, which had received only lukewarm support from the north and center, was decisively thrown out by the legislative council.

In reply to the deputation, Lord Ripon pointed out that it would be best to submit the matter again to the test of public opinion at the coming general election, before taking any decisive step.

Queensland has an area of 668,224 square miles, against 87,884 in Victoria and 309,175 in New South Wales. It is about as large as France, Germany, and Spain together. Its capital, Brisbane, is as far from the northern extremity of the colony as London is from Gibraltar; and the voyage between these two points takes as long as that from London to Cape Town. The south has forty-five representatives in the legislature; the north, sixteen; and the center only eleven; whereas, of the total export trade of Queensland, which, in 1892, amounted to £6,890,864, £2,626,222 went from the north, £2,232,446 from the center, and only £2,032,196 from the south. The north and center claim that the south is indifferent to the wants and ignorant of

the requirements of the more northerly portions of the colony.

Disastrous Floods.—During the first week in February, disastrous floods, caused by unusually heavy rains, visited Brisbane and the valleys of all the rivers emptying into the sea on the southeastern coast of Queensland, between the capital and Rockhampton. They affected an area 420 miles in length and over 100 in breadth, in the most densely populated part of the colony. The loss of life is not yet fully known: but twenty-two persons perished at Ipswich. The principal streets of Brisbane were flooded to a depth of thirty feet; and in some parts of the suburbs the water stood sixty feet deep. Over 600 houses were demolished, and thousands of people rendered homeless. The total damage to property is estimated at \$15,000,000. Large relief funds have been subscribed in all the Australian colonies and in England. A large area in the mining districts of New South Wales was also flooded early in March.

Australasian Federation.—The assembly of New South Wales in January ultimately adopted a resolution favoring the main principle of intercolonial federation as embodied in the draft bill of the convention which met in Sydney in March, 1891. Toward the end of the month, the same principle was also favored by a resolution passed at a session of the federal council of Australasia, at which were representatives from Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, and West Australia.

MALAYSIA.

THE situation of the American missionaries, about fourteen in number, on the Marshall Islands, is said to be precarious. The principal commercial product of the group is copra, the trade in which is controlled by the Germans, who are hostile to the Americans, it is alleged, on account of the independence of the latter. According to advices from Jaluit, the chief city of the islands, the German commissioner, Major Schmidt, contemplates deporting all the American missionaries, as well as the native teachers they have educated.

On the last day of March, a destructive fire swept away a large part of Manila, the chief town of the Philippine Islands.

SAMOA.

ADVICES from these islands indicate a peaceful state of affairs, which, however, is threatened by the discontent of the natives with the financial policy of the govern-

ment, and their refusal to pay taxes to swell the inadequate revenues.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

THE quarter has furnished an important addition to our knowledge of the hydrography of Central Africa. As a result of the Belgian explorations in the Kongo region, a direct waterway has been discovered between Lake Tanganyika and the Kongo river. The Lukuga river, the outlet of the lake, has been found to join the Laalaba river, a tributary of the Kongo. The point of junction of these headwaters of the Kongo had never been located; and this discovery has now solved an interesting geographical question—as to where the true Kongo begins.

We have recently had also an important contribution to the history of speculation as to the sources of the Nile. From investigations in the valley of the Kagera river and the country lying between that stream and Lake Tanganyika, Dr. Baumann arrives at the conclusion that the real sources of the Nile are located in the watershed formed by the Mountains of the Moon. To this location Dr. Baumann traced the Kagera river; and, if this stream is acknowledged to be the chief feeder of the Victoria Nyanza, it follows, he argues, that its headwaters, which lie within the boundaries of German East Africa, must be also those of the Nile. Dr. Baumann's conclusions, of course, await the confirmation of more extended research.

The reputation for intrepidity which recent French explorers in Africa have acquired seems to be fully maintained by M. Maistre, who, with five companions, set out in July last year, to follow up the work begun by the late M. Crampel. He has explored the region between Lake Tchad and the Kongo basin, a large part of which has heretofore been an utterly unknown country.

THE FRENCH IN DAHOMY.

IN spite of the series of victories won by General Dodds, the French commander, over the brave but misguided troops of King Behanzin, the situation of the French forces in the northern parts of Dahomey is not yet secure. The Paris government has approved of the recommendation of General Dodds, that the whole of the coast line, including the towns of Whydah, Grand Popo, and Kotonou, should be annexed by France; and the coast towns have already been taken over. The organization of the country is progressing, and commerce is reviving; but the situation around Abomey, where the natives are said to still cherish

the thought of Behanzin's return, requires that active military measures shall still be kept up.

Decrees have been issued by General Dodds, expelling from Dahomey four German traders who are charged with having sold 600 rifles and 200,000 cartridges to King Behanzin, and also ordering, on a similar charge, the closing of a warehouse at Whydah belonging to a Hamburg firm.

NORTH AFRICA.

THE French have already spent some \$10,000,000 with a view to convert the port of Bizerta, in Tunis, into a great naval and military stronghold. Bizerta is located on the site of the ancient city of Carthage, and is important from a strategic point of view, as it is easily reached from the Sicilian coast and from Malta. Its conversion into an almost impregnable stronghold will probably necessitate a modification of the plans of Great Britain and Italy regarding their Mediterranean stations. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that the Italian ambassador at Paris, who is publicly indorsed by his German and Austrian colleagues, has made efforts to induce France to alter her present lines of action.

The notice served by the French government last year on the missionaries of the North African missions to the effect that they must leave Algeria, has recently been renewed, and Lord Rosebery has signified to the missionaries that they have no alternatives but to withdraw or to take the risk of remaining without the continued protection of the British government.

While M. Benatreil, of the American consulate at Tangier, was recently traveling from Fez to Larache, he was attacked by armed robbers, but his escort drove them away. He has been indemnified by the Moorish sultan with the payment of \$500.

THE KONGO FREE STATE.

THE Arab revolt which broke out last summer, and which threatened to become general in the Kongo Free State, has been practically crushed as a result of an important victory won by Lieutenant Dhanis, commander of the state troops, in the region between the Sankuru and the Lomani. The rebel leaders, Moharra and Sefu, the latter a son of Tippoo Tib, assumed a doubly hostile attitude after the massacre of the Hodister expedition. Their forces numbered about 10,000. Lieutenant Dhanis, with much fewer but better disciplined men, attacked the

Arabs, and, in a sanguinary battle lasting several hours, inflicted upon them a decisive defeat.

EAST AFRICA.

WHAT might have led to serious complications in East Africa, was recently averted through the watchfulness and promptness of Mr. Rennell Rodd, the British agent and consul-general at Zanzibar, acting in the place of Sir Gerald Portal, now on a mission to Uganda. Ali ben Said, the sultan of Zanzibar, died about 8 o'clock on the evening of March 5. Kalid Barghash, a younger son of the late sultan, had already made preparations to install himself in the place of his father. Gaining entrance to the palace, he barred the doors, and made ready to defend himself. However, within fifteen minutes after the announcement of the sultan's death, a force of 250 men from the British war-ships *Philomel* and *Blanche*, was drawn up in front of the palace; and in answer to a peremptory demand that the palace doors be opened, Kalid concluded to yield. He was promptly removed under guard, and Hamed ben Thwain, who had been recognized by the British as heir apparent, was proclaimed sultan. He is a nephew of the late ruler.

Many of the natives were in sympathy with Kalid, owing to the British opposition to slavery; but the crowds who had gathered around the palace and threatened disturbance were held in check by the arrival of British troops, while the native police, under command of British officers, kept order in the native quarter of the city. Peace was thus maintained without a break, all danger of disturbance being over by midnight. The position of the new ruler is daily strengthened by accessions of natives who come to swear allegiance.

The influence of the Germans in East Africa has been materially strengthened by an important victory over the hostile natives at Uniangwira.

The slave traffic, with its horrors of rapine and massacre, still continues in the region west of Lake Nyassa. The English and Germans, however, are beginning to co-operate for its suppression in a way which it is hoped will be effectual. Major Wissmann has been obliged to leave on Lake Nyassa and to turn over to the imperial administration, the steamer intended for transportation to Lake Tanganyika. The English government has, however, granted a site for a German station at the lower end of Lake Nyassa; and a fortified harbor is to be constructed at

the northern end, in German territory. With the aid of a few vessels, a regular communication will be established between Lake Nyassa and the mouth of the Zambesi, which will greatly facilitate effective operations against the slave traffic.

On February 22, a hurricane swept over the east coast of Madagascar, causing great destruction of property and loss of life. In Tamatave, twenty-two of the best buildings, including the British consulate, were wrecked. The French ship *Assimo* and nine other vessels foundered in the harbor.

SOUTH AFRICA.

THE question of responsible government for Natal has at last been practically decided. The result of the elections for the two seats in Newcastle, which were vacant at the close of 1892, was the return of two members favoring responsible government, giving the party of that policy a majority of four in the legislative council. After the return of Sir Charles Mitchell, the governor of Natal, who has been summoned to England by the colonial secretary, the bill establishing responsible government, which has already been approved by the home authorities, will be proceeded with.

In spite of the strenuous opposition of the anti-Boer element in the Transvaal, President Kruger has been re-elected by a majority of nearly one thousand votes.

KERGUELEN LAND.

WHEN the commander of the French transport ship *L'Eure*, on January 2 last, was about to take formal possession of Kerguelen Land in the name of France, he was much surprised to find in the inlet called Port Gazelle, a little American schooner whose captain saluted the new comer by hoisting the United States flag. The schooner was the *Francys Allen*; and her captain, Joseph Fuller. To the Frenchmen the schooner and her commander were "like old acquaintance," for they had read their names in a romance, *Le Fond d'un Cœur*, which enjoyed some popularity in France three or four years ago. The story was based on a narrative of shipwreck and of thirteen mariners cast ashore on one of the Crozets. Intelligence of the straits in which those mariners were, having been carried to Europe, French and English war vessels visited the Crozets to bring relief. There they fell in with the Yankee skipper and his schooner, and the romantic story of

his enterprises in those deserted seas. This material was then worked up by a French story teller.

Kerguelen Land is an island in the Indian Ocean, southeast of Africa in latitude 50° S., longitude 70° E., on the edge of the Antarctic seas. It is about 100 miles long, and is also known as Desolation Island.

SCIENCE.

THE phenomena of extraordinarily high and low temperatures constitute the field of physical research now receiving most attention.

Solid Air and Liquid Oxygen.—By a series of experiments upon matter at low temperatures, given before the Royal Institute of London, Eng., and the Royal Society of England, Professor Dewar has opened up the most interesting questions, to which, however, none but provisional answers can be given in the present state of our knowledge. By simple withdrawal of heat, without any other change in conditions, he has succeeded not only in liquefying air, but in freezing it into a clear, transparent solid. But, inasmuch as he has not yet been able to solidify oxygen (he has liquefied it), the precise nature of the solid air is somewhat doubtful. It may possibly be solidified nitrogen with an admixture of liquid oxygen; for, while nitrogen can easily be frozen, oxygen, unlike other gases, resists the cold produced by its own evaporation under the air-pump.

At these low temperatures, chemical properties seem to be in abeyance. Oxygen loses the power of supporting combustion, or of combining even with such substances as phosphorus and sodium. On the other hand, certain physical properties remain, or are even reinforced. Liquid oxygen has a very high magnetic quality, and offers a high resistance to the passage of the electric spark. The element also retains its peculiar optical properties as shown by the very dense and well defined bands in the spectrum. Moreover, although in ordinary conditions it has no measurable power of absorbing heat, yet at low temperatures its thermal absorptive power is manifest, going to show that it must play a large part in absorbing and distributing the solar energy entering our atmosphere, a function heretofore supposed to belong only to watery vapor. Another peculiar discovery is that while nitrogen is not magnetic, yet a magnet will not suck the liquefied oxygen out of liquefied air.

Professor Dewar has also found that pure metals increase in conductive power at very low temperatures, in

such a way that all temperature curves, if extended, would pass through the absolute zero of temperature; while non-metallic bodies, on the other hand, show a decreasing conductivity with decreasing temperature. This, he points out, suggests a method of determining the purity of metals, because, with the slightest impurity, the curves will not pass through the absolute zero as above.

Artificial Diamonds.—The scientific world will watch with interest the application of discoveries recently made by the young French *savant*, Henri Moissan. On February 6, before the *Académie des Sciences* in Paris, he read a paper claiming that by means of his recently invented electrical furnace, capable of generating the extraordinarily high temperature of 3,000 C., he is able to manufacture the diamond. The method is based upon the capacity of iron at high temperatures for absorbing carbon. By the cooling of the carbonized mass under exceptional pressure, a portion of the carbon was separated in the form of crystals, part of which proved to be graphite and part black diamonds. At the same time translucent particles were formed, which stood all the tests of the diamond. The experiments throw light upon the origin of diamonds found in meteoric iron, and upon various geological problems; and also go to show that in steel and cast-iron the carbon is not simply diffused through the iron, but enters with it into some sort of combination intermediate between chemical union and physical mixture. M. Moissan has not yet been able to manufacture diamonds of any commercial value as jewels.

By use of his electrical furnace, M. Moissan is able to obtain masses of uranium, chromium, and manganese with great quickness, whereas the ordinary reduction processes require a long time. His experiments indicate that the use of higher temperatures which can be developed by a dynamo-electric machine operated by natural water power, will become an important feature of the art of metallurgy.

The Telautograph.—After some six years of thoughtful application, Professor Elisha Gray has added to his record of important inventions an instrument the possible developments of which rival those of the telegraph and telephone. It is known as the telautograph. By its use, whatever is written or drawn by the operator upon a sheet of paper connected with the receiver is reproduced with marvelous fidelity by an automatic pen upon a similar sheet at the other end of the circuit. The instrument has

been successfully tested in New York and Chicago. Some 400 patents have already been taken out, and 1,000 machines are in course of construction.

The telautograph is based on the familiar geometric principle that any plain curve may be decomposed into component parts along two lines at right angles to each other, a principle made use of in the pantograph. The pencil in the operator's hand is placed at the junction of two silk threads at right angles to each other. These threads are wound upon drums, which are rotated backward and forward as the pencil moves. An arm is attached to each drum, which, by sweeping over a series of electrical contacts, sends a series of currents along the circuit. When the motion of the drum is reversed, the current is also reversed. At the receiving end of the circuit, there are gear-wheels whose movements are regulated by the electric currents, and govern the motion of the arm carrying the transcribing pen.

Arctic Exploration.—Preparations are being made for at least three Arctic expeditions—Lieutenant Peary's, Dr. Nansen's, and Mr. Frederick Jackson's.

In February the Geographical Club of Philadelphia, Penn., promised to Lieutenant R. E. Peary, U. S. N., financial support in his proposed second expedition. In consideration of a subvention of \$8,000 or \$10,000 the explorer is to turn over to the club whatever collections of scientific value he may make. The base of operations will be a camp in north Greenland, a little east of McCormick bay. Before the winter night puts an end to field sledging, a party will be sent out to the northeast, to make a cache of stores at the most distant point they can safely reach on the inland ice. In the meantime the remainder of the party at headquarters, after erecting a house will be engaged in the chase. Lieutenant Peary's lectures given throughout the country have been very successful in a financial sense.

Dr. Nansen's vessel, the *Fram* (Norwegian for *Forward*), has been built after the explorer's plans. She is 101 feet long, 33 feet wide, pointed at both ends, with rounded sides and a comparatively flat bottom. Her sides are from 28 to 32 inches thick, strong enough, in Dr. Nansen's opinion, to cause the vessel to be lifted up out of danger by the ice in case of a crush. The party will consist of twelve men, equipped for a five years' stay in the north. Entering the Arctic ocean by the Kara sea, the *Fram* will be committed to the drift of the Arctic cur-

rents, which, it is thought by Dr. Nansen, will carry her from the Siberian coast across the apex of the polar sea to Greenland.

Mr. Jackson's is a British expedition, though patterned after lines laid down by Commodore Melville, of the *Jeannette* expedition. The plan is to set out from Cape Flora at the southern extremity of Franz Josef Land, and to proceed thence as far north as possible, either overland or putting up Austria sound, always keeping a line of retreat open by establishing a chain of well stocked depots.

Astronomy.—On the night of January 16, Professor Barnard of the Liek observatory observed an unusual phenomenon in connection with the receding Holmes' comet, namely, a remarkable revival in its brilliancy—the first instance on record where a comet has revived in brightness after receding so far from perihelion.

LITERATURE.

THE greatest of modern Italian poets, the singer, who, in its literary revival, "occupies without a formal coronation the position of poet laureate of Italy," has just had his first introduction to English readers. In his translation of the *Poems of Giosuè Carducci*, Frank Sewall has given the north an insight into the spirit of that apostle of classical realism, whom many critics declare to be the foremost living European poet. Although the music and beauty of the Italian are missing, we have fully mirrored beneath our view Carducci's sensuous sympathy with nature and his pagan repudiation of Christian ideals.

The poetry of a much more remote land has been sung in our ears. The singer is English, but his theme, its noble pathos and tender charm, breathe of the sun-lit empire of Japan. Sir Edwin Arnold has pictured in a drama of four acts, the gentle *Adzuma*, the Japanese wife, whose sorrowful story is told in the old legend. Poisoned by Sakamune, the Iago of the play, her husband believes her unfaithful. In her grief, she pretends to connive at his murder, but receives the fatal blow in her own breast.

Another tragedy, not meant to be acted, is told by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell as *A Tragedy of the Sea*. It is the strange tale of Thomas Doughty's mutiny against the lion-hearted Sir Francis Drake in the waters of the new world.

The same poet has given us a collection of his shorter

verse under the title of *The Mother, and Other Poems*. The distressed mother, bowed over the deathbed of her little one, finds that "Where pain is, God is near."

William Watson's *Poems*, including his Byronic work, *The Eloping Angels*, have been presented within the covers of one volume, and afford an opportunity for a comprehensive criticism of the brilliant young poet. The intellectual flavor predominates throughout. He is seen to be the poet of culture rather than of inspiration, hindered from the loftiest flights by self-consciousness.

The quarter has been fertile of much graceful poetry of the minor class. Among the many offerings of verse have been Edith M. Thomas' *Fair Shadow Land*; Maurice Francis Egan's *Songs and Sonnets*; Richard Hovey's elegiac poem *Seaward*, on Dr. Thomas W. Parson's death; Dr. Parson's posthumous translation of Dante, left in an unfinished state; Eugene Field's clever *Second Book of Verse*; and *The Song of the Ancient People*, a noble poem of the Zuni and Moki, by Edna Dean Proctor, with introduction by Professor John Fiske, and commentary by Frank H. Cushing.

The flood of novels has not subsided; and a new novelist, but an old friend, tries his hand. In *The Secret of Narcisse*, Edmund Gosse has delightfully evoked the sixteenth century from the shades of the past. The romance concerns itself with the fantastic musical skeleton invented by a young sculptor, his love for Rosalie, and his adventure with the boastful trumpeter.

A love much more tragic is that of the seaman Ruggiero in F. Marion Crawford's *Children of the King*, the Calabrians of Sorrento. Learning that his love had been entrapped by a dissolute nobleman, in his despair Ruggiero drowns both himself and his master.

The inevitable influence of "heredity," the destiny of individuality, has been mournfully enforced by Paul Bourget in his powerful *Cosmopolis*, and by Grant Allen in his less striking but interesting story of the young bookseller's assistant who believed himself to be of *Blood Royal*. M. Bourget is the leading French exponent of ideas diametrically opposite to the realism of M. Zola. The study of the soul is better than the study of the outer show of life, and *Cosmopolis* has for its theme an analysis of the influence of race upon the morals of cosmopolitan society.

Aristide Bruant has revealed the blackest phases of Parisian life in his *Dans la Rue: Chansons et Monologues*,

of which 18,000 copies were sold in a week in the French capital.

Other stories have been Hamlin Garland's *Prairie Folks*, cheery Westerners despite their coarseness, "in the dawn light going forth to toil;" Arlo Bates' *In the Bundle of Time*, humorous New England tales; Mary Halleock Foote's *The Chosen Valley*, with its lesson that "over the graves of the dead and over the hearts of the living, presses the cruel expansion of our country's material progress;" John Lane Allen's *John Gray*, the old-time Kentucky schoolmaster; Ruth McEnery Stuart's history of the *Golden Wedding*, one of a number of tales about Louisiana and Arkansas negroes; Bret Harte's *Susy*, who lost her fickle lover; W. Clark Russell's *List, Ye Landsmen* to the adventures of William Fielding, mate of the *Royal Brunswick*; Maurice Thompson's history of the Pearl river outlaw of 1812, *The King of Honey Island*; Joseph Clarke's *Målmårda*, a romance of the warlike Danes and Irish of the ninth century; Frankfort Moore's *I Forbid the Banns*, wherein a young woman learns the error of her advanced views concerning marriage; M. Betham-Edwards' *Romance of a French Parsonage*; Maxwell Gray's *The Last Sentence*; William Black's *Wolfenberg*; Mrs. Oliphant's *Sorceress*; Henry James' *The Real Thing*; and Molly Elliot Seawell's *Children of Destiny*.

Two books of special literary value, for each is, in a sense, the autobiography of a noted man of letters, have been added to our shelves. The one is a personal revelation of the poet Heine, the other of the eritie Ruskin. In each case the epithet might be reversed.

We hesitate and yet are eager to view *The Family Life of Heinrich Heine*. We have but to open the pages of this volume, containing one hundred and twenty-two of his unpublished letters, covering the period from his college days to his death. They have been gathered together and given to the light by his nephew, Baron Ludwig von Embden. Here, displaying himself in his true guise to mother and sister, we see "Heine in his well moments, beneath his vine, making sly fun of Mathilde and Cocotte, the parrot, or Heine on the invalid's chair spluttering fiercely." For this first English translation of the correspondence we are indebted to Charles de Kay.

In *John Ruskin: His Life and Work*, we have for the first time a complete biography, with original letters. The editor is none other than W. C. Collingwood, who was Ruskin's private secretary.

It has been forty-nine years since Miss Charlotte Yonge made her bow with *Abbey Church*; and now, at her seventieth birthday, she gives us *An Old Woman's Outlook*—as she says—"through a keyhole," for all her life has been spent in the same little Hampshire village.

Walter Pater has attempted to show to the full the debt of *Plato and Platonism* to the previous philosophers. Leslie Stephens has made *An Agnostic's Apology* for not being able to believe as orthodox church-goers would have him. The views of the late William E. H. Lecky on *The Political Value of History* are preserved for us; while F. Marion Crawford, rather unsentimentally, it must be confessed, initiates his admirers into the mysteries of *The Norel, What Is It?*

Among the biographies particularly noteworthy is Rev. Dr. George H. Clark's life of *Oliver Cromwell*. It is a remarkable picture of the man, perhaps never historically delineated until now. Not even Carlyle has paid more fervid devotion to the Protector's lofty character.

We have also been given the opportunity to read the life of *Charles Darwin*, told in an autobiographic chapter, and in selections made by his son, Francis Darwin, from his letters. They reveal a character that "under a storm of obloquy, as bitter as orthodoxy could pour out, preserved its loving, simple humanity." His forerunner, *Louis Agassiz, His Life and Work*, is also ably portrayed by Charles F. K. Holder.

The life of *General Jackson*, was completed by James Parton just before his death, and was his last literary work.

In history, two important books on the recent history of the United States have been issued, each distinguished by a non-partisan tone. Prof. James Ford Rhodes reviews in two volumes the *History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850* to the election of Abraham Lincoln. The concluding volume will carry the work down to Cleveland's inauguration. This period of *Division and Reunion*, of civil war and reconstruction, is also described by Prof. I. Woodrow Wilson, beginning with Jackson's election and closing with Cleveland's first administration.

A work of great value to the student of contemporaneous history is *Russia under Alexander III.*, translated from the German of H. von Samson-Himmelstierna by J. Morrison. It gives much information that cannot be derived from any other source. In his private life the czar is depicted as most estimable—"an excellent hus

band, a loving father, an economical and conscientious master of his house;" but in his character as ruler he appears in another light—distrustful of others and even of his own powers. Impelled by the failure of liberal ideas to avert crime and confusion, as shown by the shocking assassination of his father on March 1 (13), 1881, he is vehemently bent on making nationalism pure and simple, i. e., "the absolute elimination of every Western European element," the guiding principle of his reign.

Other commendable new historical works have been Dr. Theodore C. Gambrall's *Early Maryland, Civil, Social, and Ecclesiastical*; Henry Cabot Lodge's "*Historical and Political Essays* on Madison, Morris, and Seward; W. Morfill's *Poland*; William R. Thayer's *Dawn of Italian Independence*, the hitherto inadequately treated period from the congress of Vienna, 1814, to the fall of Venice, 1849; and S. Baring-Gould's *Tragedy of the Cæsars* of the Julian and Claudian houses.

Books of travel have not been many; but chief of the "travelers' tales" that appeared during the quarter, has been *The Naturalist on the River Amazon*, a record of the eleven years' sojourn of the late Henry Walter Bates among Brazilians and Indians. A memoir of the author is given by Edward Clodd. C. H. Hudson writes of *Idle Days in Patagonia*, that gray, waterless land. Isaac N. Ford describes *Tropical America*. M. French-Sheldon, Bébé B'wana, tells of her march from *Sultan to Sultan* among the Masai and other East African tribes. Traveling much nearer home, Justin McCarthy walks from *Charing Cross to St. Paul's*, through the heart of London; and Magistrate Montagu Williams exposes the sad sights *Round London, Down East and Up West*.

Other notable books of the quarter have been Sir John Lubbock's two volumes on *Seedlings*, the results of most extensive observations at Kew; Rev. H. N. Hutchinson's *Extinct Monsters*; Francis Galton's study of *Finger Prints*, which he calls in some respects the most important of all anthropological data; Carmen Sylva's *Thoughts of a Queen*; Hugh Walker's *Three Centuries of Scottish Literature*, from Lindsay and Wedderburn to Scott; Balthasar Gracian's *Art of Worldly Wisdom*, translated from the Spanish by Joseph Jacobs; Rev. Dr. John Wright's *Early Bibles of America*; Egerton Castle's *English Bookplates*; Prof. Oliver Lodge's *Pioneers of Science* in astronomy; John F. Rowbotham's *Private Life of the Great Composers* during their most characteristic moments; Henry B. Wheat-

ley's edition of the immortal *Diary of Samuel Pepys*; Dr. Charles A. Briggs' *Higher Criticism and the Hexateuch*; Bishop A. Cleveland Coxe's *Holy Writ and Modern Thought*; Dr. Augustus Jessopp's *Studies of a Recluse*, on East Anglian monasteries, feudal land tenure, and English town origins; Baron de Baye's *Industrial Arts of the Anglo-Saxons*; and Sir Robert Ball's *Atlas of Astronomy*.

ART.

AN important event was the exhibition of the works of American painter-engravers, given in the Boston Art Club galleries in March, the first exhibition of the kind in the United States. Twelve of the leading wood engravers of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, were contributors. These artists, not satisfied to be confined to the province of copyists, translators, or interpreters of others' ideas, now enter the field of original production. The exhibits consisted of Japan proofs of wood engravings and of original paintings. Of engravings, about 200 were on exhibition; and of paintings, about sixty.

Preparatory to the sale of works by Meissonier, announced to take place in May, 1893, an exhibition of that artist's paintings was opened in Paris in March. Though only a very small portion of the master's works figured in the exhibition, yet so numerous were these as to cause wonder how one man could accomplish so much. The artist's greatest works were not in the exhibition; they are among the most highly prized art treasures the world over, and probably never will be assembled. But of sketches, bits of water-color drawings—in short, preliminary studies—there were 1,200 numbers. For the famous painting *Solferino*, there were hundreds of horse studies, bits of uniform, heads, hands, feet, etc., all eloquent proofs of conscientious attention to every possible detail.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

SPLendid success attended the first production of *Falstaff*, the long-talked-of comic opera of Verdi, the octogenarian Italian composer. This work, the composer's twenty-sixth opera, which ranks with *Otello*, the great masterpiece of his genius, was presented during the second week of February, at La Scala, Milan. The libretto, by Arrigo Boito, is skillfully arranged from *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, with very slight additions from the first part of *King Henry IV.*

Another important presentation of the quarter was that of Tennyson's *Becket* at the Lyceum theater, London, Eng., on February 6, with Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, and Genevieve Ward in the rôles of Becket, Rosamond, and Queen Eleanor respectively. The underlying idea of the play is that of the total absence of mere personal ambition in the working of the great change which comes over the chancellor and archdeacon when the irresistible course of events marks him out as the successor of Theobald in the archiepiscopal chair. The story has been moulded somewhat to suit the dramatist's purpose. The general favor with which the play has been received gives it the promise of superiority in popular estimation over some other dramas of the late laureate—*Queen Mary*, *The Falcon*, *The Promise of May*, and even *The Foresters*.

In America, perhaps the most important incident of the quarter has been the enthusiasm of the welcome accorded to the Italian actress, Eleanora Duse, who has appeared in *Camille*, *Fedora*, and *Fernande*, her *Camille* being considered her best part. In her representation of modern women, Duse is regarded as without a rival, the greatest Italian actress since the days of Ristori, and not suffering by comparison with Bernhardt or Modjeska.

The production of grand opera in New York city during the next season seems now assured. The Metropolitan opera house, ruined by fire in August, 1892, was purchased on February 14 by Mr. J. A. Roosevelt, the president of the opera house company, for \$1,425,000. For the same price, the building was subsequently sold to the newly incorporated Metropolitan opera and real



VERDI, THE ITALIAN COMPOSER

estate company, who, on March 20, leased it to Mr. Henry E. Abbey for the purpose of giving opera. Preparations for the restoration of the building at an estimated cost \$400,000 have been completed.

RELIGION.

Fourteen New Cardinals.—On January 16, His Holiness the Pope raised fourteen clericals of the Roman Catholic faith to the dignity of cardinal. No American



MONSIGNOR SATOLLI.

are included in the list. The preference in number given to the Italians. Of the two British appointees, Dr. Vaughan, formerly bishop of Salford, and since archbishop of Westminster, in London, has the high but ill

ficient honor of succeeding to the beretta of Cardinal Manning. He is sixty-one years old, a Conservative in both politics and religion. Doctor Michael Logue, now made cardinal archbishop of Armagh and primate of all Ireland, is little known in England and Scotland outside of ecclesiastical circles, but has much repute among his own people. He is understood to sympathize with the Irish national cause, but has kept carefully aloof from any prominent participation in the agitations of politics.

The Apostolic Delegate.—The position of Monsignor Satolli, titular archbishop of Lepanto, now residing in Washington as American representative of the Pope, has been much strengthened during the quarter. On January 8, the Vatican directed an inquiry to be made into the extent and motives of the opposition to his mission. The result was evidently satisfactory, for, on the 14th of the same month, the establishment of a permanent Apostolic delegation in this country was officially announced, with the Monsignor as the first delegate. The Rev. Fr. F. Z. Rooker, of Albany, N. Y., who had been his secretary *pro tempore*, was succeeded by Monsignor Sberretti, nephew of the late cardinal of that name, who is permanent secretary and chancellor of the delegation.

The reason for the permanent appointment of Mgr. Satolli as representative of the Holy See in this country is declared in the official rescript of January 24 to the delegate to be "the special care and provision" demanded by the churches here. His plenipotentiary powers and the full support he will receive at Rome are clearly defined in the following extract from the letter.

"We command all whom it concerns to recognize in you as Apostolic delegate the supreme power of the delegating Pontiff; we command that they give you aid, concurrence, and obedience in all things, receiving with reverence your salutary admonitions and orders. Whatever sentence or penalty you shall declare or inflict duly against those who oppose your authority, we will ratify, and by the authority given us by the Lord, will cause to be observed inviolably until condign satisfaction be made, notwithstanding constitutions and apostolic ordinances, or any other to the contrary."

The Case of Bishop Wigger.—In the latter part of January, the controversy between Bishop Wigger of Newark, N. J., and Father Corrigan, of Hoboken, which was temporarily disposed of in December last, was reopened by the English-speaking Catholics of the parish of St. Thomas, at Bayonne, who made up a case for the decision of Mgr. Satolli. On February 2, the decision was rendered against the bishop, the main point in it an-

tagonizing Ultramontanism in the order to reopen St. Thomas' church, which was being used as a public hall, for English-speaking Catholics, and that all sermons and instructions should be in the English language.

This decision is regarded as extremely important, indicating as it does the attitude of the Papal policy in the United States toward American ideas and institutions.

The Doctor Briggs Incident.—The acquittal of Dr. Briggs, of the Union Theological Seminary, by the New York presbytery, on charges of heresy, has by no means ended the controversy. Some of Dr. Briggs' ministerial brethren seem to have been gravely deliberating whether they can consistently and honorably remain within the pale of the Church.

The conservative element of the Presbyterian Church has at length aroused itself to an attempt at reconciliation of the rigidly orthodox and the liberal wings. On February 17, about two hundred ministers met at the University Club in New York city, and signed "A Plea for Peace and Work," to be issued to the churches in the interest of a cessation of dogmatic conflict.

In order to obtain an approximate consensus of opinion in the Presbyterian ministry upon the cases of Drs. Briggs and Smith, blank ballots were sent from Cincinnati, O., to every twelfth minister whose name is found upon the church roll of 1892. By March 17 the ballots returned numbered 325, of which 229 support the deliverance of the general assembly at Portland, Ore., in 1892, affirming the inerrancy of the Scripture, and thus imply condemnation of the accused. Eighty ministers voting do not approve the deliverance; and a dozen or more declare their belief that the Bible is inerrant, but hold that the assembly went beyond its powers in enforcing a new dogma upon the Church.

On January 20, the New York committee of prosecution in the case of Dr. Briggs filed its formal notice of appeal to the general assembly meeting at Washington in May.

New Episcopal Bishops.—On March 1, closing a special convention of Protestant Episcopal bishops in New York city, the Rev. John McKim was elected missionary bishop to Yeddo, Japan; and the Rev. Frederick R. Graves, missionary bishop to Shanghai, China. Both are already in their respective fields.

The Rt. Rev. JOHN MCKIM, the newly elected Protestant Episcopal missionary bishop of Yeddo, Japan, is about forty years old, and

is a graduate of the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary at Nashota, Wis. He was appointed to the missionary field with headquarters at Yeddo in 1880, and for several years has been engaged in evangelical work at Osaka, and has had the direction of seventeen missionary stations with nearly four hundred native communicants.

The Rt. Rev. FREDERICK R. GRAVES, newly elected Protestant Episcopal missionary bishop of Shanghai China, is a young man not yet forty years old; but has been laboring with much acceptability in the Chinese field since 1881. He is a graduate of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., and of the General Theological Seminary in the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York city.

The newly created missionary jurisdiction of Western Colorado has been filled by the appointment of the Rt. Rev. Dr. W. M. Barker to the bishopric.

The Rt. Rev. WILLIAM MORRIS BARKER, D.D., Protestant Episcopal bishop of Western Colorado, was born at Towanda, Penn., May 12, 1854. He received a classical education in Germantown; was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1873; took a theological course at the Berkeley Divinity School, and was ordained a deacon by Bishop Williams in 1879, and a priest by Bishop Doane in the following year. After ordination, he was assistant rector at St. John's church, Troy, N. Y., for more than a year; then was assistant at St. John's, Washington, D. C., for three months, and left that charge on being elected rector of St. Paul's in the same city, where he labored for six years. From St. Paul's he was called to the extensive parish of St. Luke's, Baltimore, Md.; and remained there until March, 1889, when he was chosen rector of St. Paul's, Duluth, Minn. He held the latter charge until March, 1893, when he was elected bishop of the newly created missionary jurisdiction of Western Colorado.

The Mormons.—President Harrison issued a proclamation January 4, offering pardon to all Mormons liable to the pains and penalties of the federal acts concerning polygamy, upon condition that the said laws shall hereafter be obeyed.

NECROLOGY.

American:—

ARMSTRONG, DAVID HARTLEY, Ex-United States senator from Missouri; born in Nova Scotia, October 21, 1812; died in St. Louis, Mo., March 18.

AVERY, GEORGE W., army surgeon; born in Hartford, Conn., in 1837; died there, February 23. He entered the Union army as assistant surgeon of the 9th Connecticut volunteers. At New Orleans, he had much to do with the sanitary reform projected and carried out by General Butler.

BARKSDALE, ETHELBERT, ex-congressman; born in Rutherford county, Tenn., about 1823; died in Yazoo county, Miss., February 17. He conducted the official journal of Mississippi in 1854-61 and 1876-83; served in the Confederate congress during the Civil War; was on the platform committee of the national Democratic convention in 1860, 1868, 1872, and 1880; was Democratic elector-at large in 1876; and was a member of the 48th and 49th congresses.

BARTLETT, JOSEPH JACKSON, military officer; born about 1820, died in Baltimore, Md., January 14. He entered the Union army as

major of the 27th New York volunteers, in May, 1861; was promoted colonel September 21 following, brigadier-general in October, 1862, and brevetted major-general August 1, 1864; and was mustered out of the service January 15, 1866. He took part in the first Bull Run; commanded a brigade in the 6th corps for several years; was conspicuous in all the battles in which the army of the Potomac was engaged; and commanded a division at the time of the final surrender. He was United States minister to Norway and Sweden in 1867-69; and during President Cleveland's first administration was deputy commissioner of pensions.

BARTLETT, WILLIAM HOLMES CHAMBERS, civil engineer; born at Lancaster, Penn., September 4, 1804; died at Yonkers, N. Y., February 11.

He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1826. He was assistant professor of engineering there from 1826 till 1829, and was professor of naval and experimental philosophy from 1836 till 1871. In the latter year he resigned; was appointed colonel in the regular army, and placed on the retired list. He took part in the construction of Fortress Monroe and Fort Adams. He was an original incorporator of the National Academy of Sciences, and author of many scientific text-books, including *Treatise on Optics*, (New York, 1839); *Synthetical Mechanics* (1850); *Analytical Mechanics* (1853); and *Spherical Astronomy* (1855.)



GENERAL BEAUREGARD.

BEAUREGARD, PETER GUSTAVE TOUTANT, military officer; born near New Orleans, La., May 28, 1818; died in New Orleans, February 20. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1838; was appointed to the artillery and transferred to the engineers; won his brevet of captain at the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, in Mexico, and of major at Chapultepec, where he was twice wounded. After the Mexican war, was engaged on the fortifications on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, and was, for a few days in February, 1861, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy. At the secession of Louisiana he resigned, and was appointed by the Confederate government to the command at Charleston, S. C., where, on April 11, he commenced the war by the bombardment of Fort Sumter. On July 21, he won the battle of Bull Run. He took command March 5, 1862, of the army of the Mississippi, under General A. S. Johnston, and, April 6, fought the battle of Shiloh—on the first day a

victory, and on the second, when the federals had been reinforced, a partial defeat to the Confederates, with the loss of General Johnston. Ill health kept him for a time from active service; but in 1863 he defended Charleston; and in 1864, commanding at Petersburg, aided General Lee in the long and gallant defense of Richmond, the capture of which practically closed the war. Subsequently he was president of the New Orleans & Mississippi railway; and, with General Jubal A. Early, conducted the drawings of the Louisiana lottery. General Beauregard was the last survivor but one of the full generals in the Confederate army.

BERDAN, HIRAM, inventor; born in Plymouth, Mich., in 1823; died in Washington, D. C., March 31. He began his career as an inventor by making improvements in agricultural implements. From this line he began studying the old-fashioned musket, became a remarkably accurate marksman, and patented a number of improvements in military firearms. In June, 1861, he was commissioned by the war department to organize the 1st United States regiment of sharpshooters, known throughout the war as Berdan Sharpshooters, whose services through the war, and particularly in the Peninsula campaign, at Chancellorsville, and at Gettysburg, were highly commended. He was the first to introduce repeating rifles into actual war service, using a gun of his own invention. He attained the rank of major-general of volunteers during the Civil War. After the war he fulfilled large contracts for supplying his rifle to the Russian troops. Among his other inventions were several torpedoes and torpedo boats designed to evade nets, a distance fuse, and, more recently, a long-range finder.

BISHOP, RICHARD MOORE, ex-governor; born in Fleming county, Ky., Nov. 4, 1812; died in Cincinnati, O., March 2. He was mayor of Cincinnati in 1859, and was elected governor as a Democrat in 1877.

BLAINE, JAMES GILLESPIE, statesman; born in West Brownsville, Washington county, Penn., January 31, 1830; died in Washington, D. C., January 27. A review of his career to date will be found in *Current History* (May, 1891.), vol. i., p. 205, and for a later period in the *Columbian Cyclopedia* and the *Columbian Annual* for 1892. The principal event in the latter part of his career was the use of his name by his political admirers in the Republican national convention in 1892. For some time prior to this, rumors had been current of strained relations between President Harrison and Secretary Blaine, and the leaders of the party divided on the policy of giving the president a renomination or of placing Mr. Blaine in the field again. On February 9, 1892, Mr. Blaine, in a formal letter to the chairman of the Republican national committee, announced that he would not be a candidate for the presidency. Still many partisans considered him the most available candidate. On June 4 he sent to the president a resignation of his office in a letter which stated simply that "the condition of public business in the department of state justifies me in requesting that my resignation may be accepted immediately." By some the resignation was taken as an announcement that Mr. Blaine had reconsidered his letter of declination, and would be a candidate for the nomination; by others, that he intended to dissipate any suspicion of disloyalty to the president, who was being urged for a second term; and by a third class, that he chose this manner of retiring completely from public life, influenced to the act by an unsatisfactory condition of his health.

Before the national convention assembled in Minneapolis, it was evident that Mr. Blaine was the choice of a large number of delegates, and that he would be a candidate for nomination despite his advance declination. On June 10, when the nominations were closed, the names of President Harrison, Mr. Blaine, Governor McKinley, Speaker Reed, and Robert T. Lincoln, had been presented; and, on the single ballot taken, President Harrison received 535 1-6 votes, Blaine 182 1-6, McKinley 182, Reed 4, and Lincoln 1, the president having a plurality of 168 votes. In the ensuing campaign Mr. Blaine took no active part beyond writing a letter in advocacy of a continuation of the Republican administration, and in support of the historical accomplishments of the Republican party.

BLISS, GEORGE R., Rev. Dr., professor of Biblical theology at Crozer Theological Seminary; died in Chester, Penn., March 27, aged 77 years.

BRADY, VICAR-GENERAL P. P., for many years chief assistant of Archbishop Kendrick; born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1847; died there March 6.

BRIDGE, HORATIO, naval officer; born in Augusta, Me., April 8, 1806; died in Athens, Penn., March 18. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in the class with Nathaniel Hawthorne and Henry W. Longfellow, in 1825; was admitted to the bar in 1828; and practiced in Augusta till 1838, when he entered the United States navy as a paymaster. During the period of the Civil War, he was chief of the naval bureau of provisions and clothing. He was retired as pay director in 1868, and was finally detached from duty in 1873. He published *Journal of an African Cruiser* (1845), the authorship of which has been attributed to Nathaniel Hawthorne.

BROCKETT, LINUS PIERPONT, author; born in Canton, Conn., October 16, 1820; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., January 13. He was graduated at Yale Medical School in 1843, and, after practicing a few years, applied himself wholly to literary pursuits. He published numerous works, including *Geographical History of New York* (1847); *History of Education* (1859); with S. M. Schmucker, *History of the Civil War*, 4 vols. (1866); *Our Great Captains* (1865); *Philanthropic Results of the Civil War* (1864); *Woman's Work in the Civil War* (1867); *Men of Our Day* (1868, revised 1872); *Woman: Her Rights, Wrongs, Privileges, and Responsibilities* (1869); *The Year of Battles: A History of the Franco-German War of 1870-71* (1871); and *Epidemic and Contagious Diseases: Their History, Symptoms, and Treatment* (1873).

BROOKS, PHILLIPS, RT. REV., Protestant Episcopal bishop, born in Boston, December 13, 1835; died there, January 23. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1855, and at the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary of Virginia in 1859; and was rector of the church of the Advent (1859-62), and of the church of the Holy Trinity (1862-69), both in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and of Trinity church in Boston, Massachusetts (1869-91). In 1881 he was tendered the Plummer professorship of Christian morals in Harvard University, and in 1886 was elected assistant bishop of Pennsylvania, but declined both offices. On October 14, 1891, he was consecrated bishop of the episcopal diocese of Massachusetts. He was one of the most widely known and widely celebrated clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church; was a brilliant pulpit orator, and a man of singular attractiveness and congeniality. He had made several visits to Europe, and had preached with great acceptability in the principal Anglican

churches in England. He received the degree of D. D. from Oxford University in 1885. He had published *Lectures on Preaching* (1877), *Sermons* (1878); *The Influence of Jesus* (1879); *Baptism and Confirmation* (1880); *Candle of the Lord, and Other Sermons* (1881); *Sermons Preached in English Churches* (1883); *The Light of the World, and Other Sermons* (1890); *An Easter Carol and Christmas Carol* (1891); and *The Symmetry of Life: an Address to Young Men* (1892).

BROWN, BISHOP, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church; died in Washington, D. C., March 16, aged 75.

BROWN, SIMEON B., military officer; born in New Hampshire in 1812; died at St. Clair, Mich., March 17. He entered the Union army as major of the sixth Michigan cavalry, was commissioned colonel of the eleventh Michigan cavalry in 1862, and was brevetted brigadier-general for meritorious services in the battle at Marion, Va. During the war he took part in seventy-two engagements.

BUCK, JOHN, chief of the Six Nations Indians; born in Canada about 1818; died at the Tuscarora reservation, near Brantford, Ont., in March. He was considered the most distinguished Canadian Indian warrior of the present generation; and, beside being chief of the Six Nations, was leader of the Iroquois and of all the Canadian tribes.

BUTLER, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, lawyer; born in Deerfield, N. H., Nov. 5, 1818; died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 11. He was graduated at Waterville College (now Colby University), Me., in 1838; was admitted to the bar



GENERAL B. F. BUTLER.

in 1840; and began practicing in Lowell, Mass., in the following year, rapidly gaining distinction as a criminal lawyer. An inherited taste for military life led him to join the state militia as a private early in his career, and he was promoted through the various grades to the rank of brigadier-general. He also entered political life as a Democrat. In 1853 he was elected a state representative and member of the state constitutional convention, and in 1859 a state senator. In 1860 he was chosen a member of the Democratic national convention which first met at Charleston; and, with a majority of the delegates from Massachusetts, withdrew from the adjourned session at Baltimore, mainly because the African slave trade had been approvingly advocated there. The same year he was an unsuccessful candidate for governor. Two days after President

Lincoln's first call for troops (April 15, 1861) he took possession of Annapolis with a part of his militia brigade, another part having garrisoned Fortress Monroe the day previous, thus with his own brigade, aided by the seventh regiment of New York militia, preventing the seizure of the national capital and of Fortress Monroe by the Confederates. Having re-established railroad communication with Washington *via* Annapolis, and placed the seventh New York and the eighth Massachusetts regiments in the former city, he took possession of Baltimore without opposition May 13. For his prompt and effective movements President Lincoln commissioned him major-general of volunteers, and assigned him to the command of Fortress Monroe and the department of East Virginia. While there a large number of fugitive slaves, who had been working in Confederate earthworks, came within his lines; and when their masters claimed them as property, he declared: "This property is useful to the enemy in war, *ergo*, contraband," and refused to give them up. He captured Forts Hatteras and Clark, N. C., in August; recruited in Massachusetts an expedition for operations in the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi river; made a landing on Ship Island March 23, 1862, went up the Mississippi river April 17; and, after Admiral Farragut had virtually captured New Orleans, April 24, took possession of the city May 1. He remained in command till Dec. 16 following, instituting and enforcing beneficial sanitary measures, compelling rich rebels to help support the poor, arming free negroes, hanging William Mulford for hauling down the United States flag on the mint, issuing a celebrated order (No. 28) aiming to repress the exuberant disloyalty of some women and to protect officers and soldiers from insults which they could not resent, and being proclaimed an outlaw by Jefferson Davis. In November, 1863, he was placed in command of the department of Virginia and North Carolina; in November, 1864, was sent to New York to preserve order during the election; the next month conducted an expedition against Fort Fisher, near Wilmington, N. C., which failed through lack of proper naval co-operation; and was soon afterward removed by Gen. Grant. He resigned his commission; returned home; was member of congress as a Republican in 1866-73 and 1877-79; was a manager on the part of the house of representatives in the impeachment of President Johnson in 1868; was defeated for governor as a Republican in 1871 and as a Greenbacker in 1878-9; elected as a Democrat in 1882; defeated for re-election in 1883; and, as the Greenback and anti-monopoly candidate for president of the United States, received 133,825 votes in 1884. While governor he preferred sensational charges against the management of the Tewksbury almshouse, which a legislative investigating committee pronounced unsustained; and Harvard University withheld from him the honorary degree of LL.D., which it customarily bestows on each governor of Massachusetts. General Butler received the degree LL.D. from Williams College in 1863. He published *Autobiography and Personal Reminiscences of Major-General Benjamin F. Butler; a Review of His Legal, Political, and Military Career* (Boston, 1892). His last public appearance was on the occasion of the 26th annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in Washington on Sept. 20, 1892.

CAMPBELL, DOUGLAS, lawyer and author; born in Cherry Valley, N. Y. in 1839; died in Schenectady, N. Y., March 7. He was graduated at Union College in 1860, entered the Union army as a private, and was mustered out with the rank of major; studied law at Har

vard University and began practicing in New York city in 1866. In 1892 he published, as a result of twenty years' study, *The Puritan in Holland, England, and America*, for which he received a personal complimentary letter from Mr. Gladstone, and high commendation from the American and a part of the English press.

CAMPBELL, JAMES, jurist; born in Philadelphia, Penn., Sept. 1, 1812; died there Jan. 27. He was admitted to the bar in 1834. While serving on the board of education in Philadelphia he introduced the resolution which gave that city its Girls' Normal School. In 1841-51 he was judge of the court of common pleas by appointment; and, when in the latter year the office became elective, he was defeated as Democratic candidate. Immediately after the election Governor Bigler appointed him attorney-general of the state, which office he held till March 4, when President Pierce appointed him postmaster-general of the United States; and he served through that administration. He was the oldest cabinet officer in the United States, and the only survivor of the cabinets of ante-bellum days.

CANONGE, LA PLACIDE, journalist; born in New Orleans, La., in 1822; died there, January 22. He was educated in Paris, founded and edited a number of newspapers, contributed regularly to the press of Paris, and was the author of several successful plays. He was professor of French in the University of Louisiana. In 1885 he was made an officer of the French Academy in recognition of his services in behalf of the French language in Louisiana.

CAPPA, CARLO ALBERTO, bandmaster; born in Alessandria, Sardinia, in 1834; died in New York city, January 6. He received a musical education at the Royal Academy of Asti, and on leaving it became a musician in the Sardinian army. In 1856 he enlisted on the United States frigate *Congress*, and in 1858 settled in Philadelphia. Subsequently he joined Grafulla, the noted bandmaster; played with Theodore Thomas' orchestra, Mapleson's opera troupe, and the Philharmonic societies of Brooklyn and New York; accompanied the seventh regiment to the field in the Civil War; and became leader of its band.

CARROLL, SAMUEL SPRIGH, military officer; born in Washington, D. C., September 21, 1832; died in Takoma Park, D. C., January 28. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1856, and attained the rank of captain in 1861. In the latter year he entered the volunteer service as colonel of the 8th Ohio volunteers, commanded a brigade, and was engaged in the pursuit of the Confederates up the Shenandoah valley and in actions at Kernstown and Port Republic in May-August, 1862; was in the northern Virginia campaign, the battle of Cedar Mountain, and the skirmish on the Rapidan, where he was wounded, in the latter part of the same year; was conspicuous in the Maryland and Rappahannock campaigns, December, 1862-June, 1863; and, for his gallantry in the battle of Gettysburg, July, 1863, received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. In engagements near Spottsylvania he received two wounds which disabled him for further service in the field. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, May 12, 1864; brigadier-general, U. S. A., March 13, 1865; and major-general of volunteers for services during the Civil War, on the latter date. After the war he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, U. S. A.; and was retired for disability from wounds, as major-general, June 9, 1869.

CASE, AUGUSTUS LEDLOW, naval officer; born in Newburg, N. Y., February 3, 1813; died in Washington, D. C., February 17. He

entered the United States navy as midshipman in 1828. During the war with Mexico, he took part in the capture of Vera Cruz, Alvarado, and Tabasco. In the Civil War he took part in the capture of Forts Clark and Hatteras, Roanoke Island, Sewell's Point, and Norfolk city, blockaded New Inlet, N. C., and specially distinguished himself by cutting out the steamer *Kate* from under the guns of Fort Fisher. He was promoted commodore in 1867, was chief of the Bureau of Ordnance in 1867-1873, was promoted rear admiral in 1873, and commanded the European squadron in 1873-1875. He was retired in 1875.

CODMAN, HENRY SARGENT, landscape gardener; born in Brookline, Mass., June 19, 1864; died in Chicago, Ill., January 13. He was educated in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, studied landscape gardening with Frederick Law Olmstead and in Paris. At the time of his death he had had sole charge of the landscape work on the grounds of the Columbian World's Fair.

COLLIAN, VICTOR, inventor, born in Paris, France, in 1828, died in Detroit, Mich., January 17. He was a member of a noted family of iron-masters. He came to the United States in 1857. He patented a device for the saving of fuel in iron smelting, and in 1884 invented the well known Collian cupola.

COMEGYS, JOSEPH PAUNSONS, jurist; born in Cherbourg, Del., December 29, 1883; died in Dover, Del., February 1. He was admitted to the bar in 1835, was a member of the legislature in 1835 and 1843, was appointed member of a committee of three to revise the state statutes in 1852; and on the death of Senator John Clayton served out his unexpired term in the United States senate 1856-57. In 1866 he was delegate to the national peace convention in Philadelphia; and, on May 18, 1876, became chief justice of Delaware.

CONGAR, HORACE NEWTON, journalist, born in Newark, N. J., July 31, 1817; died there January 25. In 1848 he was one of the founders of the Free Soil party. From 1850 till 1860 he was editor of the New York *Daily Mercury*, in which he made a strenuous fight against slavery; in 1860 was a delegate to the Republican national convention; in 1861-65 was United States consul at Hong Kong. In 1866 he was appointed secretary of state of New Jersey, where he remained till 1870, and in 1874-5 he was United States consul at Pague.

CHAVEN, JOHN JOSEPH, surgeon and inventor; born in Newark, N. J., in September, 1822; died in Patchogue, Long Island, N. Y., February 14. In 1846 he superintended the building of the first telegraphic line between New York and Philadelphia. He invented the first gutta-percha covering for the purpose of insulating wires, and also the application of glass to overcome the grounding of the wires when stretched on the poles. He also was the first to propose a submarine telegraph wire, and constructed and operated successfully the first submerged wires. After becoming a California '49er with no different success, he returned home and began studying medicine and surgery. In 1861 he was appointed surgeon of the 1st New Jersey volunteers. He was placed in charge of the medical department of the expedition to South Carolina in 1862, was promoted medical director of the department of the South the same year, of the 10th army corps in 1864, and of the department of Virginia and North Carolina, with headquarters at Fortress Monroe, in 1865. While on duty at the latter post, he was specially charged with the medical care of Jefferson Davis, then imprisoned there. Soon after the war he published *The Prison Life of Jefferson Davis*.

CULLEN, J. S. DORSEY, physician; born in Richmond, Va., in 1832; died there March 22. He entered the Confederate army; rose to the rank of medical director of General Longstreet's corps; was appointed by General Lee medical director of the army of northern Virginia during the final battles around Richmond, and, at the time of his death, was dean of the faculty of the Medical College of Virginia.

DALLY, ABRAHAM, military officer; born in New York city in August, 1795; died in Williamsburg, N. Y., February 15, the oldest survivor in the vicinity of New York of the war of 1812, in which he served in the 11th New York heavy artillery.

DAY, HENRY, lawyer; born in South Hadley, Mass., December 25, 1829; died in New York city January 9. He was graduated at Yale University in 1845, and at the Harvard Law School in 1848. He was a director of Princeton Theological Seminary and of Union Seminary, and was the author of the articles which formed the basis of an adjustment of the difference between the "Old School" and the "New School" of the Presbyterian Church. He published also *The Lawyer Abroad, or Observations of the Social and Political Conditions of Various Countries*; and *From the Pyrenees to the Pillars of Hercules*.

DEADY, MATTHEW P., jurist; born near Easton, Md., May 12, 1824; died in Portland, Ore., March 24. He was one of the early pioneers of Oregon. In 1850 he was elected to the territorial legislature, and compiled the first laws of the territory. In 1853 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court of the territory, and organized the courts in the southern district; in 1857 was a member of the constitutional convention which prepared for the organization of a state government, and, on the admission of the state, was elected judge of the supreme court. In 1859 he was appointed United States district judge; in 1862, a commissioner to compile the civil code, and, in 1864, commissioner to compile a code of criminal procedure.

DE MILLE, HENRY CHURCHILL, dramatist; born in North Carolina in 1850; died in Pompton, N. J., February 10. He was graduated at Columbia College in 1875. For some time after leaving college he was engaged in teaching. His dramatic career began with his appointment as examiner of plays at the Madison Square Garden, New York city. In 1888 he became an associate director, with Franklin H. Sargent, of the American Academy of the Dramatic Arts. His principal plays were: *Duty, or Delmar's Daughters*; *Young Mrs. Winthrop*; *Scaled Instructions*; *The Main Line* (in conjunction with Charles Barnard); and, in partnership with David Belasco, *The Wife, Lord Chumley*, *The Charity Ball*, and *Men and Women*.

DOUBLEDAY, ABNER, military officer; born in Ballston Spa, N. Y., June 26, 1819; died in Mendham, N. J., January 26. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1842; served with the artillery through the Mexican war; was engaged in the hostilities with the Seminole Indians in Florida in 1856-58; and was next in command to Major Anderson at Fort Sumter at the time of its first bombardment, and sighted and fired the first gun in its defense. After the evacuation of the fort he was appointed major of the 17th United States infantry, and served first in the Shenandoah valley and then in the defense of Washington, where he commanded the forts and batteries on the Potomac. In 1862 he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. In the battle of Antietam his division held the extreme right and opened the fight. In November following he was promoted major-general of volunteers. He succeeded General

John F. Reynolds as chief of the 1st corps at Chancellorsville; and on July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, after General Reynolds was killed he was temporarily in charge of that officer's command; and under him the corps captured Archer's brigade and the greater part of Davis' brigade, and almost annihilated that of Iverson. On the second day he retook several guns which the Confederates had captured; and on the third day, when Pickett's great charge was made, General Doubleday threw his men on a vulnerable point in the Confederates' line, which had much to do with the repulse of that historic charge. He was brevetted major-general, U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, on March 13, 1865. He was on duty in San Francisco in 1869-71, and while there suggested and obtained the charter for the first cable street railway in the United States. He was retired December 11, 1873. In the latter part of his life he was deeply interested in theosophy, and at one time was president of the American theosophical society. Among his numerous writings on military matters and sanitation, the best known are *Reminiscences of Forts Sumter and Moultrie in 1860-1* and *Chancellorsville and Gettysburg*.

DOUBLEDAY, ULYSSES, military officer; born in Auburn, N. Y. August 31, 1824, died in Tyrone, N. C., February 11. He was a brother of General Almer Doubleday, who died on January 26. At the outbreak of the war, he became major in the 4th New York artillery, served with distinction through the war, especially at Gettysburg and Five Forks. At the latter battle he commanded a brigade. In March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers.

DWENGER, RIGHT REVEREND JOSEPH, Roman Catholic bishop; born in St. Johns, O., in 1837; died in Fort Wayne, Ind., January 22. He was ordained priest in 1859. In 1867 he was appointed traveling missionary for Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana, and was exclusively occupied in such work till 1872, when he was appointed bishop of the diocese of Fort Wayne, to succeed the late Bishop Luers, he then being the youngest Roman Catholic bishop in the world. In 1874 he accompanied the first American pilgrimage to Rome.

EICHBERG, JULIUS, composer; born in Dusseldorf, Germany, June 13, 1824; died in Boston, Mass., January 19. He came to the United States in 1857. He was director of music in the Boston Museum in 1859-66; established the Boston Conservatory of Music and became its director in 1867; was elected supervisor of music in the Boston public schools the same year; and for several years was special teacher of music in the Boston High and Normal Schools. Mr. Eichberg will long be remembered as the first composer of English-American operas, his most noted works being *The Doctor of Alcantara*, *The Rose of Tyrol*, *A Night in Rome*, and *The Two Cadis*.

EVANS, FREDERICK WILLIAM, elder of the New Lebanon Shakers; born in Bramyard, England, June 9, 1808; died in Lebanon, N. Y., March 6. He emigrated to the United States in 1820. In 1830 he joined the Shaker community at Mount Lebanon. In 1838 he was appointed elder of the North Family, and in 1858 became first elder of three of the six families. Each Shaker family consists of about fifty persons. Among the elder's publications were: *Compendium of Principles, Rules, Doctrines, and Government of Shakers, with Biographies of Ann Lee and Others* (New York, 1850); *Autobiography of a Shaker*, and *Tests of Divine Revelation* (1869); *Shaker Communism* (London, 1871); and *Second Appearing of Christ* (1873).

FIELD, BENJAMIN HAZARD, philanthropist; born in Yorktown,

N. Y., May 2, 1814; died in New York city March 17. He was engaged in mercantile business in New York for many years. He was one of the founders of the New York free circulating library, was president of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, vice president of the society for the prevention of cruelty to children, and of the Sheltering Arms and the Children's Fold, and was a trustee or director in nearly all of the charitable institutions in New York. He spent more than \$100,000 in establishing and maintaining a high school at his birthplace.

FISHER, GEORGE JACKSON, physician; born in Westchester county, N. Y., November 27, 1825; died in Sing Sing, N. Y., February 3. He was graduated at the medical department of the University of New York in 1849; was elected president of the state medical society in 1874. He was physician and surgeon to the New York state prisons for many years; and United States examining surgeon in the pension bureau for twenty years. His publications include *Animal Substances Employed as Medicines by the Ancients*; *A Brief History of the Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood*; *Teratology*; and *History of Surgery*.

FROST, MAJOR JAMES P., financial editor of the *Boston Globe*; died in Boston, Mass., January 6, aged 37. He was an expert rifle man, and an influential member of various military organizations.

GENTH, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, chemist and mineralogist, born in Waechtersbach, Hesse-Cassel, Germany, May 17, 1820, died in Philadelphia, Penn., February 2. He studied under Liebig at Heidelberg, and Bunsen at Marburg. About 1851 he came to the United States. In 1872 he was chosen professor of chemistry and mineralogy in the University of Pennsylvania. Beside his professorship he was also chemist to the geological survey of Pennsylvania, and to the board of agriculture of that state. In 1846 he discovered the ammonia cobalt bases. He was the author of nearly one hundred papers pertaining to chemistry and mineralogy, and discovered, classified, and named about eighteen new minerals.

GIBBONS, ABBY HOPPER, philanthropist; born in Philadelphia, Penn., December 7, 1801; died in New York January 10. She was founder of the New York infant asylum and of the diet kitchen association, and was president for many years of the woman's prison association. She was deeply interested in the Isaac T. Hopper home for women discharged from prison, founded by her father with her co-operation, and in the German industrial home for children picked up in the streets of New York, which she carried on unaided for several years.

GRANT, LEMUEL P., civil engineer; born in Frankfort, Me., August 11, 1817; died in Atlanta, Ga., January 11. During the war, he rendered important services to the Confederates by reason of his skill as an engineer, and at the time of General Sherman's march to the sea he superintended the erection of the defenses of Atlanta.

GREEN, NORVIN, president of the Western Union telegraph company; born in New Albany, Ind., April 17, 1818, died in Louisville, Ky., February 12. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisville in 1840; and for several years practiced his profession in that city.

HAGAN, EDWARD P., politician; born in New York city February 1, 1846; died there February 19. After being twice elected to the state assembly, he was in 1891 elected to the state senate on the Democratic ticket.

HAGNER, PETER VALENTINE, military officer; born in Washington, D. C., August 28, 1815; died there March 11. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1836, and was immediately ordered to duty in Florida against the Seminole Indians. He served in the Mexican war; was brevetted captain for gallant conduct at Cerro Gordo, April 18, 1847, and was wounded in the assault and capture of the City of Mexico. He was afterward inspector of factories making firearms for the government, and was retired June 1, 1881, on his own request.

HARRIS, DANIEL S., oldest surviving settler of Illinois; born in 1868, died in Galena, Ill., March 17. He served in the Black Hawk

war, and operated the first line of steamers between Galena and St. Paul.

HARTLEY, JAMES, popularly known as "Jim Cuff," the last of the tribe of Mohawk Indians; died near Schenectady, N. Y., March 3.

HASTINGS, SERRANUS CLINTON, jurist; born in Watertown, N. Y., November 22, 1814, died in San Francisco, Cal., February 18. He was admitted to the bar in Burlington, Wis., in 1837, and, on the erection of Iowa as a separate territory in 1838, he was elected a member of its first legislature. In 1846 he was elected to congress as a Democrat. In 1848 he was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of Iowa, resigned and went to California in 1849; and soon



EX-PRESIDENT RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

afterward, settling in Benicia, was elected by the legislature the first chief justice of the state. He served a term of two years, and was then elected attorney general; and at the end of this term retired from public life. He founded the Hastings Law College in San Francisco.

HATCH, RUFUS, financier, born in Wells, York county, Me., June 24, 1832, died in New York city February 23. He was a member of the corps of civil engineers who made the surveys for the first rail road in Wisconsin. In 1854 he settled in Chicago; became a grain broker, and at the close of the Crimean war failed with heavy liabilities. In 1862 he paid in full, with interest, his Chicago indebtedness. He removed to New York city, engaged in railroad operations; was elected managing director of the Pacific Mail steamship company; and, with the company, was financially ruined in 1873. He then engaged in the cattle industry in the West, was again able to pay his creditors

in full with interest, and resumed business in New York city. He built the large hotel in the Yellowstone National Park. He met his last financial reverse with the noted break in the Villard Northern Pacific railroad stocks in 1883, and subsequently engaged in the grain business.

HAYES, RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD, nineteenth president of the United States, born in Delaware, O., October 4, 1822; died in Fremont, O., January 17. He was graduated at Kenyon College, O., in 1842, and at Harvard Law School in 1845. He was admitted to practice in Ohio in 1845. He gave his adhesion to the Republican party in 1856. In June, 1861, he was appointed by the governor major of the 22d Ohio volunteers, of which William S. Rosecranz was colonel, was ordered to duty in West Virginia; and, in September, became judge-advocate of the department of Ohio. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel October 15, 1861; commanded the regiment till December, 1862; led the charge and was wounded at the battle of South Mountain; was promoted colonel October 24, 1862; was on sick leave a month; and soon after his return to the field was placed in command of the 1st brigade of the Kanawha division, which he retained till September, 1864, when he succeeded to the command of the division. During this period he led an expedition from southwest Virginia to Ohio, to check the Confederate raider Morgan; commanded a brigade in Crook's expedition to cut the Confederate lines of communication between Richmond and the southwest; led his brigade in storming the fortifications on the top of Cloyd mountain; was in the two battles at Winchester; and in the latter, with forty men, captured a Confederate battery; distinguished himself in the pursuit of the Confederates under Early, especially at Fisher's Hill; and for his gallantry at Cedar Creek was promoted brigadier-general. In August, 1864, he was nominated for representative in congress; and, though he would not leave the field to make a personal canvass, was elected. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers March 13, 1865; resigned his commission June 1; and took his seat in congress December 4. In 1866 he was re-elected, but resigned the seat on being elected governor of Ohio in 1867; in 1869 he was re-elected governor; in 1872 was defeated for congress; and in 1875 was elected governor a third time. Through his congressional and gubernatorial services he had been an uncompromising advocate of honest money—coin against irredeemable paper; and, shortly after his third inauguration as governor, the Ohio Republican state convention passed a resolution to present his name to the national convention as a candidate for the presidential nomination in 1876. The national convention assembled June 14 following; James G. Blaine, Benjamin H. Bristow, Oliver P. Morton, and Governor Hayes were the principal candidates before it; and the latter was nominated on the seventh ballot, receiving 384 votes, to 351 for Blaine and 21 for Bristow. In his letter of acceptance he outlined the policy that he believed should be pursued, and particularly favored civil service reform, resumption of specie payments, and pacification of the South. The Democratic national convention nominated Governor Samuel J. Tilden of New York for the presidency, and the returns of the election showed a popular vote of 4,033,950 for the Republican candidates and 4,284,855 for the Democratic. But in the counting of the votes by the returning boards, especially in Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina, the Republicans charged fraud upon the Democrats. Both parties claimed the election, and partisan feeling reached fever heat. In the emergency both

parties agreed to the creation by congress of a special tribunal to canvass the returns thoroughly, and to declare who was legally elected. On March 2, 1877, the president *pro tem.* of the United States senate announced that the Republican candidates had received 185 electoral votes—a majority of one—and were elected. Immediately after his inauguration, he put in execution his plans for settling the serious difficulties in the Southern states, with the result that the Nicholls government was recognized in Louisiana, and the Hampton in South Carolina, and the United States troops were withdrawn from both capitals April 10 and 20. As further evidence of his policy of conciliation, he called to his cabinet a prominent citizen of the South who had been a Confederate officer and had opposed his election. After the adjustment of the political imbroglios in Louisiana and South Carolina, he turned his attention to the civil service, and (June 22) issued an order which recited that "no officer should be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, conventions, or election campaigns," and that "no assessment for political purposes, on officers or subordinates, should be allowed." His efforts to bring about a resumption of specie payments resulted in the accumulation by the treasury department of sufficient coin to offset the outstanding legal tender notes, and resumption was accomplished without friction January 1, 1879. Through his entire administration congress seemed but little inclined to heed his recommendations; and, even when the senate had a Republican majority, his work was greatly retarded, and several times his hands were hopelessly tied, as in the failure to make necessary appropriations for the support of the army (1877), for the expenses of the government (1879), and the support of the civil service commission; the attaching of legislative riders to appropriation bills, which resulted in their defeat; and the legislation to prohibit the employment of United States troops at elections. He courageously removed several prominent office-holders for making the business of their offices subordinate to partisan activity, urged a vigorous enforcement of the anti-polygamy laws, appealed for civil service reform in the line of competitive examinations, and endeavored to prevent the interference of congressmen in the civil service. During his term he sent ten veto messages to congress, and the majority were sustained. After his retirement from office, he resumed residence at Fremont, O.; received the degree LL.D. from Kenyon College, and Harvard, Yale, and Johns Hopkins Universities; and became president of the John F. Slater educational fund (for the Southern states), president of the National Prison Reform association, and trustee of a number of educational and benevolent institutions.

HOLLEY, SALLIE, philanthropist; born in Lyons, N. Y., 1817; died in New York city January 12. In 1842 she identified herself with the movement then carried on by Ralph Waldo Emerson, Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, and others. After the close of the war she taught a school for colored children in Lottsburg, W. Va. This aroused the indignation of the white citizens of the town and her school-house was burned. She built another house; and continued teaching poor colored children till within a few weeks of her death.

HORSFORD, EBEN NORTON, chemist and archaeologist; born in Moscow, Livingston county, N. Y., July 27, 1818; died in Cambridge, Mass., January 1. He was graduated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1838; was professor of mathematics and natural

sciences in Albany Female Academy in 1840-44; spent two years in Germany studying analytical chemistry; and, on his return, was elected Rumford professor of science applied to the arts, in Harvard University. He remained at Harvard till 1863. Soon after his appointment there he planned a department of analytical and applied chemistry, which was subsequently developed into the Lawrence Scientific School at Cambridge, the first laboratory organized and equipped for instruction in analytical chemistry in the United States. On resigning he engaged in business as a manufacturing chemist; became president of the Rumford chemical works in Boston; and discovered the medicinal agent, acid phosphate. For several years before his death he had been largely interested in Wellesley College. He was an enthusiast on the subject of profit-sharing, and introduced a practical system in his manufacturing establishment. His archaeological researches were confined mainly to New England cartography, especially to the discovery of the lost city of Norumbega.

HUMPHREYS, EDWARD RUPERT, educator; born in England March 1, 1820; died in Boston, Mass., March 20. He was graduated at the University of Cambridge. In 1844 he was appointed director of education in Prince Edward Island. He remained there four years, resigning to accept an appointment as head master in the classics in Merchiston Castle Academy, near Edinburgh, Scotland; and from 1852 till 1859 he was headmaster of ancient languages in the Grammar School of Cheltenham. He was elected a fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland, and president of the College of Preceptors in London. He came to the United States about 1860. He published an historical work on Free Masonry, a *Manual of Political Economy* (second edition, 1855); *Lectures on the Liturgy of the Protestant Episcopal Church* (Boston, 1860); *Essays on the Education of Military Officers* (1862); *The Higher Education of Europe and America*; and *America, Past, Present, and Prospective* (1870).

HYATT, JAMES W., financier; born in Norwalk, Conn., in 1837; died there March 12. He served in the Connecticut assembly in 1875 and 1876, afterwards serving as a bank commissioner. In 1887 President Cleveland appointed him United States treasurer.



JUSTICE L. Q. C. LAMAR,
OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

INGALLS, RUFUS, military officer; born in Denmark, Me., August 23, 1820; died in New York city January 16. He was graduated at the United States military academy in 1843; served in the Mexican war; served in California and Oregon with Colonel Steptoe in his noted expedition across the continent; was on the staff of General Harney at Fort Vancouver at the time of the San Juan affair; in April, 1861, was sent to re-enforce Fort Pickens; and in July following was attached to the army of the Potomac. On September 28 he was appointed aide de camp to General McClellan. From 1862 till 1865 he was chief quartermaster of the army of the Potomac; on March 14, 1862, he was promoted quartermaster-general of the army; and on July 1, 1883, was retired.

JAMIESON, W. W., educator; for twenty-five years superintendent of the Keokuk public schools; died in Keokuk, Iowa, January 26.

JANES, EDWARD HOUGHTON, sanitarian; born in Northfield, Mass., October 3, 1820; died in New York city March 12. He was graduated at the Berkshire Medical College of Massachusetts in 1847. In 1864, under the auspices of the citizens' association of New York city, he made an exhaustive report on the sanitary condition of the city, which resulted in the establishment of the Metropolitan board of health. He was appointed assistant sanitary superintendent, and held the office till his death. For seventeen years he was professor of hygiene in the Women's Medical College; and was one of the organizers of the American public health association.

JOHNSTON, JOHN TAYLOR, philanthropist; born in New York city April 8, 1820; died there March 24. He was graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1839; studied law at Yale; and was admitted to the bar in 1843. From 1848 till 1877 he was president of the Central railroad of New Jersey, and in the latter year he sacrificed a large part of his fortune to reimburse people of small means who had invested in the stock of the company on his advice, and retired from the management on the advice of a receiver. He was a founder of the Metropolitan museum of art; and was its president from its organization till 1889. Mr. Johnston was president of the trustees of the University of the City of New York, was a member of the board of the Presbyterian hospital, the women's hospital, and the St. Andrew's society.

KENNA, JOHN EDWARD, U. S. Senator; born in Valcoulon, W. Va., April 1, 1848; died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 11. At the outbreak of the Civil War he entered the Confederate army and served with it till the close of the war. He subsequently studied law at Charleston, W. Va.; and was admitted to the bar there in 1870. From 1876 till 1882 he was a member of congress. In 1883 he was elected United States senator as a Democrat to succeed Henry G. Davis, and was re-elected for the term expiring March 3, 1895. He was a member of the committees on commerce and on the judiciary.

LADD, WILLIAM S., banker and philanthropist; born in Holland, Vt. Oct. 10, 1826; died in Portland, Ore., Jan. 6. He removed to Portland in 1851. It was his custom to give annually one tenth of his net income for charitable purposes, and he bequeathed \$450,000 to be put to educational and charitable uses.

LAMAR, LUCIUS QUINTUS CINCINNATUS, jurist; born in Putnam county, Georgia, September 1, 1825; died in Vineville, Georgia, January 23. He was graduated at Emory College, Georgia, in 1845; was admitted to the bar in Macon in 1847; became adjunct professor of

mathematics in the University of Mississippi in 1849; and engaged in practice in Covington, Georgia, in 1850. In 1853 he was elected to the legislature, and in the following year returned to Mississippi. From 1857 till 1860 he was a member of congress, and in the latter year resigned to attend the secession convention in his state. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army as lieutenant-colonel of the nineteenth Mississippi regiment, of which he was soon afterward promoted colonel. While serving with the army of northern Virginia in 1863, he was appointed a special diplomatic commissioner to Russia in behalf of the Confederacy. After the war he returned to Mississippi, was elected professor of political economy and social science in the state university in 1866, and was transferred to the chair of law in the following year. In 1872 he was elected to congress, and in 1874 re-elected. On April 27, 1874, he delivered a eulogy on Charles Sumner in the house of representatives, which attracted wide attention on account of its eloquence and its breadth and liberality of view. The speech proved distasteful to many of his constituents, and an effort was made to defeat him for re-election, but without avail. On March 5, 1877, he took his seat in the United States senate, where he again displayed marked independence in vigorously opposing all attempts to inflate or debase the national currency. This action led to many public meetings in Mississippi, at which his conduct was denounced, and the legislature passed a resolution directing him to vote in opposition to the principles he had expressed, or to resign his seat. In a speech in the senate which will long be remembered, he referred to the action of the legislature, refused to retract his views or to resign, and stated his convictions of what was right with so much clearness that he was personally congratulated for his stand by Democrats and Republicans alike, and was re-elected to the senate in 1883 by an increased majority, after making a notable canvass of his state on the issue raised against him. In March, 1885, he was appointed by President Cleveland secretary of the interior; and in December, 1887, was appointed a justice of the United States supreme court.

LAMB, MARTHA JOAN READE NASH, historian; born in Plainfield, Massachusetts, August 13, 1829; died in New York city January 2. She received a thorough education in English literature and in modern languages; was married to Charles A. Lamb of Ohio, in 1852; spent eight years in Chicago, Illinois, where she was a founder of the Home for the Friendless and the Half Orphan asylum, and secretary of the great sanitary fair in 1863. Since 1866 she had been engaged in literary and historical work in New York city. She was a member of many historical and learned societies in the United States and Europe, and was a charter member and director of the society of Colonial Dames. Her first and most notable historical work was the *History of the City of New York*, two volumes (1877-81). She also wrote several books for children; more than one hundred historical and biographical papers for magazines; numerous short stories for magazines and newspapers; and from May, 1883, until her death, was proprietor and editor of the *Magazine of American History*. Her other works include *The Homes of America* (1879); *Memorial of Dr. J. D. Russ* (1881); *Wall Street in History*; and *Historical Sketch of New York for the Tenth Census* (1883).

LOKE, FREDERICK THOMAS, military officer; born in New York city Aug. 17 1826; died there February 4. At the beginning of the Civil War he accompanied the 12th regiment, of which he was adju-

tant, to the field. At the expiration of the three months' service he was appointed captain and adjutant-general on lieu. Fitz-John Porter's staff; and on the organization of the 5th army corps was appointed chief of staff, and held the office till the close of the war. He participated in all the campaigns of the army of the Potomac, and in all the battles of the 5th army corps; was shot in the face at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House; was conspicuous in the group of Union officers at the surrender of General Lee; and for distinguished bravery at the battle of Five Forks was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers.

LOW, ABIEL ABBOTT, a prominent business man and philanthropist; born in Salem, Mass., Feb. 7, 1811; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., January 7. He was deeply interested in all movements tending to promote the interests of Brooklyn. He was one of the founders of the Packer Institute of Brooklyn, of which he was president since 1858, and was also connected with a number of charitable and financial institutions. His son is President Seth Low of Columbia College.

MAXWELL, ALLAN, president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad; born in Alexander, N. Y., in 1837; died in San Diego, Cal., February 24.

McBRYDE, MARGARETTA MACAULEY, philanthropist; born in New York city in 1841; died there Feb. 8. Inheriting large means, she established the first women's lodging house in New York city, founded the Riverside Rest association, was a voluntary collector for the Penny Provident fund in connection with the Charity Organization association.

MORDECAI, BENJAMIN, merchant; born in Charleston, S. C., in 1809; died in New York city March 30. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was regarded as the wealthiest merchant in Charleston, S. C. He supported the cause of the Confederacy, and organized a company which established stores in different parts of South Carolina where the people could buy food and clothing at the cost of importation. He lost considerable property during the war.

MORGAN, COLONEL LEWIS L., for ten years business manager of the New Haven Register, and for over a year manager of the American newspaper publishers' association; born in New Haven, Conn., in 1852; died there February 11. He was a noted military critic.

NEWSON, THOMAS MCLEAN, author; born in New York city February 22, 1827; died in Malaga, Spain, March 30. He was commissioned captain and commissary of subsistence November 26, 1862; fitted out General Sibley's Indian expedition with nearly 400,000 rations; was appointed chief of commissary of subsistence at St. Cloud, where he supplied twelve different military posts; and subsequently was on duty at Forts Ripley and Snelling. After the war he commanded an exploring expedition to the Vermillion Lake region in Minnesota, was the first to assay iron ores in that section, and was among the early prospectors of the Black Hills. He was appointed United States consul at Malaga by President Harrison in 1891, and held that office till his death. He was author of *Life in the Hills*, a drama; *Thrilling Scenes Among the Indians*; *Indian Legends*; and *Recollections of Eminent Men*.

OWENS, JOHN W., archaeologist; born in Lewisburg, Tenn., in 1837; died in Honduras February 18. He was graduated at Bucknell University in 1887; and at the time of his death was in his third year as a graduate student in Harvard University, and holder of the Hem-

enway fellowship. He was in Professor Putnam's department of the university, and in charge of the archaeological expedition of the Peabody museum to Honduras.

PEABODY, ANDREW PRESTON, educator and author; born in Beverly, Mass., March 19, 1811; died in Boston, Mass., March 10. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1836; and, after a course in its Divinity School, and a year spent as a tutor in mathematics, became pastor of the south parish (Unitarian), Portsmouth, N. H., in 1833, succeeding the famous Rev. Nathan Parker, D. D. He held this post uninterruptedly till 1860, when he became preacher to Harvard University and Plummer professor of Christian morals. In 1881 he was retired from these offices as professor *emeritus*, having been acting president of the university twice during this period. In 1837-1859 he was a frequent contributor to the *Whig Review*, and in 1852-61 was editor of the *North American Review*. He was also a steady contributor to the *Christian Examiner*, the *New England Magazine*, the *American Monthly*, and other periodicals of a religious and educational character. During his long and honored career, he published more than one hundred special sermons, addresses, and orations. He received the degree of D. D. from Harvard University in 1852, and LL. D. from the University of Rochester in 1863. Among his voluminous writings were: *Lectures on Christian Doctrine* (1844); *Sermons of Consolation* (1847); *Conversion, Its Faults and Its Graces* (1856); *Christianity, the Religion of Nature* (1864); *Sermons for Children* (1866); *Reminiscences of European Travel* (1868); *Manual of Moral Philosophy, and Christianity and Science* (1874); *Christian Belief and Life* (1875); *Harvard Reminiscences* (1888); and *Harvard Graduates Whom I Have Known* (1890).

PILLSBURY, GILBERT, abolitionist; born in Hamilton, Mass., February 23, 1813; died in North Abington, Mass., January 3. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1840; and took an active part in the anti-slavery movement prior to the Civil War. During the war he was an agent of the Freedmen's Bureau in the South; during the reconstruction period assisted in framing the new state constitution of South Carolina; and served one term as mayor of Charleston.

PUTTKAMER, ALBERT VON, clergyman; born in Prussia in 1807; died in West Farms, N. Y., March 22. He was the son of a former lieutenant-general of the Prussian army, and was educated in the Military Institute of Berlin. He served for thirteen years as an officer in the first regiment of the king's guards; and made a trip to the United States in 1836. While here he first took an interest in religious matters; and within a year was baptized into the Baptist Church, and immediately entered on missionary work among the German residents in New York city. In 1841 he was ordained to the ministry; and soon afterward organized, in New York city, the first German Baptist church in America. From New York he went to Buffalo, where he labored for fourteen years and organized three German Baptist churches; then held charges in Cincinnati and Albany. At the beginning of the Civil War he entered the army as a captain of artillery, and was engaged in various battles and skirmishes. On leaving the army he returned to the pulpit. Soon afterward the death of his wife caused him to revisit his fatherland, where he discovered that during his absence he had inherited, and then forfeited by absence, the vast Puttkamer estates in Pomerania, which included some fifty villages. He was unable to secure even a small annuity from the distant relative who secured possession of the estates.

REYNOLDS, LOVELL K., naval officer; born in Alabama in 1857; died in Washington, D. C., February 16. He was graduated at the United States Naval Academy in 1876; was promoted ensign in 1878; and lieutenant in 1886. In 1879, while on the *Constellation* in the Azores, he volunteered with a boat's crew to rescue the men of the Hungarian bark *Olivia* in distress. He succeeded, and for his heroism received the decoration of the royal and imperial order of Francis Joseph from the emperor of Austria, the gold medal of the Life Saving benevolent association of New York, and the medal authorized by congress for saving life. He was also a member of the Greely relief expedition to the Arctic regions; was assigned to the *Bear*; and was one of the first to reach the survivors of the original expedition.

REYNOLDS, THOMAS, military officer; born in Ireland; died in Chicago, Ill., March 4. He enlisted in the 16th Wisconsin regiment at the outbreak of the war, and rose to the rank of brigadier-general. He is the hero of several incidents in Sherman's memoirs.

ROBINSON, ALFRED PETER, jurist; born in Georgetown, Del., February 17, 1842; died there March 1. He was admitted to the bar in 1863; was appointed clerk of the senate and deputy attorney-general of the state in 1875; and was appointed chief justice of the state supreme court on January 26, 1893, to succeed the late Joseph P. Comegys (q. v.).

ST. MARTIN, LEWIS, politician; born in St. Charles' parish, La., in 1821; died in New Orleans February 9. He was educated at St. Mary's College in Missouri, and Jefferson College in Louisiana; was elected to congress in 1850, 1866, and 1884; was a member of every Democratic national convention for many years; and was several times a presidential elector.

SAULSBURY, ELL, ex-U. S. senator; born in Kent county, Del., December 9, 1817; died in Washington, Del., March 22. He was a member of a noted family which had contended with the Bayards for political supremacy in Delaware for generations. He was admitted to the bar in 1845; was a member of the legislature in 1853-4; succeeded his brother, Willard Saulsbury, as U. S. senator in 1870; and was re-elected in 1876 and 1883. While in the senate he offered an amendment to the "force bill," and vigorously opposed the act "to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States;" moved an amendment to the "specie payment bill;" and voted against military interference in the organization of the Louisiana legislature.

SCUDDER, EDWARD W., jurist; born in Scudder Falls, N. J., August 12, 1822; died in Trenton, N. J., February 3. He was admitted to the bar in 1844; was a member and president of the state senate in 1863-5; was appointed a justice of the supreme court of New Jersey in 1869, and was reappointed in 1876, 1883, and 1890.

SEYMOUR, MARY F., journalist; born in Aurora, Ill., in 1847; died in New York city March 21. She was one of the first young women to earn her own living as a stenographer and typewriter in a business office. Her work being chiefly in law offices, she soon obtained a practical knowledge of the profession, and was made a commissioner of deeds in Jersey City under a special law. In 1881 she established herself in New York city; opened a training school for young women in stenography and typewriting; founded the *Business Woman's Journal*, the name of which was changed to the *American Woman's Journal* in 1888; and edited it till her death. She had full

charge of the reporting of the proceedings of the woman's congress in Washington; was a member of the New York woman's press club; vice-president at large of the American society of authors; was active in arranging details for the congress of women during the Columbian World's Exposition; wrote many sketches; and published in serial form the novel *Busy Bee Club*.

SHATTUCK, GEORGE, physician; born in Boston in 1813; died there February 22. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1831; took a course at the Harvard Law School; then, deciding to follow the profession of his father and grandfather, was graduated at the Harvard Medical School in 1835. He succeeded Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes as visiting physician at the Massachusetts general hospital in 1849, and held the office for thirty-six years. In 1857 he was appointed professor of clinical medicine in the Harvard Medical School; was subsequently transferred to the chair of theory and practice of medicine; and held it till 1874, being also for many years dean of the school. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and in 1856 founded St. Paul's School at Concord, N. H.

SHAW, DR. ALEXANDER; born in Camden, Del., October 13, 1815; died in Denver, Col., January 3. He was chief of the horticultural department at the World's Fair, and one of the board of the World's Fair managers.

SHEPARD, ELLIOTT FITCH, lawyer; born in Jamestown, N. Y., June 25, 1834; died in New York city March 24. He was graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1855; was admitted to the bar in 1858; founded a partnership with Judge William Strong; and continued in practice till 1889, excepting during a part of the Civil War, when he was aide-de-camp to Governor Morgan and superintendent of the recruiting station at Elmira. He traveled extensively from 1884 till 1887; and, on his return, purchased the *Mail and Express* newspaper. Declaring his intention to publish a newspaper for Christian gentlemen and ladies, he adopted the custom of printing a scriptural text each day at the head of his editorial page. He indulged in various eccentricities, such as insisting on spelling Rome "Roma," and Sunday "Sonday." He was a staunch Republican in politics, and an uncompromising Protestant in religion, and neglected no opportunity of criticising severely his political and religious opponents. He was married to Margaret Louise, eldest daughter of William H. Vanderbilt, in 1867. Mr. Shepard was the founder of the New York state bar association; president of the American Sabbath union; an active member of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church; vice-president of St. Paul's Institute in Asia Minor, which he chiefly supported; and a member of the Union League, the New York yacht, the Republican, and the Federal clubs of New York city. Through life he gave unstintingly to charitable and religious institutions; and bequeathed \$100,000 to the trustees of the presbytery of New York for its general religious and evangelical purposes, and a further sum of \$50,000 to them for the special benefit of the Seventh Presbyterian church, and \$100,000 to St. Paul's Institute at Tarsus, Asia Minor. He directed his executors and trustees to retain his interest in the *Mail and Express* publishing company and the Fifth Avenue stage company as long as those corporations refrained from operating in any way on Sunday; and further enjoined that should his trustees sell or otherwise dispose of his interests in these corporations, it should be done only on the condition that the purchasers should never operate on the Sabbath.

SHIPMAN, GEORGE E., benefactor; born in New York city March 14, 1820; died in Chicago, Ill., January 20. He was graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1839; took a medical course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons; removed to Peoria, Ill., and in 1844 to Andover, and settled in Chicago in 1846. In 1851 he was one of the founders of the Western Homoeopathic association; in 1854 established the first homoeopathic hospital in the city; and in 1855 became, by the act of incorporation, one of the first trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College, in which he subsequently became professor of materia medica and therapeutics. In January, 1871, he founded and opened the foundling's home, of which he was superintendent till his death.

SMITH, EDMUND KIRBY, soldier and educator; born in St. Augustine, Fla., May 16, 1824; died in Sewanee, Tenn., March 28. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1845; served in the Mexican war; and after its close was assistant professor of mathematics at the Military Academy in 1849-52. He was on frontier duty in Texas during the Comanche Indian campaign, and was commissioned major in January, 1861. In April following, on the secession of Florida, he resigned his commission, and entered the Confederate army as lieutenant colonel of cavalry. In 1862 he was placed in command of the department including east Tennessee, Kentucky, north Georgia, and western North Carolina; led the advance of General Bragg's army in the Kentucky campaign; and won the battle of Richmond in August. In February, 1863, he was assigned to the command of the trans-Mississippi department, including Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Indian Territory; on October 19, 1864, was promoted to the full rank of general; and subsequently defeated the Red River expedition organized by General Banks. On April 21, 1865, he surrendered his army to General Canby. He was elected chancellor of the University of Nashville in 1870; and in 1875 resigned, to become professor of mathematics in the University of the South at Sewanee, where he remained till his death. After the death of General Beauregard (q. v.), he was the last survivor of the full Confederate generals.

SMITH, HORACE, benefactor; born in Cheshire, Mass., in 1808; died in Springfield, Mass., January 15. He aided in the invention and manufacture of the first typewriter; invented metallic cartridges for breech loading guns; and, with Mr. Wesson of Worcester, Mass., invented and began manufacturing the repeating rifle. On May 1, 1857, he began business in Springfield as senior member of the firm of Smith & Wesson, manufacturers of rifles and revolvers. He retired from active partnership in 1874. He was very liberal during his life; presented Mr. Moody's Northfield school with \$30,000 about a year before his death; and bequeathed \$50,000 to the Springfield city library, \$30,000 to the city hospital, \$30,000 to the home for friendless women and children, \$25,000 each to the Springfield Young Men's Christian Association and the academy at Wilbraham, \$20,000 to the Springfield Women's Christian Association, and about \$50,000 in smaller sums to various other benevolent and charitable associations.

SMITH, TIMOTHY C., physician; born in Middlebury, Vt., in 1818; died there February 25. He was graduated at Middlebury College in 1842, and in medicine at the University of the City of New York in 1855, and went immediately to the Crimea, where he enlisted as a surgeon in the Russian army. He served throughout the war

with distinction; and was United States consul at Odessa from 1861 till 1875; and held the same office at Galatz from 1878 till 1883.

SNELL, GEORGE, architect; born in London, England, in 1820; died in Boston, Mass., February 23. Among other notable buildings he planned and erected Music Hall and the large granite bank building on State street, both in Boston.

SPENCER, GEORGE ELIPHAZ, ex-U. S. senator; born in Jefferson county, N. Y., November 1, 1836; died in Washington, D. C., February 19. He was admitted to the bar in Iowa in 1856. He entered the Union army as assistant adjutant-general in 1862; and afterwards recruited the 1st Alabama cavalry, of which he became colonel. In Sherman's march to the sea he commanded a brigade of cavalry. In 1867 he was elected United States senator from Alabama as a Republican, and served two full terms. He played a prominent part in the exposure of the Star Route mail frauds.

SPICER, ELIHU, shipmaster; born in Noank, Conn., in April, 1825; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., February 15. During the Civil War he entered the service of the federal government; and after its close organized, with Charles H. Mallory, of Mystic, Conn., the Mallory line of steamships sailing between New York and Galveston, Tex. He lost heavily by the failure of Grant & Ward. He gave \$100,000 to found a public library at Mystic, Conn., and founded with \$30,000 the Spicer library at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute as a memorial to his son.

TERESA, MOTHER, mother superior and one of the founders of St. Joseph's Academy in Flushing, N. Y.; born in 1834; died in Washington, Ga., January 2.

TIDBALL, WILLIAM L., lawyer; born in Pittsburg, Penn., December 5, 1820; died in New York city January 29. After a journalistic career, he served in the Mexican war; was appointed commander of Matamoras after its occupation; and was present during the siege and at the surrender of Vera Cruz. After the war he settled in Mansfield, O., and studied law, removing to Cincinnati in 1848. In 1853 he removed to New York city. In 1861 he organized the 59th regiment of New York volunteers. Severe rheumatism soon incapacitated him for field service; and for several years he was judge advocate on the staff of General Gillen, retiring from the army in 1863, after which he resumed practice in New York.

URNER, NATHAN DANE, journalist; born in Cincinnati, O., in 1839; died in New York city February 19. He removed to New York in 1862; became a reporter on the New York *Tribune*; and first distinguished himself by writing for that paper a thrilling description of the burning of Barnum's American museum on July 13, 1865, which account was reprinted by Mr. Barnum in his *Autobiography*. Mr. Urner became city editor, but soon resigned to make a trip to South America. While Horace Greeley was compiling his first volume on *The Great American Conflict*, Mr. Urner was his private secretary.

VERMILYE, THOMAS EDWARD, D.D., LL.D., clergyman; born in New York city February 27, 1803; died there March 17. He was graduated at Yale University in 1822; and studied theology at Princeton Seminary. He spent four years in the Presbyterian and five years in the Congregational denomination. In 1835 he accepted a call to the Dutch Reformed church in Albany, N. Y.; in 1839 became one of the pastors of the Collegiate church, New York city.

Dr. Vermilye was chaplain of the St. Nicholas society for forty nine years, a trustee of Rutgers College, of the Leake and Watts orphan home, and of the Presbyterian hospital; and a member of the Huguenot and New York historical societies.

WALKER, ALEXANDER, journalist; born in Virginia in 1821; died in Fort Smith, Ark., January 24. In 1840 he removed to New Orleans, where at different times he was editor of the *Jeffersonian*, *Delta*, *Picayune*, *Times*, and *Herald*. Removing to Cincinnati, he was for some time editor of the *Enquirer*. While in New Orleans he was a judge of the supreme court, and a member of the convention which passed the secession ordinance. He published *Jackson and New Orleans*, *Butler and New Orleans*, *The Battle of Shiloh*, and *Duelling in Louisiana*.

WARNER, SAMUEL L., lawyer; born in Wetherfield, Conn., June 14, 1828; died in Middletown, Conn., February 6. He was graduated at the Harvard law School, and was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts in 1854. In 1862-6 he was mayor of Middletown. In 1864 he was elected to congress. He was one of the secretaries of the national Republican convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for a second term, and was a delegate-at-large to the Chicago convention in 1888.

WEBSTER, ERASTUS DURNIN, journalist; born in Aurora, N. Y., April 16, 1827; died in Washington, D. C., March 22. He founded the *Omaha Republican*, said to have been the first Republican daily published west of the Mississippi river, in 1859. From 1861 till 1865 he was private secretary to William H. Seward, secretary of state; and, while so acting, delivered the Confederate commissioners, Mason and Slidell, to the British authorities January 1, 1862. He went on a secret mission beyond the Confederate lines into Georgia and Florida in 1864. In 1868 he was appointed assessor of internal revenue for the 23d New York district, and made a memorable fight against the bankers and brokers of Wall street, ultimately compelling them to pay the war tax on the capital employed in their business.

WEIR, HUGH W., jurist; born in Indiana county, Penn., in 1831, died in Boise City, Ida., February 8. He was admitted to the bar in 1852. In 1888 he was appointed by President Cleveland chief justice of Idaho Territory.

WESTERVELT, MRS. Z. F., born in New York city; died in Rochester, N. Y., January 6. She was interested in founding the Western New York institute for deaf mutes, and continued closely identified with it, being in charge of the kindergarten department, the first undertaking of its kind.

WESTWOOD, JOHN OBADIAH, entomologist; born in Sheffield, England, in 1805; died in London, England, January 2. He was elected corresponding member of the Entomological society of Paris to succeed the illustrious Humboldt in 1860; and was appointed to the newly endowed chair of Zoology at Oxford University in 1861. Among his numerous entomological and palaeographical works were *Introduction to the Modern Classification of Insects*, *Entomologist's Text Book* (1838), and *British Butterflies and Their Transformations* (1841).

WINSON, JOSEPH, inventor of the drop-gates used at railroad crossings; died in Providence, R. I., January 19, aged 84.

WOLLE, FRANCIS, clergyman and scientist; born in Nazareth, Northampton county, Penn., in 1818; died in South Bethlehem, Penn., February 10. In 1852 he obtained a patent, the first issued

in the United States, and probably the first in the world, on a machine for the manufacture of paper bags. In 1861 he was ordained a deacon, and in 1867 a presbyter, in the Moravian Church. In 1844 he published *Desmids of the United States*, and *List of Pediontrums*, and in 1887 two volumes on the *Fresh Water Algae of the United States*.

WOOD, HORACE G., legal writer; born in Woodstock, Vt., July 9, 1861; died in Dublin, N. H., January 8. Among his publications, many of which are recognized as standard authorities on the subjects treated, are *Nuisances*, the first work on the subject; *Limitations; Landlord and Tenant; Master and Servant; Evidence; Mandamus; and Railroads*.

WOODS, JOHN L., philanthropist; born in Cleveland, O., in 1820; died in Augusta, Ga., March 27. His gifts were made quietly and privately. To the medical department of the Western Reserve University, his gifts aggregated \$250,000, and to the Woman's College of Cleveland he gave \$50,000. He is known to have made other and equally liberal benefactions.

WORCESTER, JOHN HOPKINS, JR., theologian; born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., April 2, 1845; died in Lakewood, N. J., February 6. He was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1865; and at the Union Theological Seminary in 1871. After two years' study in Europe he became professor of English literature in the University of Vermont; and was pastor of the Presbyterian church in South Orange, N. J., from 1872 till 1883. In the latter year he went to the Sixth Presbyterian church in Chicago, Ill., where he remained till 1891, when he was elected professor of systematic theology in Union Theological Seminary, New York city.

Foreign:—

ANDRÆ, KARL CHRISTOPH GEORG, Danish statesman; born at Hjertebjerg October 14, 1812; died at Copenhagen February 2. As a deputy to the constituent assembly of 1848-9, he was active in drawing up the famous article 15 of the new constitution. In 1854 he was made minister of finance; and in 1856 became president of the council of ministers.

ANDRADA, AGUIAR DE, Brazilian minister to the United States; born in 1823; died at Washington, D. C., March 25. He was the oldest diplomat in the service of his country. At the time of his death he was chief of the commission appointed to present to President Cleveland the Brazilian side of the controversy with the Argentine Republic over the boundary line in the Misiones country.

BAIRD, GEORGE ABINGTON, known as Squire Abington, the wealthy English patron of sport, whose amorous escapades were the subject of wide comment; born in England thirty-one years ago, died in New Orleans, La., March 18, from the effects of a cold contracted while supporting the pugilist Hall in his fight with Fitzsimmons. His estate, inherited from his father, is valued at \$7,000,000.

BAKER, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR THOMAS DURAND, British military officer; died at Pau, France, February 10. He served in the Crimea, the Indian mutiny, New Zealand, and Ashantee, and took part in the Afghan war.

BARTELOT, SIR WALTER, Conservative M. P. for Horsham, Sussex, Eng.; born October 10, 1820; died February 2.

BLEICHRODER, BARON, the richest banker in Berlin, Germany; a near business friend of Prince Bismarck. His estate is valued at 100,000,000 marks; died in Berlin February 19.

FERRY, JULES FRANÇOIS CAMILLE, statesman; born in Saint Dié, France, April 5, 1832; died in Paris March 17. He was admitted to the bar in Paris in 1854; joined a group of young lawyers who maintained constant opposition to the empire. His first attempt to enter political life was in 1863, when he failed of election to the *corps législatif*; but he was successful in 1869. He opposed the declaration of war against Prussia; and, claiming that the *corps législatif* no longer represented the country, demanded its immediate dissolution. At the revolution of September 4, 1870, he was proclaimed a member of the government of the national defense. The next day he was placed in charge of the administration of the department of the Seine. He was conspicuous in his efforts to suppress the Commune; was elected



M. JULES FERRY.

a representative of the department of the Vosges February 8, 1871; was prefect of the Seine in May and June, 1871; and minister to Greece in 1872-3. In February, 1876, and October, 1877, he was elected to the chamber of deputies; in 1879-80 was minister of public instruction and fine arts; in 1880-81 was president of the council; and in 1883-85 was prime minister and minister of public instruction. While holding the latter office he created profound excitement through France by his efforts to exclude Jesuit teachers from the public schools. It was in the early spring of 1885 that the defeat of the French forces at the battle of Lang-Son, in Tonquin, gave M. Clémenceau the opportunity he had sought for some time; and M. Ferry was forced to retire. The cry that in his predilection for colonial enterprises he had shown himself "a tool of Bismarck" aroused the most passionate indignation against him among the popular. A mob attempted to throw him into the Seine as he was being driven away from the chamber; but he escaped. The remaining years of his life were spent in a patient and finally successful effort to rehabilitate himself. In 1887 he was a candidate for the nomination for president of the republic against General Boulanger. In 1890 he was re-elected French senator; and on February 24, 1893, he was elected president of the senate by a majority of 148 votes.

FISCHHOF, ADOLF, publicist; born in Austria in 1816; died in Klagenfurth, Austria, March 22. When the revolution of 1848 broke out, by his participation in the movement he incurred the displeasure of the government. He lived in retirement for many years.

His most notable pamphlets are: *The Solution of the Hungarian Problem; Austria and the Guarantees of Her Integrity; and The Reduction of the Continental Armies.*

FOULON, JOSEPH ALFRED, Roman Catholic cardinal; born in Paris April 29, 1823; died in Lyons, France, January 24. In January, 1867, he was appointed bishop of Nancy and of Toul; subsequently was made archbishop of Lyons; and on May 29, 1889, was created a cardinal.

GEORGE TUBOU, king of the Tonga Islands; died on January 19.

GUILLEMEN, AMADÉE, author; born in Pierre, France, in 1826; died in Paris January 2. His principal publications are *The Moon; The Sun; The Comet; and Elements of Cosmography.*

JENNINGS, LOUIS JOHN, member of the British parliament; born in London in 1836; died there February 9. From 1863 till 1868 he was special correspondent of the *London Times* in India and the United States; subsequently became editor of the *New York Times*; and was conspicuous in exposing and overthrowing the Tweed ring in New York city. In 1876 he returned to England, and in 1885 was elected to parliament from Stockport, and held his seat till his death.

JONES, FATHER, adjutant-general of the Society of Jesus; died January 20 at the Loyola Convent in the Province of Biscay, Spain.

KEMBLE, FRANCES ANNE (Mrs. Pierce Butler), popularly known as Fanny Kemble, famous actress; born in London, England, in 1811; died there January 16. Her father was Charles Kemble, the great actor, and her aunt Mrs. Sarah Siddons, the most celebrated actress in the history of the English stage. Miss Kemble made her first appearance at the Covent Garden theater, London, in 1829, playing Juliet to her father's Romeo, her mother playing the part of the nurse. Among her parts were Portia in *The Merchant of Venice*; Julia (of which character she was the original impersonator) in *The Hunchback*; Belvidera, Isabella, Lady Teazle, and Louise of Savoy in *Francis the First*, a play which she wrote herself when she was seventeen years old. She came to America in 1832, and traveled with her father, meeting with much success. Two years later she was married to Pierce Butler, of Georgia. Her married life was not happy, and she obtained a divorce in 1839. In 1846 she returned to Europe, and spent some time in Italy, but returned in about a year, and began giving readings from Shakespeare in Boston. She was again successful, and continued her readings in various cities in Europe and America at intervals until 1873. Mrs. Butler was almost as well known for her writings as for her acting and reading. In 1835 she published her *Journal of a Residence in America*. She published translations from Schiller and others, *A Year of Consolation*, and *Residence on a Georgia Plantation*.

KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN, EDWARD HUGESSEN, Baron Bra-bourne; born in Kent, England, April 29, 1829; died in London February 6. He was elected member of parliament for Sandwich in 1857, represented that constituency as a Liberal till his elevation to the peerage in 1880; and in 1885 joined the Conservative party. Among his works are *Stories for My Children* (1869); *Moonshine* (1871); *Tulca at Tea Time* (1872); *River Legends* (1874); *Ferdinand's Adventure* (1883); *Life, Times, and Character of Oliver Cromwell* (1877); and *The Truth About the Transvaal* (1881).

LARMÉE, EDMOND VICTOR, pasha and general; born in France in 1817; died in Cairo, Egypt, February 19. He had been chief of

squadron of French artillery; went to Egypt in 1864; and was commissioned to organize the Egyptian Military School, of which he was director till his death.

LÉPINE, ERNEST, author and musical critic, better known under the pen names of "Quatrelles" and "E. Manuel;" born in Paris September 12, 1826; died there February 16. In collaboration with Alphonse Daudet he wrote a one-act drama *La Dernière Idole*. He compiled two collections of melodies, *Scènes et Chansons* (1868) and *Poésie Chantée* (1874); and among other works published *L'Histoire de l'Intépide Capitaine Castagnette*, with illustrations by Doré; *Les Jours Dédaignés* (1862); *Le Chevalier Beau-Temps* (1871), and *La Guerre à Coups d'Épingles* (1874).

LINDENSCMIDT, LUDWIG, archaeologist; born at Mayence, Germany, September 4, 1809; died there February 16. He studied fine art in Munich under Cornelius, and devoted himself to painting till 1846. When in 1851 the association of German Antiquarian societies decided to establish the museum of Romano-Germanic antiquities at Mayence, he was appointed director. The collections in the museum afford material for the study of the monuments of Germany from the earliest period to the time of Charlemagne.

MARTIN-LEAKE, STEPHEN, legal writer; born in England in 1826, died in Marshalls, England, March 7. He was educated in King's College, London, and St. John's College, Cambridge. Among his writings, which have been widely accepted as authorities, are *Precedents of Pleading*, in collaboration with his teacher, Edward Bullen (1859); *The Law of Contracts* (1867); and *The Law of Property in Land* (1874).

MAZZINGHI, THOMAS J. DE, linguist and antiquarian; born in Florence, Italy, 1810; died in Stafford, England, February 19. He was graduated at Cambridge University; studied law; and was about accepting a judgeship in India, when he was appointed librarian of the William Salt library at Stafford, containing a large collection of rare manuscripts and valuable historical works, and intended for reference only.

MINTO, WILLIAM, educator; born in Auchintol, Scotland, October 10, 1845; died in London March 1. He received the degree of M. A. at the University of Aberdeen in 1865. For several years he was assistant to Professor Bain in the University of Aberdeen. In 1874-78 he was editor of the now defunct *Examiner*; subsequently became a writer on the London *Daily News* and the *Pall Mall Gazette*; and in 1880 was appointed professor of logic at Aberdeen. He published *English Prose Writers* (1872); *Dejoe* (1879); *The Crack of Doom*, and *English Poets* (1885). He also contributed numerous literary biographies to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

PETTIE, JOHN; born in Edinburgh in 1839; died in London February 21. He exhibited his first painting, *The Prison Pet*, in Edinburgh in 1859. He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1867, and academician in 1874. Among his best known paintings are *The Armourers* (1860); *Drum-Head Court-Martial* (1867); *Jacobites, 1745* (1875); *Old Mother Hubbard*; *The Visit to the Necromancer*; and *Swaggyler and Excuseman*, sent to the Centennial exhibition in 1876; *The Flag of Truce and Terms to the Besieged* (1878); *In the Dark Continent and A Finished Sketch of the Teacher* (1890); *Silena* and *The Violinist* (1891); and *Bonnie Prince Charlie* and *The Ultimatum* (1892).

PLACE, CHARLES PHILIPPE, cardinal priest and archbishop of

Reunes since 1886; born in Paris, France, February 14, 1814; died March 5.

RUSSELL, GEORGE WILLIAM FRANCIS SACKVILLE, tenth duke of Bedford; born in England April 16, 1852; died in London March 23. He succeeded to the dukedom on the death of his father, January 14, 1891.

SAID, ALI BEN, sultan of Zanzibar; died March 5. He succeeded his brother as sultan in February, 1890.

SARTORIS, ALGERNON CHARLES FREDERICK, husband of Nellie, the daughter of General U. S. Grant; born in England; died in Capri, Italy, February 3.

SMALT, HAWLEY, author; born in England in 1833; died in Budleigh Salterton, England, in January. He was a writer of English fiction of the "open-air school," and dealt largely in racing and hunting stories. He was the author of *Breeze Langton; A Race for a Wife. Cecile, False Cards, Broken Bonds, Bound to Win, Sunshine and Snow*, and nearly fifty other stories.

TAINE, HIPPOLYTE ADOLPHE, historian of literature; born in Vouziers, France, April 21, 1828; died in Paris March 5. He studied with brilliant success at the *Collège Bourbon*, Paris, and entered the Normal School (section of literature) in 1847. He was graduated Doctor in Letters in 1853, but renounced for literature the opportunity of entering on a university career. His doctoral dissertations, *De Personis Platoniciis* (on the characters in Plato's dialogues) and *Essai sur les Fables de La Fontaine* (Essay on La Fontaine's Fables) plainly foreshadowed his predestined eminence as a critic. These were soon followed by two essays which gave a severe shock to the traditional doctrines of the university. One of them was an *Essai sur Tite-Live* (Essay on Livy), which Taine designed to be an application and a demonstration of the principle of Spinoza's philosophy; the other, *Philosophes Français du XIXe. Siècle*, in which spiritualist philosophers and religious writers were sharply criticised. M. Taine became examiner in literature in the St. Cyr Military School in 1863, and professor of the history of art in the School of Fine Arts in 1864. He was chosen member of the French Academy in 1878. Of his numerous writings some have been translated into English, among them the *Histoire de la Littérature Anglaise* (History of English Literature, four volumes); *Le Positivisme Anglaise* (English Positivism); *L'Intelligence* (On Intelligence); and *Notes sur l'Angleterre* (Notes on England). He wrote also *Philosophie de l'Art* (Philosophy of Art); *Voyage en Italie* (a Voyage to Italy); *L'Idéal dans l'Art* (The Ideal in Art); four volumes on *Les Origines de la France Contemporaine* (Origins of Contemporary France), viz.: volume 1, *L'Ancien Régime*; volume 2, *La Révolution*; volume 3, *La Conquête Jacobine*; and volume 4, *Le Gouvernement Révolutionnaire*. M. Taine gave a course of lectures at Oxford University, England, on French literature in 1873; and the university on that occasion conferred on him the degree of D. C. L.

TAPPY, PETER E., proprietor and editor of the *New York Eagle*; born in Rossmore, Galway county, Ireland, June 29, 1852; died in New York city January 5.

TOWNSHEND, HON. JOHN F., judge of the Irish high court of admiralty; died in Dublin February 2.

VICTOR OF RATIBOR, prince of Corvey, prince of Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst, and president of the Prussian upper house; born in Langenbourg February 10, 1818; died in Breslau January 30.

VOLKMAR, GUSTAV, theologian; born in Hersfeld, Electoral Hesse, in 1811; died in Zurich, Switzerland, January 9. In 1853 he was appointed docent in the theological faculty of the University of Zurich; in 1858 professor extraordinary; and in 1865 professor ordinary. In 1873 he founded the influential Swiss clerical society, *Historische Gesellschaft Züricher Theologen*. In 1856-7 he began publishing a series of works in New Testament criticism and exegesis, which made him one of the first authorities of his time. In 1858 he published *Handbuch der Einleitung in die Apocryphen des Alten Testaments*; in 1862 his commentary on the Apocalypse of St. John; in 1869 *Die Evangelien, oder Markus und die Synopsis*, and in 1881 *Die life of Christ*.

WALKER, SIR ANDREW BARCLAY, art patron; born in Liverpool, England, in 1824; died there February 27. He was mayor of the city in 1873-4, and in 1876-7, and erected a fine art building at a cost of \$250,000, which he presented to the municipality. In 1889 he built at a cost of \$100,000 the Walker engineering laboratories, which he presented to the newly created University College of Liverpool. In 1890 he was elected the first honorary freeman of Liverpool. His baronetcy was conferred in 1886.

WINN, ROWLAND, Baron St. Oswald; born in England February 19, 1820; died in London January 20. From 1868 to 1885, when he was raised to the peerage, he was M. P. for North Lincolnshire, and from 1874 to 1880 was a lord of the treasury.

ZORRILLA Y MORAL, JOSÉ, lyrical poet; born in Valladolid, Spain, February 21, 1817; died in Madrid January 20. He was educated for the bar at Valladolid and Toledo, but abandoned his law studies. He gained national fame by an elegy on the death of the poet Larra. He then went to Paris, Brussels, and South America; published in 1840-41 three volumes of *Cantos del Trovador*; and on the appearance of the last volume was appointed lecturer on literature in the Madrid Athenaeum. He spent twelve years in Mexico, and was for some time director of the court theater in Mexico city, under the special patronage of Maximilian. Late in life he was given a mission to Italy by King Amadeus. In 1890 he was the subject of an enthusiastic festival in the old city of Granada, where he was crowned poet laureate of Spain. His chief works are *Flores Perdidas* (1843); *Granada*, a masterpiece (1853); *Poema Religioso* (1869); and *Composiciones Varias* (1877). He gave to the stage *Don Juan Tenorio*, which was played in nearly every theater in Spain and South America for many years.

EDWIN BOOTH.

THIS distinguished actor was born in Bel Air, near Baltimore, Md., November 13, 1833, a son of Junius Brutus Booth, the noted actor, and of Mary Annie Holmes. In early youth he received infrequent instruction from various local teachers; but, as he was his father's inseparable companion from boyhood, and accustomed to protracted professional journeys, he had no opportunity for acquiring a thorough education. He made his first appearance on the stage when he was scarcely sixteen years old, as Tressel in Cibber's Shakespeare's *Richard*

III., at the Boston Museum, on September 10, 1849. That he was quick to absorb the enthusiasm that sprang from a successful debut, is evinced by the ease and quickness with which he mastered other parts, particularly those of Cassio in *Othello* and Wilford in *The Iron Chest*, in which parts he appeared in Providence, R. I., Philadelphia, Penn., and other cities during the season of 1849-50.

In September, 1850, he made his first professional appearance in New York city at the Chatham street theater, when he took the part of Wilford. In 1851 he achieved a notable and wholly unexpected success, when, in consequence of his father's indisposition, he, without an hour's special preparation, took his place in the principal part in *Richard III.* In 1852 he went with his father to San Francisco, Cal., where his elder brother, Junius Brutus Booth, Jr., had been established for some time as a manager. Here the father and two sons played together for about three months, also making flying trips to neighboring cities and towns. At the close of this brief season, Edwin and his father separated. The former remained on the Pacific coast until late in 1856, appearing with great acceptability as Richard III., Shylock, Macbeth, and, for the first time and at his father's request, as Hamlet. In 1854 he made a brief tour of Australia and the Sandwich Islands with a company which had Lanra Keene for leading lady.

On his return to San Francisco, he gave the first representation in the United States of Raphael in *The Marble Heart* at the Metropolitan theater. Leaving the Pacific slope and journeying eastward, he played in all the large southern cities, and made his first appearance in Boston, Mass., in April, 1857, as Sir Giles Overreach in *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*. His reception here was extremely cordial, and led him to attempt his first independent or "star" appearance in New York city. He opened at the Metropolitan theater on May 14, in *Richard III.*, and was so encouraged by the public evidences of warm appreciation, that in August following he gave, one by one, all the characterizations which had won for him applause elsewhere.

On July 7, 1860, he married Miss Mary Devlin of Troy, N. Y., and, making a wedding trip to Europe, played engagements in England and on the continent, receiving everywhere tokens of deserved appreciation.

In December, 1862, he returned to the United States,

became manager of the Winter Garden theater in New York city and reappeared in *Hamlet*. The death of his wife, on February 21, 1863, caused him to retire temporarily from the management of the house and from the stage.

During his management of the Winter Garden theater, he produced *Hamlet*, *Richelieu*, *Othello*, *Merchant of Venice*, and other standard plays, with a wealth of mountings previously unequalled; and nearly all of the plays had exceptionally long runs. He appeared in *Hamlet* for 100 consecutive nights, then an almost unprecedented run, in commemoration of which the citizens of New York presented him with a gold medal. It was while at the Winter Garden theater that Mr. Booth produced *Romeo and Juliet*, taking the part of Romeo, for the benefit of the fund for the erection of a monument to Shakespeare in Central Park.

During his connection with this house Mr. Booth sustained the most crushing blow in his notable career. The assassination of President Lincoln by Mr. Booth's brother, John Wilkes Booth, in April, 1865, led the subject of this sketch to withdraw immediately from the stage. To the American people, who had cheered and encouraged his progress, and to whom he had become professionally and socially endeared, he issued a most tender and patriotic address, in which he deplored the appalling crime, avowed his own unflinching loyalty to the Union cause, and declared that his personal grief forced him to retire permanently from the stage. Under this great pressure Mr. Booth remained in seclusion until 1866, when he yielded to the appeals of a host of admirers, representing the most distinguished men of the country, and reappeared as *Hamlet* at the Winter Garden theater on January 3. His reception on this occasion had so much of warmth and love in it, that during his performance he was frequently so overcome with emotion that he was unable to repeat his lines. In the following month he produced *Richelieu* with a grandeur of setting that will never be forgotten by any who witnessed it. After the burning of the Winter Garden theater, he erected a larger and substantially fire-proof building on the corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, New York, which he opened with a memorable performance of *Romeo and Juliet*, himself and Miss Mary McVicker (to whom he was subsequently married) appearing in the title rôles, on February 3, 1869. During the next five years *Romeo and Juliet*, *Othello*, *Hamlet*,

Richelieu, The Winter's Tale, Julius Cæsar, Macbeth, The Merchant of Venice, Much Ado About Nothing, Henry IV., The Marble Heart, The Huguenots, Henry III., No Thoroughfare, and other popular plays were presented with such actors as Lawrence Barrett, Joseph Jefferson, Kate Bateman, Edwin L. Davenport, J. W. Wallack, Jr., James H. Hackett, Mark Smith, Charlotte Cushman, John S. Clark, and other favorites, in their best characters. Mr. Booth managed this theater until 1874, when financial circumstances compelled him to relinquish it.

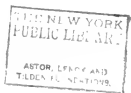
In 1876 Mr. Booth made a tour of the Southern and Western States, and received nearly \$100,000 for an engagement of eight weeks in San Francisco. In January, 1881, he began an engagement in the Princess' theater, London, Eng., as Othello; played there until March 26; then, going to the Lyceum theater, began a unique season with Henry Irving, the two actors alternating in the characters of Othello and Iago until June 15, when Mr. Booth returned to the United States. He then played in New York and other cities until May, 1882. In the latter year, he made another professional visit to England, fulfilling an engagement at the Adelphi theater in London, and, at its close, appeared with marked success in Germany, he being the only American actor of note who had ever performed in that country. During the winter of 1883-4, he made the season at the Star theater, New York, and thence until the autumn of 1887 he resumed his starring trips to the large cities.

In the latter year, he and Lawrence Barrett began their great series of combined performances in alternating characters, which marked a pleasing epoch in the history of the dramatic stage. At the grand testimonial tendered Lester Wallack in the Metropolitan opera house, New York, on May 21, 1888, Mr. Booth played the title part in *Hamlet*, with the support of the most distinguished actors and actresses then in the United States. The same month he presented a house in Gramercy park, New York, to the Players' Club, an organization formed by himself, Augustin Daly, Lawrence Barrett, A. M. Palmer, John Drew, James Lewis, Harry Edwards, General W. T. Sherman, and a number of managers, actors, and patrons of the drama. The object of the club is to provide a permanent establishment for the various benefits such as a club house would be likely to have; to form a dramatic library; and to make a collection of pictures deemed worthy of preservation in the interests of the stage, not only in the

United States but in the whole world. Mr. Booth was elected first president of the club, and started its collections by giving it his own large and valuable library and gallery of theatrical portraits, which included the notable collection made by John E. Owens, and purchased by Mr. Booth.

On April 3, 1889, while playing in *Othello* with Lawrence Barrett, in the Lyceum theater, Rochester, N. Y., Mr. Booth was stricken with incipient paralysis. He was removed to New York city, and taken to his room at the Players' Club. By April 15, he had so far recovered as to be able to rejoin Mr. Barrett and his company in Cleveland, O., and resume his work. The two actors played together in the season of 1890 until December, when Mr. Booth's health again gave way, and he determined to retire permanently. But as Messrs. Booth and Barrett had a lease on the Broadway theater, New York, rather than bring a heavy loss on his associate he forced himself to struggle through the engagement in February and March, 1891. He spent much of the following summer at Joseph Jefferson's home at Buzzard's Bay, but without beneficial results. Henry Irving urged him to take a sea voyage and visit him in England, but Mr. Booth declined. Early in 1892, he had another attack of paralysis, and then realized that the end of his activity on the stage had come. The autumn of 1892 he spent at Lakewood, N. J., where he had several threatening spells, and whence he was removed to New York in November. On April 19, 1893, he had another attack, from the effects of which he never recovered; and, after lingering for many weeks, during which he occasionally rallied, he finally passed away June 7.







Truettfull Jan W. Ruskis

THE CYCLOPÆDIC REVIEW
OF
CURRENT HISTORY

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NO. 2.

THE MONETARY QUESTION.

FOREMOST among the topics attracting the world's attention during the first half of the year 1893, and destined to do so for some time yet to come, is that of finance. The prevailing feature of the situation is a lack of confidence in the business world, the effects of which are seen in the hoarding of resources, the contraction of credits, and the prostration of trade and industry. It is one of the unfortunate but unavoidable incidents of a financial crisis, that the evils of such a time are always needlessly exaggerated. A child is naturally afraid *in the dark*, simply because it does not know by what evil influences it may be surrounded, while its imagination magnifies and distorts them all. And it is just so in business. The uncertainty as to the monetary future of the country, doubt as to the ability of the government to redeem its pledges, the impossibility of forecasting coming fiscal changes and their industrial effects—these tend to aggravate the general panic, which the light of a clearer knowledge of existing conditions might have shown to be wholly groundless.

So radical are the divergences of opinion as to the causes of the present crisis and the proper remedies therefor, that to occupy neutral ground is in itself no easy task. It is not, however, the purpose of this review to uphold, criticize, or condemn any policy; but merely to present the main facts bearing upon the situation, so that our readers may be the better able to form an independent judgment for themselves.

In their political relations the various countries of the civilized world are in general separated by certain definite geographical lines. It is otherwise, however, in their commercial relations. Here they form an organic community of interests, in which all such divisions are transcended and

obliterated, and the welfare of each part is intimately involved with that of all the rest. Thus it was that the Argentine financial upheaval of 1890 found its echo in the great Baring failure, which cost English investors some seventy or eighty millions. And thus it is to-day, that, among other causes, the bank failures in Australia, already involving a loss to British capitalists of about one hundred millions, and the action of the British Indian government in closing its mints to the free coinage of silver, leading to a further depression in the price of that metal, and a total uncertainty as to its future monetary status, have combined to cause a shrinkage in investments, an unloading of securities upon the market, a threatening stimulus to the already large outflow of gold from the United States, a husbanding of bank resources against possible runs, a great contraction of credits, a collapse of industrial establishments, and a loss of employment involving suffering in thousands of humble homes in our own land.

A glance at the present monetary condition of the principal countries of the world will assist us to a clearer understanding of the situation in our own. There are some countries, such as Russia, where the only currency in fact is a depreciated paper, and where gold is in consequence at a high premium. The rouble is worth only about two-thirds of its face value, and is inconvertible. The gold sent to Russia is hoarded in the treasury, where there is now amassed about \$400,000,000, held evidently as a war fund, since neither the exchequer nor the banks practice redemption in the yellow metal.

Among countries, on the other hand, which hold strictly to a pure gold standard, England is perhaps the most remarkable. Any liability exceeding £2 is there payable in gold or in notes of the Bank of England exchangeable for gold on demand. The present stock of gold kept by the banks and the public is estimated at £115,000,000 to £120,000,000 sterling. Germany has a gold circulation of about \$825,000,000; but, besides the silver token money, has retained \$100,000,000 in the old thalers, in pursuance of Bismarck's policy of stopping the sale of silver in order to keep up the price of the metal, an end not attained. Denmark, Norway, and Sweden are also nominally on a gold basis; but the free use of paper currency has nearly driven gold out of circulation and into the vaults of the banks. In Austria-Hungary the passage to a pure gold standard is being steadily accomplished. Each part of the dual empire has amassed a fund of about \$110,000,000, and is converting

all its former five per cent loans in paper and silver into four per cent gold rentes. Each still requires, it is estimated, about 120,000,000 florins in gold to complete the conversion (1 florin=about 36 cents). Unless unforeseen disturbances arise, such as political complications, which would check the ability of the government to get gold, and would deplete the stock already held, the conversion will undoubtedly be successfully accomplished. The demand thus created for the yellow metal is one, though only one, of the causes operating to drain it from the United States.

There are, again, countries which maintain a double standard; and this, in some cases, is done by special compact. Portugal, Spain, and Holland have nominally a double standard; but their actual circulation consists almost exclusively of silver and notes, the latter being depreciated in Portugal and Spain. Among the states of the Latin Union—France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and Greece—a double standard is maintained by compact. Greece, however, has a large currency of depreciated paper. In Italy, too, gold is at a premium, and there is also very little silver in circulation, the five, two, and one-franc pieces having gone to the other countries of the union. Should the union be dissolved, Italy would lose heavily in being obliged to take back at its full nominal value the silver she has coined. The five-franc piece is intrinsically worth only $3\frac{1}{4}$ francs. Belgium would suffer in the same way to the extent of about 50,000,000 francs; but her condition is better than that of Italy, and she has no depreciated paper currency. Switzerland has coined but little silver, and is therefore not exposed to the danger that would confront Belgium and Italy in case of a dissolution of the Latin Union. Gold, however, forms but an insignificant part of her circulation, which consists mainly of silver and notes, the yellow metal being hoarded at Berne for use in case of future complications. France has an enormous amount of depreciated silver, but has also been able not only to attract but to hold an enormous fund of gold. The amount held by the Bank of France rose from 1,126,000,000 francs in 1890 to 1,709,000,000 francs in 1892. It was recently found necessary to enlarge the limits of the notes issued by the bank from 3,500,000,000 to 4,000,000,000 francs.

The Silver Crisis in India.—In marked contrast to the countries already mentioned, are those which, like China and India, have the pure silver standard. In the former, there is no likelihood of any change in the imme-

diate future; but in the latter, as our readers are well aware, the depreciation of silver, and the decline in the exchange value of the rupee, have been the source of distress which for some time past has engaged the attention of the government. The culmination of events on June 26, 1893, in the passage of a measure closing the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver, and fixing the exchange value of the rupee at 1 shilling 4 pence, avowedly as a preliminary step to a change of standard, has raised the silver question in India to the front rank of importance in the eyes of the world.

India has a population of over 287,000,000 souls, and silver is practically the only legal-tender money used throughout that vast empire. A small amount of the gold imported has been coined, but the total gold coinage in the last fifty years has not reached 2,500,000 rupees. The rest of the gold, estimated at 1,276,000,000 rupees, has been used for ornaments or hoarded. It is not in circulation. With the exception of the paper money used in Bombay, Madras, and a few other large cities, silver forms the entire circulating medium of the country. There are no banks through the interior; no substitutes for money, such as checks; everything in the shape of money consists of silver rupees or fractions of a rupee. India absorbs more silver in coinage than any other country in the world. In spite of her imports and interest on public debt due abroad, she has every year a balance in her favor covered by shipments of silver from London. Of this imported silver, about \$40,000,000 has heretofore been annually coined. The great decline in the value of the rupee has seriously disturbed Anglo-Indian trade, and has fallen most heavily upon the government and officials. Home payments have to be made on a gold basis. The burden of the government in attending to its public debt is thus increased, and officials find their salaries thus practically cut down in proportion to the depreciation of the rupee. However, in the internal trade of the country, it is stated, the rupee has not yet lost its purchasing power, a fact easily explained by the vastness of the amount of currency accumulated, and the enormous population among whom it is distributed. In the transactions of the government, as already stated, the evils of the decline may be readily seen. Revenues are paid in silver; but there are large liabilities that have to be settled in gold, amounting annually to some £16,000,000, for interest on the debt due in England, the maintenance of railways, military expenditure, salaries, etc. There is

thus annually a very large loss, the rupee having recently declined as low as 1s. 3d. This loss must be provided for by special means.

During the past year the issues had been very clearly defined in India. The proposal to rehabilitate the rupee at or near its old exchange par value of 2s. had passed out of serious discussion. The insuperable difficulties in the way of an immediate change to a gold standard had also been clearly set forth. The prospects of a bimetallic union among Western nations had dwindled to about zero, and an international discussion of the subject had yielded no definite results. The dangers of all attempts to "bolster up" currency by legislation, or to give to money or commodities a fictitious value, had been clearly portrayed in the experience of other nations. The idea of India alone attempting bimetallism had been abandoned. Three alternatives remained: 1, to reduce expenditures to an extent commensurate with the loss caused by the adverse exchange; 2, to increase taxation; 3, to provide some specific means to prevent further decline in the rupee, and insure stability in the currency. The first, in the face of a further impending fall in silver, was impracticable; the second, in view of the settlement of the land tax, would be inequitable to the Indian producer. The Indian government chose the last alternative. In doing so, it harmonized with the now general sentiment in favor of a stable currency if practicable, and with the concurrence of the European and native producing classes, who are on the whole opposed to artificial inflation of the rupee. Its action was also in direct accord with the recommendations of the Herschell currency committee appointed in England last fall.

Upon receipt of the report of Lord Herschell's committee, the Indian government lost no time in putting its recommendations into practice. On June 26 a currency reform bill was introduced in the legislative council at Simla, and passed at once, the viceroy apologizing for haste on the score of the pressing need of action. Henceforward the mints are closed to the free coinage of silver, but will issue silver rupees at the value of 1s. 4d. in exchange for gold bullion or British gold coins, the rate being fifteen rupees to a sovereign. Although not general legal tender in India, English sovereigns and half-sovereigns will be accepted at the public treasuries in payment of government dues.

In the main this plan is a modified edition of the Indian

government's own proposals of about a year ago, remodelled by Lord Herschell's committee. The great object of the modifications suggested by the committee and now enacted, is "to prevent a further fall rather than to raise the gold value of the rupee." The rate of 1s. 4d., which has been provisionally fixed, has several advantages, and may become the basis of a permanent system. While it will relieve the Indian government of its most pressing necessities, it will approximate closely to the average rate of the past few years, and may be said to be "well within the limits of recent fluctuations."

The government acknowledges that the act is but a first step, whose effect must be gauged before proceeding further. It is a step, too, taken not without some misgivings. It has so far met with general public approval in India, and has caused a rise in government securities. In England its effect has been to send the value of the rupee up by nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. But it remains to be seen how the native community will accept the fact that their mass of property in silver bullion and personal ornaments is no longer convertible into coin; while the Indian producer is likely to complain that the change checks his profits, since his taxes are payable in silver. The steadying of the rate of exchange will however undoubtedly be, for a time at least, a great assistance to the Lancashire exporters of cotton goods to India. Heretofore the rate has been a matter of speculation, fixed by auction sales in London of bills on India; and the fluctuations have been a serious barrier in the way of business transactions. The change will probably cause some confusion in trade with China and other silver-using countries of the East. Time alone can show whether it will be ultimately beneficial to India.

The action of the Indian government in closing its mints to the free coinage of silver caused a great sensation in the United States. India was the only country, with the exception of Mexico, whose mints were open to the coinage of silver without limitation; and her present action leaves Mexico and the United States the only important countries in the world which are attempting, by legislation, to uphold silver either in price or as legal-tender money *per se*. The value of the metal has recently fallen to the lowest ebb yet known. On June 28, 1893, it was worth only seventy-three cents per ounce. It is dishonored everywhere in Europe, and gold is fast becoming the only money of full debt-paying power. With the

mints of India closed, and a large market for silver thus cut off, the inevitable result must be a still further decline in the price of the metal. In these circumstances there is a marked increase of sentiment in the United States unfavorable to the policy embodied in the Sherman silver purchase act of 1890. Under that act the government purchases 54,000,000 ounces of silver each year, the greater part of which is paid for in gold. Not in gold directly, but indirectly, for the records of the treasury department show, that during the eleven months ended May 1 last, the coin treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver bullion under the act amounted to \$49,961,184, and in the same period the amount of such notes paid in gold was \$47,745,173. It thus appears that all silver bullion purchased in that period, with the exception of \$2,216,011, was paid for in gold; while the bullion itself is stored in the vaults of the treasury, and can neither be sold nor used for the payment of any kind of obligations.

It is the avowed policy of the government to maintain the parity of the different forms of its currency. Under the law of 1890, the secretary of the treasury may, at his discretion, redeem the treasury notes given in payment for silver purchases in either gold or silver; yet Secretary Carlisle has said that "the purpose of the government to preserve its own credit unimpaired and maintain the parity of the two metals by all lawful means will not be abandoned under any circumstances;" and President Cleveland has also placed on record his "emphatic contradiction of the statement that the redemption of any kind of treasury notes except in gold has at any time been contemplated by any member of the present administration." If, however, the present purchase policy be persisted in, silver being accumulated in the treasury, and gold being paid out for it, it is argued that it is only a question of time when the ability of the government to meet its obligations in gold will cease. The result would be a premium on gold, the total disappearance of the metal from circulation, the reduction of the country to a silver basis, and the depreciation of the standard dollar and of every form of currency representing it. In that case the purchasing power of the dollar would decline to the value of the silver it contains. On June 26, 1893, that value was 60½ cents. In view of these contingencies, the wisdom of the president in calling a session of congress for August 7, to relieve the monetary and fiscal uncertainty, is highly approved.

The Silver Conference.—It was authoritatively announced on May 5, that the silver conference would reconvene in Brussels in November of this year, that date being chosen in order to await the action of the United States congress at its special session, regarding the Sherman act. It is possible, however, that the action of India in closing her mints to free coinage may do away with the necessity of reassembling, as it renders improbable the successful accomplishment of the objects of the conference. This, as our readers will remember, was to "secure if possible, an agreement among the chief commercial countries of the world looking to international bimetallism—that is, the unlimited coinage of gold and silver into money of full debt-paying power, at a fixed ratio in coinage common to all the agreeing powers." Failing in this, the delegates were to aim at securing, if possible, "some action upon the part of European countries looking to a larger use of silver as currency, in order to put an end to the further depreciation of that metal." The effort to secure international bimetallism failed utterly; but, on the other hand, the discussion indicated that something might be done toward an enlarged money use of silver. Now, however, India has cut off her large market for the white metal; President Cleveland is in thorough accord with the agitation for the repeal of the silver purchase act in the United States; and, in the circumstances, it is by many thought to be useless to try to induce Europe to make a larger use of the white metal. Much will, however, depend upon what action is taken at the coming session of congress.

The Crisis in the U. S.—The three months ended June 30, 1893, have been months of unusual anxiety in business circles. There has been no panic, but a strong conservatism which has made it hard for those who have attempted to carry large loads. A certain fear of something or other—just what is hard to define—has spread over the country from Atlantic to Pacific, causing an unusual stringency of credits, a depression in prices, and a most remarkable series of business failures. Silver, wheat, wool, and other products have touched the lowest prices on record. Wheat and corn, about June 1, dropped some three cents each, and cotton nearly a cent in spite of official indications of a short crop. Railroad stocks fell on an average \$10 a share, and trust stocks \$23.50 a share, during April and May. It is true that special causes have operated to lower prices in each case. Thus the fall in stocks

is undoubtedly due in a measure to the frightful reverses which English and Scotch investors have met with in Australia, which have caused them to realize on their American securities. Doubtless, also, the storms throughout the Northwest, hindering seeding and rendering farmers nearly hopeless in some parts, have affected purchases and collections in that quarter; while the holding over of some 700,000 bales of cotton for higher prices has done the same in the South. Yet, besides these special causes of depression, there have been operating others of a general nature.

The contraction of credits began immediately after the election of last November, and there is some connection between the two. As a result of that election, the tariff and monetary future of the country are still shrouded in doubt. The notion that lower prices may come with a change of tariff, has tended not only to check purchases, but to check the expansion of business operations. But equally and perhaps even more important, in its disastrous effects upon business, has been the uncertainty as to the monetary policy of the Cleveland administration and the ability of the president to control the action of his party on the silver question.

For some time past the country has witnessed a remarkable depletion in its stock of gold. During the five months ended May 31 the net loss of gold exported from the United States was in round figures \$61,000,000, which sum was considerably added to in the early part of June. In April, for the first time since the resumption of specie payments in 1879, the net gold reserve in the treasury fell below the limit of \$100,000,000; and on April 15, for the first time, it was necessary to stop the issue of gold certificates. On June 8, the reserve fell as low as \$89,589,363.

The gold reserve has varied greatly at times. Congress passed the resumption act in 1875; and on January 1, 1879, specie payments were resumed. At that time the reserve of specie stood at between 130 and 140 millions. In 1885, it fell as low as 116 millions. At another time, in 1889, it rose to nearly 200 millions. Since 1890, however, it has almost steadily declined. In April, 1893, as already stated, it first fell below 100 millions; and since May 1 it has been nearly always below that limit, standing at the end of the quarter at \$95,485,513.

The causes of the depletion in the stock of gold we have already outlined (p. 76). The Russian and Austrian demand for the metal; the large balances which the United States has had to pay to foreign countries in virtue of the

expansion of foreign purchases and the contraction of domestic exports; the necessity to which foreign investors have been put, of realizing on their securities in view of their heavy losses in South America and Australia; the collapse of unstable combinations of capital, which has caused some distrust in the security of American stocks; and the hesitancy which has checked a counterbalancing flow of gold to this country, due to uncertainty as to prospective changes in the fiscal and monetary policy of the United States—these have all combined to the result. It is worthy of note, also, that not all of the gold the treasury has lost has been exported. In spite of the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver, bought under the Sherman act during April last, the amount of new treasury notes outstanding decreased \$177,678 during the month; the amount of silver certificates outstanding decreased \$1,251,227; and, of only 59,557,190 silver dollars in use at the beginning of the month, 721,807 were returned to the treasury. At the same time, the gold coin held in the country outside the treasury increased \$2,959,569—these facts showing that not only is there an increasing disposition among the people to hoard gold against emergencies, but a tendency also to lessen the amount of silver and silver notes that they are willing to carry in circulation.

The total currency of the country aggregates in round numbers \$880,000,000—about \$135,000,000 in treasury notes of 1890, about \$390,000,000 in silver dollars and silver certificates issued under the Bland-Allison act of 1878, and about \$346,000,000 in United States notes or greenbacks. Against this total of \$880,000,000, every dollar of which the government is pledged to keep on a parity with every other dollar, there is a reserve of less than \$100,000,000 in gold—a reserve of about eleven per cent. In these circumstances, the doubts as to the ability of the government to continue much longer its silver purchase policy and at the same time its gold redemption, can be readily understood.

There were in April renewed hints of a resort to a bond issue to replenish the supply of gold; but this step has not been taken. The reserve has been freely used for the purpose for which it was originally intended; and, unless it falls much lower than it has, which is not probable, possibly to 60 or 70 millions, it is not likely that an issue of bonds will be attempted.

The large number of failures which have recently occurred afford no cause for general alarm. The trouble ap-

proached gradually. Prudent concerns saw it coming and prepared to meet it. In fact, many of the suspensions have been merely precautionary measures. Few establishments really strong and important from a financial standpoint have succumbed. The story of most of the failures has been the old one of over-expansion in land and other speculations—"the carrying of too much sail"—followed by collapse on the first upheaval of credit. The stringency of the money market has, however, made it difficult for many reputable concerns to carry burdens which in ordinary times have been borne with ease. To aggravate the trouble, the announcement came on the eve of the July settlements, that India had ceased the free coinage of silver, immediately depressing the price of the white metal, and disturbing mining, smelting, railroad, and other interests connected with silver.

At the end of June, however, there is a reviving confidence, particularly in the East. The action of the New York clearing-house association in issuing certificates to its members, based upon approved securities, has done much to check the demoralization of credit and to increase discounts. This action was taken in view of the continued demand for currency from the interior, which had already depleted New York of millions of cash for the support of the financial fabric at Chicago, Minneapolis, San Francisco, and other important points.

But more important yet in its reassuring effect upon the public mind, is the call issued by President Cleveland June 30 for the assembling of congress on August 7, "to the end that the people may be relieved through legislation from present and impending danger and distress." The call is made in view of the fact that "the present perilous condition is largely the result of a financial policy which the executive branch of the government finds embodied in unwise laws which must be executed until repealed by congress." Everyone knows that among the measures described as "unwise laws," the president includes the Sherman silver purchase act of 1890. It had been his intention to convoke congress in the early part of September; but the action of the Indian government had a profound effect upon public opinion; and appeals for an earlier session poured in from chambers of commerce, boards of trade, banks and bankers, merchants and manufacturers, public men and men in private life, revealing such an impetus to the movement in favor of ceasing to uphold the price of silver by protective legislation, as convinced the

president that his hands had been sufficiently strengthened to enable him to antedate by a month the action upon which he had already resolved.

The session will witness a struggle the outcome of which it is impossible to predict. Canvasses of congressmen and senators made by the *New York World* and *Times* show a preponderance of sentiment in favor of a repeal of the Sherman act; but give no indication of what may be substituted for the measure. It is highly improbable that a cessation of silver purchases will be secured without some legislation providing for the coinage of silver.

It must be borne in mind that the removal of "the silver peril" is not the only condition necessary to lessen the monetary stringency and to recall European investments to our own shores. It is not improbable, as ex-President Harrison has intimated, that the Sherman law has been blamed for more than its share of the trouble. Business is affected by uncertainty about the tariff as well as about silver, and will not resume its wonted volume until that uncertainty is also removed.

Another disturbing element in its effect upon business conditions, which is of a temporary nature and apt to be overlooked, is found in the World's Fair. This represents an enormous investment as yet unproductive. Taking into account the expenditures of the directory and the various states, the investments of exhibitors, the locking up of capital in increased rolling-stock by the railways, the saving of money in many thousands of homes in order to cover the expenses of a trip to Chicago, the World's Fair represents a total withdrawal from productive sources of not far from \$100,000,000. The expenditure of this large sum upon what, in an economic sense, is a "luxury," cannot but have an important effect upon the markets. The Vienna exposition of 1873 caused serious financial trouble in Austria. The development of trade which may result from the present World's Fair and the influx of money brought by foreign visitors, may ere long more than compensate for the expenditure; but in the meantime the exposition represents a vast outlay which acts as a disturbing element in business.



MAP OF BERING SEA.

THE BERING SEA DISPUTE.

FOUR times a week since reassembling on April 4 pursuant to adjournment from March 23, the Bering Sea tribunal of arbitration has held its regular sessions in the dining-room of the foreign ministry in Paris; and the closing scenes in the presentation of arguments are now (June 30) occurring. Notwithstanding that Great Britain occupies the formal position of complainant in the proceedings, it was agreed that the American counsel should first address the court, James C. Carter and Frederick R. Conder opening the arguments in behalf of the United States; Sir Charles Russell, Sir Richard Webster, and C. Robinson following in behalf of Great Britain; and E. J. Phelps then delivering the closing address on the American side. The proceedings have been no disappointment to those who have looked for an exhibition of the highest forensic skill. The wide scientific knowledge displayed by the counsel on both sides, their evident laborious care in the preparation of arguments, and the popular interest with which their eloquence has invested a field of discussion rather technical and abstruse, have excited admiration everywhere.

The first point contested by counsel touched upon the delicate question of the secondary admission of evidence (p. 5). When the court reassembled on April 4, Sir Charles Russell moved that the agent of the United States produce the report of H. W. Elliott, an official of the treasury department and an authority on seal life, who was

sent in 1890 by the United States government to the Pribilof Islands to examine the state of the seal industry there. This report is cited in behalf of the British contention that the main cause of the diminution of the herds is not pelagic sealing but the cruel practices of the hunters in killing male seals at the rookeries on the islands. In a letter to the late Secretary Windom, written in 1890, Mr. Elliott says :

"I embarked upon this mission with only a faint apprehension of viewing anything more than a decided diminution in the rookeries



SIR CHARLES RUSSELL, ATTORNEY-GENERAL
OF BRITISH COUNSEL IN BEHING SEA CASE.

by pelagic poaching during the last five or six years. But from the moment of my landing on St. Paul Island on May 21 last, until the close breeding season, those famous rookeries and the hauling grounds of the fur seal there and on St. George's Island too, began to declare, and have declared to my astonished senses, the fact that their utter ruin and extermination is only a question of a few short years from the present date, unless prompt and thorough measures of relief and protection are at once ordered, both on sea and land, by the treasury department, and enforced by it."

His report is a voluminous document of 336 pages, and goes to show that whereas there were 3,192,000 seals on the islands in 1874, that number had fallen in 1890 to 959,455—a diminution of 2,232,545 in sixteen years. The pelagic catch during the same time had been only 60,000.

The American counsel denied the British right to demand the production of this report at the stage reached, but ultimately yielded on this point to avoid the possible suggestion that they were endeavoring to withhold material evidence.

A more determined stand was taken on the motion of Mr. Phelps, that the supplementary report of Sir George

Baden-Powell and Dr. Dawson, the British commissioners who were sent to Bering Sea in 1891, should be dismissed from consideration on the ground that it had been submitted at such a time (March 27) and in such a manner (neither in the original case nor counter-case) as would render its admission an injustice to the United States, inasmuch as the latter had no chance to introduce rebutting testimony. The reader will be apt to consider that the time spent in arguing this point was unnecessarily long, unless he bears in mind its important side issues. The treaty provided that the reports of the commissioners should not be made public until they had been submitted to the arbitrators or until it appeared that the contingency of their being used could not arise, which contingency would exist in case of a decision favoring the American claims of jurisdiction and ownership. The five distinct questions enumerated in article 6 of the treaty, affecting the rights of nations and in particular of the United States, must be answered before the further question as to protective regulations could possibly arise. From the British point of view, the supplementary report could not affect the question of rights, which must be decided by the arbitrators as "judges and jurists," *i. e.*, on the basis of the established law of nations. It concerned only the question of regulations. In the view of the United States, on the other hand, these two questions are bound up together, of equal importance; and the British supplementary report might materially affect the question of national rights, which must be decided adversely to the United States ere the report becomes admissible. In a word, Great Britain resists the American claim to impose regulations, so long as that claim is based on asserted *legal rights*—she has not intimated any unwillingness to co-operate in protective measures for the preservation of the seals, if these measures be founded, not on *rights*, but on the practical basis of common action for the benefit of all nations alike.

The court decided on April 12 not to admit the British supplementary report at present, reserving the question of its admissibility in the appendix. In the meantime, the British counsel could use in oral arguments the contentions found in the report. It was also decided that the questions of rights and of regulations should be argued separately, although the tribunal might not give separate decisions.

The formal presentation of arguments then began.

Our readers being already familiar with the main arguments embodied in the diplomatic correspondence leading up to the treaty of arbitration, space forbids a detailing of their elaborate treatment by counsel. Mr. Carter's address occupied altogether forty hours, extending through eight sessions of the court between April 12 and May 2. It contained an elaborate dissertation upon the laws and philosophy of property, which bore directly upon his contention that the jurisdiction of the United States was founded on property interest, not on sovereign dominion over the seas. He laid down the following propositions:

1. The institution of property springs from and rests upon two prime necessities of the human race:

(a) The establishment of peace and order, which is necessary to the existence of any form of society.

(b) The preservation and increase of the useful products of the earth in order to furnish an adequate supply for the constantly increasing demands of civilized society.

2. These reasons, upon which the institution of property is founded, require that every useful thing, the supply of which is limited and capable of ownership, should be assigned to some legal and determined owner.

3. The extent of the dominion, which the law of nature has conferred upon particular nations over the things of the earth, is limited in two ways:

(a) They are not made the absolute owners. Their title is coupled with a trust for the benefit of mankind. The human race is entitled to participate in the enjoyment.

(b) As the corollary or part of the last foregoing proposition, the things themselves are not given, but only the increase or usufruct thereof.

These principles were then applied to the case in hand, after an elaborate discussion of the habits and characteristics of the North American fur seal. As his general conclusion, Mr. Carter submitted that when an animal, though wild, became subject to the control of man, so that that animal's increase could be taken and the species be preserved, the right of property resulted. The British sealers claim the right to prey upon animals whose very existence to-day is due to the care and protection extended over them by the United States. To allow the destructive process to continue would be a wrong to the interests of humanity. No nation should be allowed to destroy indiscriminately the gift of Providence. On broad considerations such as these, piracy and the slave trade had been suppressed; and, so far as the rights of humanity were concerned, Mr. Carter argued, they did not differ from pelagic sealing.

Taking up next the question of regulations, Mr.

Carter argued that only two limitations could be laid down:—1. the regulations should be operative only outside the jurisdictional limits of the two governments (namely, on the high seas); 2. they should be such as are necessary to preserve the seals. England would impose two further limitations—that other powers interested in pelagic sealing should assent to the arrangements, and that the operation of the regulations should be limited to Bering Sea. However, in order to effective preservation of the seals, Mr. Carter argued that the regulations must extend to the whole of the Pacific; that the problem of regulations was to be solved in precisely the same way as the problem of property; that the main principle must be the securing to mankind the benefit which Providence had conferred; and that the only way in which such useful animals could be preserved was to award property, or the right of making regulations who had the control and could limit the catch to taking the animal increase alone the seal herds, to those for the protection of—that was, to the United States.



HON. E. J. PHELPS OF VERMONT,
OF AMERICAN COUNSEL IN BERING SEA CASE.

Between May 3 and 9, Mr. Conder occupied the attention of the court by an address which displayed a remarkable familiarity with the subject at issue, and was characterized by novelty of treatment and great refinement of humor. He dwelt upon the extinction of the seal in other parts of the world besides Bering Sea, owing to the slaughter of females and the waste involved in pelagic sealing by wounded animals sinking or escaping, and by the fact that the death of a gravid female involved the loss of two and possibly of three lives. From the evidence of London furriers, he showed that while the seal catch at

the Pribilof Islands was chiefly of males, the seals taken by pelagic hunters were mainly females, the latter furnishing three-fourths of the total number of skins sold.

He maintained that the United States had raised seals as sheep and cattle were raised; that they had devoted capital and intelligence to the industry, which till now, he said, had not been interfered with. They had also benefited and instructed the natives, and were entitled for these reasons to suppress the inhuman practice of pelagic sealing. He further contended that the extra-territorial fishery laws of other countries applied to foreigners as well as citizens, and afforded an ample justification by analogy for the action of the United States in the protection of the sealing industry.

The presentation of the British side by Sir Charles Russell began May 10, and occupied the rest of the month. The attorney-general spoke rather lightly of the philosophical arguments of the American counsel, especially those concerning the law of property as set forth by Mr. Carter, and confined himself to an exhaustive treatment of the question in its historical and legal aspects. He passed in review the Russian imperial ukase of 1799, which, he declared, affected only Russian subjects. As to the Russian ukase of 1821, claiming exclusive jurisdiction down to the fifty-first parallel of latitude, together with a portion of the opposite coasts of Asia and the neighboring seas to the extent of 100 miles from any part of the coasts and intervening islands so appropriated, Sir Charles Russell pointed out that this had elicited earnest protests from both Great Britain and the United States. He cited the treaties of 1824 and 1825 between Russia, England, and the United States, to show that the British objections to the Russian claim had never been withdrawn. The Duke of Wellington refused to negotiate the treaty of 1825 until Russia withdrew her pretension to the 100-mile limit; and Russia admitted in 1829 that she had no power to interfere with foreign vessels fishing in Bering Sea. This one great principle, Sir Charles said—the freedom of the sea—lay at the root of the controversy; and to it the case of the United States, in all its varying forms, was absolutely opposed. The present was also the first occasion on which a nation had claimed property in a free swimming animal. The possession on the part of the seals of the *animus revertendi* (or desire to return) could not be regarded as proving ownership, for that principle was never applied to migratory animals, and the United States did nothing to promote the

return of the seals as did the owners of bees, doves, and swans. No attempts to domesticate the seal had ever succeeded. The evidence of Paris and London furriers went to show that the seals from the Pribilof Islands commingled with those from the Russian islands, and that some of them did not return to the American rookeries, but remained on the British Columbian and Alaskan coasts. Sir Charles appealed to the tribunal to render its decision according to law, and to declare that it was beyond its jurisdiction to make law dealing with the case.

Sir Richard Webster's address, which followed that of the attorney-general, began on May 31, and ended on June 7. It was a substantial repetition of the points made by Sir Charles Russell. In the course of his remarks he argued against the American assertion that it was on account of the value of the seals that the United States had paid \$7,000,000 for Alaska. The debates in Congress at the time of the purchase do not show, he said, that any importance was then attached to the seals or to exclusive jurisdiction in Bering Sea; and it is significant that in his description of Alaskan products, Senator Sumner, who had charge of the measure for the acquisition of Alaska, does not include the seal.

Mr. C. Robinson, the Canadian counsel, then concisely summarized the whole case.

This ended the arguments as to rights. On the subject of regulations, General J. W. Foster, the American agent, submitted, on June 8, the following proposals in behalf of the United States:

1. No citizen or subject of the United States or Great Britain shall in any manner kill, capture, or pursue anywhere upon the seas within the limits and boundaries next hereinafter prescribed for the operation of this regulation, any of the animals commonly called fur seals.

2. The foregoing regulation shall apply and extend over all those waters outside the jurisdictional limits of the above mentioned nations of the North Pacific Ocean or Bering Sea which are north of the 35th parallel of north latitude and east of the 180th meridian of longitude west from Greenwich: provided, however, that it shall not apply to such pursuit and capture of said seals as may be carried on by Indians dwelling on the coasts of the territory either of Great Britain or the United States for their own personal use, with no connection with other vessels, and propelled wholly by paddles, and manned by not more than two men each, in the way anciently practiced by such Indians.

3. Any ship, vessel, boat, or other craft (other than the canoes or boats mentioned and described in the last foregoing paragraph) belonging to the citizens or subjects of either of the nations aforesaid, which may be found actually engaged in the killing, pursuit, or capture of said seals, or prosecuting a voyage for that purpose within the waters

above bounded and described, may, with her tackle, apparel, furniture, provisions, and any sealskins on board, be captured and made prize by any public armed vessel of either of the nations aforesaid; and, in case of any capture, may be taken into any port of the nation to which the capturing vessel belongs, and be condemned by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction, which proceedings shall be conducted, so far as may be, in accordance with the course and practice of courts of admiralty when sitting as prize courts.

Sir Charles Russell immediately made a vigorous attack upon these proposals, which he described as "selfish, one-sided, inequitable, unworkable, and made in oblivion of the fact that the United States has no legal right in the matter at all." The scheme was not one for the mutual regulation of rights on the sea and on the islands for the protection and preservation of the seals, but for the extinction forever of the rights of British seamen over three million square miles of sea. The original question out of which the arbitration had arisen having concerned Bering Sea alone, Sir Charles contended that the court should not make regulations to operate outside that sea. He outlined the substance of the regulations which Great Britain would substitute for those proposed by the United States, arguing that a license system would, to some extent, provide automatically a police supervision over the industry in Bering Sea.

The British proposals were formally embodied in the following scheme submitted by Sir Charles Webster on June 20:

1. All vessels engaging in pelagic sealing shall be required to obtain licenses at one or other of the following ports: Victoria, B. C.; Vancouver, B. C.; Port Townsend, Wash.; San Francisco, Cal.
2. Such licenses shall be granted only to sailing vessels.
3. A zone of 20 miles around the Pribilof Islands shall be established, within which no seal hunting shall be permitted at any time.
4. A close season, from September 15 until July 1, shall be established, during which no pelagic sealing shall be permitted in Bering Sea.
5. No rifles or nets shall be used in pelagic sealing.
6. All sealing vessels shall be required to carry a distinguishing flag.
7. The masters in charge of sealing vessels shall keep accurate logs as to the times and places of sealing, and the number and sex of the seals captured, and shall enter an abstract thereof in their official logs.
8. Licenses shall be subject to forfeiture for breach of above regulations.

Sir Richard accepted the cardinal principle that no gravid or nursing females ought to be slaughtered. He contended that the seals were most abundant near the islands, which the females never left at all for three or four

weeks after the birth of the pup seals, and that a protected zone of 20 miles, which would really be effective to the distance of about 30 miles from shore, would be amply sufficient.

Mr. Robinson, on June 21, concluded the British argument on regulations.

The closing address before the arbitrators was begun on June 22 by Mr. Phelps in behalf of the United States, and was remarkably able and eloquent. The case, he said, presented only two main questions, all others being incidental :

1. Have the Canadian sealers and the renegade Americans, who seek the shelter of the flag of Great Britain to enable them to defy the laws of their own country, a right to continue the destruction of the fur seals in which they have been engaged ?

2. If they have such a right, what regulations are necessary to be imposed by concurrence of the two governments to prevent the extermination of the fur seal?

Pelagic sealing as practiced, he said, was a barbarous violation of the laws of all civilized nations for the protection of wild animals in their breeding season. The British claim would exterminate the species for the sake of temporary profit. As regarded the question of international law, Mr. Phelps held that the assent of nations to a new proposition might be inferred, when, as in the present case, that proposition accorded with the law as established by the civilized world or was obviously just and right.

According to municipal law, he said, all useful wild animals that have been subjected to human control on land to which they have a constant *animus revertendi* and on which they constitute the basis of an industry, become to a certain extent the property of the citizens of that land. Under the provisions of international law, also, marine animals, becoming the basis of an industry in maritime territory, must be regarded as a species of property belonging to the persons controlling that territory. Such property had hitherto been held sacred by the general consent of nations.

Mr. Phelps disputed the British assertions that the seals from the Pribilof Islands intermingled with those from the Russian islands and that some of the former wintered on the British Columbian coast.

All trustworthy evidence supported the American assertion that the seals were begotten, born, and reared on the islands, remaining there seven months in the year and returning there with unfailing regularity. These facts, coupled with the protection of the husbandry of the seals,

gave to the United States such property in the herds as entitled the government to protect the species against extermination. That it is customary for nations to treat as property all marine animals in which they have a property interest, is shown by the example of the British government regarding its coral and pearl oyster fisheries.

It seems unlikely that the decision of the court can be announced before some time this fall. The contest has been a dignified one throughout, comporting well with the distinguished character of the tribunal. Each side is confident of the justice of its claims; and yet both will undoubtedly abide by the decision. It will be better, it is felt, to have gone into the arbitration and lost, than to have gone into a war and won. Argument is more powerful than armament, and harmonizes better with the awakening spirit of a better age.

DR. BRIGGS AND THE ASSEMBLY.

THE trial, the final conviction on the charge of heresy, and the suspension from the Presbyterian ministry, of the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs, constituted the main interest at the recent session of the general assembly, and are well entitled to rank among the leading topics of the second quarter of 1893; but, for the sake of unity in treatment, we combine with our account of this trial a general *resumé* of the proceedings of the assembly.

The 105th general assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America opened its session in the New York avenue church, Washington D. C., May 18. The sittings continued till June 1, Saratoga, N. Y., being chosen as the place of meeting in 1894. The Rev. W. C. Young, D.D., the retiring moderator, preached the opening sermon. He strongly condemned the principles of "the higher criticism" of the bible. The choice of his successor as moderator of the assembly, fell upon the Rev. Willis G. Craig, D.D., of the McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, Ill.

THE REV. WILLIS GREENE CRAIG, D.D., was born in Danville, Ky., September 24, 1834. He was graduated at Centre College in 1851, and at the Danville Theological Seminary in 1860. From 1862 till 1882 he was pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian church in Keokuk, Ia.; from 1882 till 1891 he was professor of Church history at the McCormick Theological Seminary, in Chicago, Ill.; and since 1891 he has occupied the chair of didactic and polemic theology there. He received his degree from Centre College in 1873.

Immediately after organization a resolution was offered by J. Y. Foster, in behalf of the presbytery of Newark, N. J., protesting against the opening of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago on the Lord's day. On the second day a committee of lawyers was appointed to draft a resolution touching the exclusion of Chinese immigrants. The relation of the theological seminaries to the general assembly was the subject of a report from the committee on theological seminaries, read at the morning session of the second day. It was stated that the greater portion of the property held by the seminary corporations (between \$8,000,000 and \$9,000,000) is not held in trust for the general assembly; nor has the assembly the direct control, management, or disposition of the same. The committee did not recommend any specific remedy, but suggested that "the Church should first be informed as to the present legal status of the seminaries and the control now possessed and exercised by the Church over their teaching and property, in order that a free discussion might be had on the part of all interested." The committee on Church unity reported on the conferences that had been held with members of the triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Baltimore. The committee noted with pleasure "a growing conformity between the politics of the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches," and expressed a desire for "the promotion of closer fellowship between the two Churches." The same committee reported on the project of a federation of Reformed Churches, and submitted articles of constitution and federal union between the Reformed Churches in the United States holding to the Presbyterian system. After the reading of the report of the committee on Sabbath observance, a motion was adopted setting apart the third Sunday in June as a day of prayer with special reference to closing the gates of the World's Fair on Sundays. It was also voted that the Presbyterian exhibit should be withdrawn in case the fair should be opened on the Lord's day.

At the afternoon session of Tuesday, May 23, the assembly took up the question of the appeal from the decision of the presbytery of New York in the case of the Rev. Charles A. Briggs, D.D. The report of the majority of the judicial committee of the assembly on this question declared that the appellant (the Presbyterian Church represented by the prosecuting committee of the New York presbytery) has the right of appeal to the assembly, and recommended that the appeal be entertained. The report

of the minority of the judicial committee did not question the right of the appeal to come before the assembly, nor the orderliness of it, but opposed the entertainment of the appeal. The assembly voted to hear the appeal; and, on May 24, met as a judicial court. The Rev. George W. F. Birch spoke in behalf of the prosecuting committee. The New York presbytery, he maintained, had transcended its proper functions as a private court; its final judgment was an unscriptural, unconstitutional, and disloyal effort to reach peace by compromise with error. The errors charged against Dr. Briggs covered the whole fundamental structure of the faith. Those who thought that the power of the general assembly could be nullified by the will of a single presbytery, lifted the banner of rebellion against the Presbyterian Church.

"Hence your appellant," pleaded Dr. Birch, "as the spokesman of hundreds of thousands of Presbyterians . . . in the name of the historic, orthodox, evangelical, constitutional, missionary Presbyterian branch of the Church of our Lord Jesus Christ, beseeches this venerable court to bless the Church and the world, to exercise its authority in a crisis so momentous as to make every plea for a delay of judgment entirely out of order."

Dr. Briggs, in his reply, declared that the question before the assembly was not whether his teachings were proper, but whether or not the appeal could be lawfully entertained. The law of the case at this stage, he said, forbade the consideration of its merits; he expressed regret that the prosecution had not observed this law. Under the civil law of the land no man could be tried twice for the same offense; the New York presbytery, under orders of the general assembly, had tried him for the crime of heresy, and acquitted him; that judgment could not lawfully be revised or reversed by the assembly. The prosecutors were pushing the Presbyterian Church into a very inconsistent and dangerous position; they were trying to secure new definitions of dogma by final judgment in a heresy trial, when they ought to aim to secure them by overtures in accordance with the provisions of the Presbyterian form of government. Dr. Briggs' argument took up the greater part of one day in its presentation. Arguments on both sides followed, the trial lasting till the evening of Wednesday, May 31. Dr. Briggs consumed four hours in his final appeal, which he closed with these words:

"I have endeavored to set forth before you, as clearly and as thoroughly as I could, what are my views on the subjects in dispute. I hold these views sincerely and with all my heart. I hold that they

are the views set forth in Holy Scripture. The larger portion of them are set forth also in the Westminster Confession of Faith; and, as I know from a study of the Westminster divines for many years, would be regarded by them as very important matters of the Puritan faith of the 16th century. There are other matters in dispute which have arisen since the time of the Westminster assembly, and have received no definition in our standards. Now, you must judge upon these matters as judges in the presence of Jesus Christ, and before the living God, and under guidance of the Holy Spirit. I challenge you before God that you judge me according to the record of the declarations that I have made. I challenge you before Jesus Christ that you do no wrong to the Church of the living God."

Then the case was closed for the appellant, by Colonel J. J. McCook. His final words were:

"Oxford Episcopalians and German Rationalists do not interpret the Presbyterian constitution and doctrine. For Presbyterianism has a history and has claims which do not need the support of any one, seeing that the foundation is Jesus Christ as revealed in God's holy word."

The whole of the last day of the trial, Wednesday, May 31, was given to the members for the expression of their views. Then the roll was called on the question, "Shall the appeal be sustained?" There were 499 votes cast, of which 116 were opposed to the appeal, 85 were for sustaining it in part, and 298 for sustaining it wholly.

The formal suspension of Dr. Briggs from the Presbyterian ministry took place Thursday, June 1. The judgment of the New York presbytery was reversed, Dr. Briggs was declared guilty of having

"Uttered, taught, and propagated views, doctrines, and teachings . . . contrary to the essential doctrine of Holy Scripture and the standards of the Presbyterian Church. . . . Wherefore this general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America . . . does hereby suspend Charles A. Briggs from the office of a minister in the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, until such time as he shall give satisfactory evidence of repentance to the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America of the violation by him of his ordination vow."

The committee of the assembly on theological seminaries submitted its report, which was adopted. The action of Lane and Union Theological Seminaries in retaining Professors Henry P. Smith and Charles A. Briggs was severely condemned. The assembly "withholds its approval and commendation from Lane Seminary until the board (of that seminary) has reconsidered its action in this respect and remedied the error." The board of education, further, is "enjoined to give aid to such students only as may be in attendance upon seminaries approved by the assembly."

The moderator, in his closing address, congratulated the assembly on the results of its deliberations. Referring to the prospects of a union of Presbyterian and Reformed Churches, he said:

"If, in the next few years, we can be unified, the Presbyterians of the East and West, the United Presbyterians, the grand Dutch Reformed, the Southern Presbyterians, and all the minor Presbyterian bodies, exhibiting to the world the rightfulness of its polity and the glories of its system of doctrine, we shall see that we shall become the foremost missionary body of all Christian nations and times."



THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

IT may be that the value of the Hawaiian offer of annexation to the United States has been exaggerated by those who have advocated its acceptance. It may turn out that that offer was one which no civilized government, not bent on self-aggrandizement, could with safety and honor even consider. Or it may be that it constituted one of those opportunities for enlarging the domains of peace and international safety—opportunities which rarely occur and still more rarely recur. Opinion on this will vary; but the time is near at hand when the answer of the United States to the offer must be made known. Up to the present writing (June 30), there has not been the slightest indication that the offer is likely to be accepted by the present Democratic administration. Neither by word nor by deed has Mr. Blount, President Cleveland's commissioner, who arrived at Honolulu March 29 with instructions to canvass the situation in the islands, and whose report has not yet been made public, committed his government to any particular positive line of policy affecting the future of Hawaii. Said he, on April 17, in reply to an appeal for the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani, made by the Hawaiian Women's Patriotic League:

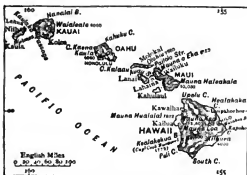
"I have always declined to commit the government of the United States to any line of conduct in relation to affairs in these islands."

It was inevitable, however, in view of the tension of feeling prevailing in Hawaii at the time of Mr. Blount's arrival, and still prevailing there at the close of the quarter, that his official acts should be widely interpreted as favoring the one side or the other.

His appointment was in itself a dampener to the hopes

of the provisional government, who had looked for an immediate acceptance by the United States of the offer of annexation; but it was based upon the fact that the extent to which the senate would support the treaty which had been approved by President Harrison's administration, was uncertain.

One of Mr. Blount's first official acts after his arrival at Honolulu, was the withdrawal of the American protectorate which had been set up on February 1 by United States Minister John L. Stevens, who had acted on the request of the provisional government, and whose course had been approved by the Washington authorities. On April 1, the stars and stripes were hauled down, and replaced on the government building by the



MAP OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

bauner of the Hawaiian monarchy; and the marines who had been landed from the United States man-of-war *Boston* were sent back aboard. In the view of the new administration at Washington, the protectorate was no longer necessary. Its original establishment was not an assertion of sovereignty, but was intended as a temporary expedient for the preservation of tranquillity at a critical juncture. That object had been attained; and now the further continuance of the protectorate would hardly comport with the progress of diplomatic negotiations between the two countries. Its withdrawal is not necessarily to be interpreted as a censure of the previous course adopted by Mr. Stevens. It was in perfect accord with Mr. Blount's instructions from the state department, which said:

"Your authority in all matters touching the relations of this government to the existing or other government of the islands and protection of our citizens, is paramount; and in you alone, acting in co-operation with the commander of the naval forces, is vested full discretion and power to determine when such forces should be landed or withdrawn."

While refusing to commit his government as to its own policy regarding Hawaii, Mr. Blount clearly intimated that the United States would not brook interference in Hawaiian matters by any foreign power.

On May 9, Mr. Stevens having tendered his resignation as minister, Mr. Blount was appointed his successor.

When the protection of the United States was withdrawn, the provisional government made immediate preparations to maintain peace and order. Their troops, some 500 men in all, under command of Colonel J. H. Soper, were stationed in the government building and the barracks, which the men from the *Boston* had vacated. On June 5, the government formally occupied the famous royal palace built by the late King Kalakaua, in which they have since fortified themselves, and which still remains their real headquarters. It had been feared that the lowering of the American flag would have the effect of making the native element arrogant, if not openly hostile; but this result has been averted, no doubt in part owing to the advice of the deposed queen, who has enjoined upon her followers to remain quiet and await the decision of the United States. It was also apprehended that Japanese interference might be attempted; but this fear also proved unfounded, although the enfranchisement of Japanese subjects in the islands, who number some 20,000, and who claim the right to be placed upon the same political footing as other foreign-born residents, is still an unsettled question which is beset with difficulties in view of the existing labor contracts.

In the meantime the uncertainty of the outlook is seriously interfering with Hawaiian trade. About \$10,000 is required every month by the provisional government to maintain its army and civil officers, and the revenue is small. To raise money on Hawaiian bonds in the present condition of affairs is an impossibility. It is reported to be the serious intention of the royalists to refuse payment of taxes to the provisional government in July; and the delinquent tax list on May 30 amounted to \$18,000. To add to the perplexities of the government, two dangerous conspiracies, inspired by royalist sympathizers, although there is no evidence of the queen's implication in them, were discovered; and there are rumors of other plots. On the night of April 11, an attempt was made to poison the troops of the provisional government. Some deadly drug was mixed in the milk served at mess in the barracks; and ninety-six of the troops were seriously affected, though none are reported to have died. The opponents of the

government have even resorted to dynamite to accomplish their ends. The discovery, in the latter part of May, of a quantity of the explosive near the palace, adjoining which were the barracks of the provisional government, aroused the suspicions of the authorities; and these suspicions were confirmed on the night of May 31 by the definite discovery of a plot to blow up the quarters of the troops. Three of the conspirators were arrested June 23.

The prospects of annexation have certainly not brightened during the quarter. A white men's anti-annexation petition is receiving numerous signatures. There have been continued defections from the membership of the Annexation club, an organization which not long ago numbered about 2,000 members, and from which the provisional government received much of its support. In fact discussion is already rife as to the permanent form of the established order which many think must inevitably take the place of the proposed annexation. There are even rumors to the effect that the provisional government has made overtures to Mr. Cleghorn, the father of the Princess Kaiulani, providing for her acceptance of the crown on the condition that the present government shall for four years rule under her and in her name as a council of regency. The natives as a whole, and a large proportion of the foreign-born citizens as well, look for the restoration of the queen, and confidently expect that the United States, acting on receipt of Minister Blount's report, will put everything back as it was on January 15 last, just prior to the revolution. Most of the sugar planters too are opposed to annexation. After the stirring event of January 16, many of them were for a time convinced that the only valid prospect of a permanently stable government lay in annexation; but they are now opposed to the policy on the ground of their material interests. It would probably result in the stoppage of the importation of Japanese laborers, who have recently been brought to Hawaii at the rate of 1,500 a month; and without cheap labor the plantations could not be worked.

Everything at the islands at the close of the quarter awaits the decision of the United States. If this be adverse to annexation, the strong feeling of the royalists, on the one hand, who have kept quiet, it is said, only because of the injunctions of the queen and her advisers, and, on the other hand, the continued determination of the provisional government to maintain its position, may lead to trouble.

An incident which occurred in May, worthy of note as affecting the relations between the provisional authorities and Commissioner Blount, was the attitude taken by the latter toward the attempted arrest of Charles Nordhoff, the correspondent of the New York *Herald*. The latter had published in the *Herald* certain statements which were subsequently found to be erroneous and were retracted; but, under the stringent laws which the provisional government had adopted against libel, Mr. Nordhoff was nevertheless cited to appear before the advisory council in Honolulu.



HON. JAMES H. BLOUNT OF GEORGIA,
UNITED STATES MINISTER TO HAWAII.

He refused to obey the summons; and the United States commissioner warned President Dole that the provisional government had no authority to compel the correspondent to explain what he had written for publication in the United States. With this the matter was allowed to drop.

The mass of literature bearing on the Hawaiian question has been very voluminous, but no single article has attracted wider attention than that by Judge Thomas M. Cooley, which recently appeared in the *Forum*, summarizing "grave obstacles to Hawaiian annexation." It has been translated into Hawaiian, and widely distributed by the royalists on the islands. Referring to the offer of Hawaii to the United States, it is pointed out that the wishes of none were consulted save of participants in the revolution, who were mainly citizens of foreign birth. A provisional government being a mere *temporary* expedient in any case, the submission of a proposal altering *permanently* the status of a country is beyond its authority. Furthermore, the acceptance of the proposal would constitute a precedent

for the extension of the American Union so as to bring in incongruous physical, mental, and political elements utterly at variance with the characteristics of those by and for whom the Union was established, and for the reception of which it was never intended.

THE RUSSIAN EXTRADITION TREATY.

Although public expressions of opposition to the treaty of extradition with Russia, which was ratified by the United States senate in February, have been less frequent of late than during the first quarter of 1893, when the ratification of the Russian government was still pending, there is nevertheless but little abatement in the widespread public feeling that the negotiation of a treaty binding together, as the present one does, the most liberal republic in the world with what is by some regarded as the most despotic monarchy in the world, was a course of doubtful wisdom. The object of all extradition treaties is to assist in the repression of crime, to promote public and private security, and to facilitate the administration of justice. They may be properly concluded only "between states whose criminal legislation rests on analogous bases, and which have mutual confidence in their judicial institutions." Such are the limits to be put upon their negotiation, as declared by the Institute of International Law in 1880; and few would pretend, it is pointed out, that the above conditions are satisfied by Russia and the United States. Under the penal law of Russia, a man may be put to death for certain "evil intentions;" and a mere administrative process, without legal trial, yearly sends multitudes to Siberia.

The ratifications of the treaty were exchanged at the foreign office in St. Petersburg, April 21. Owing to the delay necessitated by the extraordinary precautions which had to be observed in order to secure the safe transmission of the document to the United States, it was not until June 5 that the treaty was promulgated by President Cleveland's proclamation. It went into effect June 24.

The important points covered by the treaty are included in the following synopsis:

Article 1. The high contracting parties reciprocally agree to surrender to each other, upon mutual requisition and according to their respective regulations and procedure, persons who, being charged with or convicted of the commission in the territory of one of the contracting parties of any of the crimes and offenses specified in the following articles, shall seek an asylum or be found within the territory of the other.

Provided, That this shall only be done on such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his or her apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime or offense had been there committed.

Article 2. Persons convicted of, or charged with any of the following crimes, as well as attempts to commit, or participation in, the same, as an accessory before the fact, provided such attempt or participation is punishable by the laws of both countries, shall be delivered up in virtue of the provisions of this convention: Murder and manslaughter, when voluntary; forgery, and the utterance of forged papers, including public, foreign, or governmental acts; willful or unlawful destruction or obstruction of railroads, which endanger human life.

Article 3. An attempt against the life of the head of either government, or against that of any member of his family, when such attempt comprises the act either of murder, or assassination, or of poisoning, or of accessoryship thereto, shall not be considered a political offense, or an act connected with such an offense.

Article 4. In case the person whose extradition is demanded under the present convention is also claimed by another government, preference shall be given to the government whose demand shall be earliest in point of time, provided the government from which extradition is sought is not bound by treaty to give preference otherwise.

Interest had centered mainly on the sections by which attempts upon the heads of government, accessoryship to such attempts, and forgery of public documents were made extraditable offenses; and these sections, as officially promulgated, were identical with those published in advance of the exchange of ratifications some months ago.

The treaty contains a provision for its termination after six months' notice by either power. Its final ratification has to some extent renewed the agitation in the United States for an open, instead of a secret, discussion of treaty provisions pending in the senate.

THE RECIPROCITY CONVENTION.

In St. Paul, Minn., on June 6, a convention of American and Canadian citizens met to discuss the question of reciprocity between the United States and Canada. The gathering, which was organized largely through the efforts of Mr. E. V. Smalley, a journalist, of St. Paul, was composed of business men from both sides of the line, the Canadians present being exclusively from the Province of Manitoba. It was a gathering of considerable weight and influence; but was less important from the likelihood of being followed by immediate tangible results, than from the fact of its being an indication that the commercial, if not the political, relations between Canada and the United States, are approaching a crisis, and that the people of

both countries are awakening to an interest in the movement. A further indication of this tendency of the times is to be found in the action of the Prince Edward Island legislature at its recent session in adopting a resolution demanding reciprocity with the United States. The mover of the resolution coupled it with the most significant statement that

"the commercial interests of the island are with the United States, and we are therefore prepared to discriminate against the mother country."

Although differing as to the details of the process by which their object should be attained, the delegates at the St. Paul gathering were at one in their disposition to secure, by some plan or other, a removal of the restrictions on international trade. Mr. James Fisher, M. P. P., of Winnipeg, was chosen as chairman of the convention. The report on resolutions, brought in by Mr. Smalley, the chairman of the committee, covered the subjects of reciprocity, deep waterways, and transportation. The basis originally proposed by Mr. Smalley for a reciprocity treaty, was that of "free exchange of all natural products, and of manufactured articles produced in the two countries at substantially the same cost for labor and raw material."

This, however, was modified in accordance with the recommendations of Mr. Fisher, who pointed out that although both parties in Canada were prepared to go a long way with a view to effecting an arrangement, neither party would consent to discriminate against Great Britain or to apply a tariff similar to that of the United States to British or indeed any other goods. Without discrimination, on the other hand, reciprocity is generally looked on as impossible by Americans, inasmuch as under it Canada would become in a sense "the back door" for British imports into the United States; but it seems not impossible that a compromise may be effected, based on a reduction or removal, on both sides of the line, of duties on a limited or arranged list of articles.

Besides declaring in favor of reciprocity, the convention adopted a resolution calling for a sixteen-foot waterway from the upper lakes to the sea by way of the Canadian route, the most practical outlet. To effect this would involve an enormous outlay. As it is, the deepening of the channel through the canals to a uniform depth of fourteen feet will cost some \$20,000,000. To make these waterways two feet deeper would involve a further estimated outlay of about \$30,000,000.

GENERAL EUROPEAN SITUATION.

The Pacific Outlook.—Public attention has recently been called to some remarkable official utterances bearing upon the general political situation in Europe, which seem to indicate the beginning of a reaction against the policy of increasing armaments. Twice every year, at the assembling of the Austro-Hungarian delegations, the Emperor Francis Joseph solemnly reviews the general outlook. The picture he presented on May 27 was brighter than usual—peace and unimpaired friendship between Austria and all the other powers. At the same time, there still remains the unavoidable necessity, in the defense of the empire, of developing the military organization by a progressive and uniform process. It is remarkable that the emperor's words did not single out the Triple Alliance separately as anxious for peace—an indication of improved relations between the allies and the other powers.

The optimistic outline thus given by the emperor was filled in by several subsequent utterances of Count Kalnoky, the imperial prime minister. On June 3 and 5 he delivered speeches remarkable for their tone, not only of pacific intention, but of confidence that the peace of Europe is not at present threatened, and is not likely to be unless something happens that cannot be foreseen. He even went so far as to hint, that, if the present steady improvement in international relations continues, the powers may in time relax their warlike preparations. It would, however, be an illusion, he said, to suppose that a so-called general disarmament is at present possible. On the contrary, the development of military organization is still as indispensable as ever, and it does not of itself indicate aggressive designs. It is a necessity imposed upon the states by the danger arising, not from the political disposition of any particular state, but from the whole military situation. There is, as it were, a vicious circle established in European affairs. The fear of war, in the first place, leads the nations to arm; and armed nations prolong and intensify the fear of war, so that they cannot disarm. The utmost that Count Kalnoky looks forward to as possible is "a truce in the increase of armaments;" and that can be brought about, if at all, only gradually. On the whole, the danger of war is little by little diminishing, he thinks, and with it the necessity of enormous military strength. The halting time in militarism is nearing.

This reassuring view was based largely on the present cordial attitude of Russia toward her neighbors, and notably toward Austria-Hungary. Upon this point Count Kalnoky laid particular stress; and, as a practical comment on his statements, it is announced that the czarowitch will be the guest of the Austrian emperor at the autumn manœuvres, where he is also to meet the German emperor.

The premier's utterances gave great satisfaction throughout Austria-Hungary; but, contrasting as they did with the utterances of the German chancellor in his struggle to secure the passage of the army bill, they met with much adverse criticism in Germany, where they were interpreted as an indication of anxiety on the part of Austria to be freed from the burdens imposed upon her as a member of the Triple Alliance. The organs of the parties favoring the army bill were particularly loud in their complaints. Replying to these attacks upon him, Count Kalnoky explained that they were based upon a misconception of his meaning. Austria, he declared, was still friendly to Germany and faithful to the Triple Alliance; but at the same time her relations with Russia were amicable, and he desired them to remain so.

A further confirmation of the pacific status of Europe is found in the tone of the speeches made in the present electioneering campaign in France. The speeches of M. Dupuy, the premier, and of M. Constans, who is by many looked upon as the coming leader of the Conservative Republican party, have been confined almost wholly to home politics, and show that foreign problems are not now dangerously present to the French mind. France, declares M. Constans, "has recovered the rank and influence to which she is entitled, and is now sincerely and resolutely desirous of peace." And nearly all the leading journals concede the forceful wisdom of his words.

An incident occurred at Trieste coincidently with the celebration of the silver wedding festivities of the king and queen of Italy, in the latter part of April, which roused considerable resentment against Austria among the Italian Radicals, and caused an uproar in the Italian chamber when Signor Brin, the foreign minister, refused to answer an interpellation regarding it. Trieste belongs to what is known as the *Italia Irridenta*, i. e., that portion of Italy not yet redeemed from foreign yoke. It appears that the municipal council at Trieste had voted to send an address of congratulation to the Italian royal couple; and

the Austrian authorities, interpreting this as a dangerous demonstration of pro-Italian tendencies, and virtually an act of treason, suppressed the council. Owing to the close political ties between the governments of Italy and Austria, the incident was not allowed to become a subject of diplomacy, and exhausted itself in an anti-Austrian demonstration among the Radicals in the Italian chamber.

The Kaiser and the Pope.—Religion and politics are closely interwoven in almost every state in Europe. In France the anti-Republican attitude of many of the bishops has given the authorities much trouble. In Germany, the stand taken by the government toward the Catholic Center party is an element influencing every decision of the reichstag. In Hungary the policy of the cabinet on the vexed questions of civil marriage and registration of births is the source of a determined opposition from the Catholic party. In Bulgaria the recently enacted changes in the constitution, which were advocated by the government, concerned most directly the religious consequences of the marriage of Prince Ferdinand. And in Italy, the estrangement between the Vatican and the Quirinal is a perennial source of possible complications. The constitution clothes the government with power to prevent priestly interference in politics, and the faithful are enjoined by the earthly head of the Church to keep away from the polls.

On April 23, the German emperor and empress, who had gone to Rome to attend the *fêtes* in celebration of the silver wedding of King Humbert and Queen Marguerite, had an audience with the Pope, and were received with marked cordiality. There is, however, no evidence that any very important political significance attached to the visit, although it was so arranged as to be calculated to produce better relations between Germany and the Vatican, while it altered in no respect the reserve between the Vatican and the Quirinal. The emperor proceeded to the Vatican, not from the Quirinal, but, by supposition, from his own country, *i. e.*, from the German legation. Here he had previously lunched with numerous ecclesiastical dignitaries, including Cardinal Ledochowski, prefect of the Congregation *de Propaganda Fide*, to whom he presented a valuable snuff-box. Though trifling in itself, this incident acquires significance when we remember that Cardinal Ledochowski was once imprisoned during the *Kulturkampf* in Germany, for his opposition to the schemes of Prince Bismarck; and he is now looked upon as the head

of that party in the Vatican which favors the Triple Alliance, as distinguished from the party headed by Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal secretary of state, which is French in its leanings. In the evening the museum of the Vatican was illuminated in honor of the German royal visitors.

The Balkan States.—Recent events in Bulgaria have tended toward a further consolidation of the rule of Prince Ferdinand. The prince's marriage to the daughter of the Duke of Parma, closely allied by family ties to the reigning house of Austria, has naturally strengthened the bonds between the dual empire and its most important bulwark against Russian aggression from the East.

The recent passage through the great *sobranje*, of the change in the constitution allowing the son of the reigning prince, if he have one as the result of his marriage, to be brought up in his father's faith, which is also that of his mother, is another evidence of the strength of the present *régime*. The original constitution, drawn up by Prince Dondoukoff Korsakoff when Bulgaria was still regarded as a mere outlying dependency of Russia, made the sovereignty of the state hereditary, but decreed that the son of the first prince, if the latter did not belong to the orthodox Greek Church, must be brought up in that communion. This has now been altered; and the discharge of the obligation imposed by the constitution has been postponed until the birth of Prince Ferdinand's grandson, should one come into existence. Russia protested against this change, and denounced once more the irregularity of the government; M. Zankoff, the exiled leader of the malcontent Bulgarians, issued an incendiary Russophile appeal to his fellow-countrymen; and some of the Bulgarian orthodox clergy tried to stir up the religious jealousy of the masses; but, notwithstanding the activity of these disturbing elements, Prince Ferdinand and his prime minister had sufficient confidence in the general stability to leave Bulgaria together early in April and visit the Austrian capital.

The occasion was in no way directly connected with politics, for the prince was simply on the way to his wedding; but something occurred in Vienna which is generally recognized as marking another stage in the development of the principality. Prince Ferdinand and M. Stambouloff were informally, but very cordially, received by the Austrian emperor and his prime minister. The supporters of the Triple Alliance look upon the reception as almost equivalent to a formal recognition of the *status quo* in the

Balkans. The Russian press, on the other hand, refers to the matter with great bitterness. Austria has undoubtedly a well defined policy regarding Bulgaria, and an interest in ascertaining how that policy stands in relation to the aims and methods of Bulgarian statesmanship; but it must not be assumed that the reception of Prince Ferdinand and M. Stambouloff has done more than indicate a general sympathy at the Vienna court with the efforts of the prince. There has been no formal change in the *status quo* in Bulgaria since 1887, the year in which Ferdinand of Coburg was elected to succeed Alexander of Battenberg as ruling prince.

Although recognized as an autonomous province by the Berlin treaty of 1878, Bulgaria is not a sovereign state, but a vassal of the Sublime Porte; and the treaty requires that the election of the Bulgarian prince, in order to be legitimate in international law, shall be confirmed by the Porte, and agreed to by the powers signing the treaty. Ferdinand does not fulfill these conditions, and there is little chance of his doing so while Russia plays her present part in European diplomacy.

The *coup d'état* of Alexander I., the young king of Servia, who, on April 13, although not of legal age, deposed his council of regents and took the reins of government into his own hands, was an incident of no great importance from an international point of view. Russia approved of the king's bold stroke. It gave no offense to any of Servia's neighbors. Count Kalnoky even expressed his satisfaction at the turn events had taken. Moreover, the new *régime* has been unreservedly accepted by the Servian people themselves. The future international bearings of the change will depend upon the policy which the party in power think fit to adopt.

EUROPEAN COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

From both a military and a commercial point of view, the continent of Europe is divided into two opposing camps. The Triple Alliance on the one hand, and the Franco-Russian *entente*, which is still existent, on the other, constitute a military arrangement which has its economic counterpart in the opposition between the central European commercial union established in 1891 (embracing the powers of the Triple Alliance and several of the minor powers, who have somewhat conformed to the idea of an international free exchange) and the high protectionist camp comprising France and Russia. Between the last

named powers, so far as known, there exists no military arrangement other than a moral understanding. In June of the present year, however, a commercial convention was formally concluded, said to be the first definite treaty binding France to Russia, under which France grants a reduction in her duties on petroleum, while Russia gives an equivalent in reduced duties on a long list of articles, including wines, spirits, linen textiles, fancy goods, and clothing.

For a year past, however, events have been tending, if not toward a weakening of the Franco-Russian understanding, at least toward such a closer drawing together of the courts of St. Petersburg and Berlin as has largely dispelled the alarmist rumors to which the *entente* between Russia and France had given rise. This tendency was prominently observable in January of the present year in the cordiality of the reception given by the German emperor to the Russian czarowitch in Berlin (p. 40). It is also seen in the earnest, but hitherto unsuccessful, efforts recently made toward a commercial convention between the two countries. Following the interview between William II. and Alexander III. at Kiel in June, 1892, the reader will remember that negotiations were started, on the initiative of Russia, for a treaty of commerce with Germany based upon reciprocal tariff concessions. These negotiations have been kept up during the past year with varying prospects of success. They have very recently, however, been indefinitely suspended, this result being attributed at Berlin to Francophile and Panslavist influences in St. Petersburg inducing the Russian government to demand impossible concessions. The situation at the end of June was regarded with some apprehension—as a possible prelude to a tariff war. The failure of negotiations is not, however, necessarily final, for Russia has already intimated her willingness to reconsider her proposals, and has offered to appoint a commissary to treat personally with the Berlin authorities. Should the projected convention be finally ratified, it would constitute a community of interests, the effect of which would count much toward the continued preservation of European peace.

A long continued drouth has lately prevailed in Germany, France, and Switzerland, causing great loss and distress in the districts lying between Paris, Berlin, and Berne. In the middle Rhine valley and along the Vosges and Jura mountains, there has been great scarcity of corn and fodder throughout the month of June. The Berlin authorities have partially relieved the situation by temporarily sus-

pending the high tariffs on fodder and similar articles, and are contemplating a prohibition of the export of these necessities.

Spain has been particularly active in the extension of her commercial relations. Early in April a treaty was concluded with Portugal, which was followed in May by a similar convention with Germany. By the arrangement with Portugal, which, it is announced, is to continue for ten years, concessions on both sides are made, especially in regard to agricultural stock and products; and each country gives the other equal advantages in introducing her commerce and industry into the territory of the other. Each also agrees that she will in future grant to no other country more advantageous terms as to warehousing, re-exportation, transit, and general navigation. Portugal, however, reserves the right to concede to Brazil special advantages which Spain cannot claim. On the part of Spain, the treaty includes the Balearic and the Canary Islands; and on the part of Portugal, the Madeira Islands and the Azores. Incidentally the treaty settles certain questions of frontier delimitation which have long been in dispute.

Under the convention with Germany, Spain grants a reduction in her tariff on a long list of articles; but the treaty does not contain a most-favored-nation clause. In regard to trade with Cuba and Porto Rico, Spain refuses to accord to Germany the terms she has granted to the United States; and, if any agreement is reached on this point, it will be as the result of a special convention.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

The progress of events in Egypt since the incidents of last January, when the Khedive attempted to act independently of his British advisers in the selection of his ministry, has tended to a further strengthening of British influence. Whatever elements of distrust or jealousy may have lurked among the Egyptian officials since the crisis referred to, have now been largely diminished as the result of an unequivocal declaration from Mr. Gladstone himself to the effect that the accession to power of his cabinet has involved no contemplated change whatever in the British policy regarding the Khedive's dominions. In reply to a motion which had been introduced in the British house of commons by Sir Charles Dilke in the latter part of May, Mr. Gladstone stated, that, on the ground of Egypt's not being able to stand alone, the removal or even the lessening of England's influence must entail misfortune. This

accords fully with the sentiment commonly entertained and freely expressed, that if the British troops were withdrawn, foreigners generally would have to leave the country.

The situation, however, during the present quarter has not been without certain elements of danger. There has been considerable agitation among the Mohammedans, due largely to the incendiary language of a journal edited by Abdulla Nadim, the notorious agitator who played an important part in inciting the fanatical populace to the terrible massacre in the streets of Alexandria on June 11, 1882. But the fact that the recent utterances of this disturber have been followed by no actual uprising, is a practical comment upon the wisdom of the British government in increasing its garrisons at Alexandria and Cairo.

The attitude of Riaz Pasha, the new premier, toward the British schemes of reform, now also appears more conciliatory than it did at the close of the last quarter (p. 46). Differences had arisen between him and the English inspec-



RIAZ PASHA,
EGYPTIAN PRIME MINISTER.

tor-general of police, which, though not acute, threatened new complications. The premier had insisted that all police reports and telegrams regarding the condition of the country should be addressed to him directly before transmission to the police department; but he finally gave way, and, in the latter part of April, issued a circular, which, while it declared the inspector-general to be responsible to the premier, recognized the latter as the head of the police, and granted liberty to the provisional governors to communicate directly with the inspector. The premier's declared policy is in favor of frank and loyal co-operation with the English "with a view to the attainment of our

independence." It is "to see Egypt grow prosperous by the extension of education in her universities, the reform of her primary schools, and the development of her public works."

Much light is thrown upon the character of the English occupation by the report of M. Dubois, a member of the editorial staff of the Paris *Figaro*, one of the most widely read of French newspapers. This report stands in remarkable contrast to ordinary French comment on Egyptian affairs. M. Dubois was recently sent on a special two months' mission to see for himself the real state of affairs in Egypt. The result of his inquiry was to inspire him with respect for the British methods of administration and their results. He points out that even among Frenchmen in Egypt, the immediate cessation of the English occupation would be universally regarded as a calamity. It has resulted in an assured prosperity to French capitalists, from which they have materially profited. The bourse quotations testify to the fact that Egyptian bonds have risen to the rank of a first-class security. The country is paying its way, is spending large sums on public works, and is accumulating a reserve which many larger and more pretentious states might envy; while the improved condition of the fellahen is in itself a sufficient refutation of the charges of arrogance and cruelty on the part of the British officials. It is perhaps too much to expect, that, in so short a time after a long period of degradation under an unintelligent despotism, the Egyptian people should have reached that stage of development where they could be intrusted with the responsibilities of pure self-government without the danger of relapsing into the weaknesses characteristic of oriental rule.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN SITUATION.

To Western eyes the trend of developments in central Asia is always to some extent shrouded in uncertainty; and all statements regarding it have to be qualified by this consideration. What is the exact significance of the movements of Russian officers in Turkestan and on the Pamirs? What are the designs of China in relation to the disputed boundaries on her western frontier? What is the part being played by the semi-independent states (such as Afghanistan) under British protection?—these are questions but little better understood at Calcutta and St. Petersburg than they are by the observer who is supposed to be beyond the reach of diplomatic disclosures. To learn the

exact situation, to solve the mystery of the chaos of affairs in central Asia, is an object continually being aimed at by missions and attempted missions, but never attained. The fact is that central Asia is the home of intrigue.

An important illustration of this is found in the recent failure of the British Indian government to consummate an interview between the ameer of Afghanistan and Lord Roberts, late commander of the Indian forces. The Afghan ruler keeps the secret of his own counsels.

Notwithstanding the submission of the mountain tribes in Chitral in March last (p. 48), disquieting rumors as to the situation there are a steady source of anxiety to the British authorities. In the latter part of 1892, the ruler Afzul-ul-Mulk was murdered by his uncle, Sher Afzul Khan, the latter being subsequently driven out by the rightful heir, Nizam-ul-Mulk. Owing to the importance of Chitral from a strategic point of view, constituting, as it does, the most advanced portion of the northwest Indian frontier, and commanding the easiest routes from central Asia to India, the British decided to strengthen their frontier at this exposed point by occupying the advanced post of Chilas. This, as our readers know, cost them a short but severe campaign in the early part of the present year.

At the time of the *coup d'état* of Sher Afzul Khan in November, 1892, the connivance of the ameer of Afghanistan was suspected. And now a new agitator has arisen in the person of Umra Khan, whose intrigues since April last have caused anxiety to the British. As in the former case, it is rumored that the ameer, who claims sovereignty over Chitral, is taking an active part in stimulating the trouble.

Not much light has been thrown during the quarter upon the situation in the Pamirs. Beyond the sending of reinforcements to their troops in the district by both Russia and China, nothing definite has been reported. It is considered not unlikely that the ultimate delimitation of boundaries in the disputed area may result from a commission of arbitration.

THE SIAMESE QUESTION.

The international interest aroused two years ago as a result of the French claims in Indo-China, has been re-awakened by the outbreak of actual hostilities and the development of a situation at present (June 30) decidedly threatening.

Siam occupies the central portion of the great Indo-

Chinese peninsula in southeast Asia. The narrow strip lying to the west is Tenasserim, a division of British Burmah; while the similar narrow strip to the east is the French territory of Annam, Cochin China lying to the southeast and commanding all the mouths of the great river Mekong. The western boundary of Annam, as shown even on French official maps, is the mountain range running parallel with the Mekong river, and parallel with the coast. Between this range and the river is an extensive tract of country, which, for over sixty years has been in the practically undisturbed possession of the kings of Siam. It is inhabited by Laotian tribes, who have a deep ancestral enmity to their Annamite neighbors across the mountains. For a long time past, however, France has aspired to push her territory westward to the Mekong, the agitation for this aggressive movement being particularly noticeable since 1866, when the distinguished explorer Garnier travelled in the interior and wrote brilliant accounts of its possibilities. In 1884, during a revolt headed by a brother of the vassal King Norodom of Annam, the French established, it is said without protest from Siam, a military post at Stung-Treng on the left bank of the Mekong; but this post was evacuated after the putting down of the revolt, and it was then occupied by the Siamese, who also formally took possession of the surrounding district, including Khong, an island in the river, near the rapids of the same name.

During the last two years, matters have reached a crisis. Our readers will remember, that in 1891, M. Ribot, then foreign minister, declared that France claimed the whole of the country east of the Mekong. In pursuance of these claims, French Annamese troops reoccupied Stung-Treng and Khong early in April of the present year, the Siamese offering no armed resistance. It was not long, however, before the enmity of the Laotian tribes reached such a point that it broke out in an attack upon the French garrison. Khong was temporarily invested, but was relieved April 22, by a French column with the loss of a few men. The Bangkok government disclaimed responsibility for the attack; and matters were proceeding quietly, when an incident occurred which again threw a warlike coloring over the dispute. It appears that the Siamese mandarin occupying the post of Cam-mon, had evacuated that post at the request of the French resident, and was being conducted back to the Mekong river by M. Gros-gurin, a military inspector. The latter fell sick on arriv-

ing at King Kien, whereupon the mandarin sent for a troop of armed Siamese, who surrounded the inspector's house and massacred his escort of 14 men, the mandarin himself shooting M. Groscurin as he lay sick in bed. The French consul-general at Bangkok was instructed to demand reparation, and the French made ready to follow up a refusal by force. The Siamese government expressed "profound regret" for the incident, and intimated its willingness to enter into negotiations with a view to granting pecuniary reparation to the families of the victims, and to punish the guilty.

As to the territorial claims of France, however, these the Bangkok government persists in its refusal to concede. Some time ago, before the matter reached an acute stage, Siam made a moderate proposal as a preliminary step to the settlement of the boundary question. She proposed to avoid all future difficulties between the Siamese and Annamese outposts by marking off a belt of country 30 miles wide and 300 miles long on the west side of the mountain range which separates Siam from Annam. From this belt, which, according to the Siamese view, lies wholly within Siamese territory, all garrisons, with certain exceptions, were to be withdrawn, and both countries were to refrain from establishing new posts therein pending a definite settlement. The French, however, declined this proposal, and insisted on claiming as French territory all the great region east of the Mekong river, on the pretext that it formerly belonged to Annam.

At the close of the quarter, France is preparing to enforce her claims, at least by means of a military demonstration. The French squadron at Saigon, the capital of Cochin China, has been ordered to Bangkok; and French forces have already taken possession of the island of Samut, in the gulf of Siam, conveniently commanding the mouth of the Menam river, on which Bangkok is situated. British men-of-war have been ordered to the scene to look after British interests. The Siamese have attempted to close the channel of the river by sinking vessels therein. Altogether the situation is looked upon as critical, and various international complications are quite within the bounds of possibility.

The main interest in the question at present is based on commercial considerations. Were her claims acceded to, France would secure control of the Mekong river throughout its entire length to the southern Chinese frontier, and could thus monopolize the vast trade to

which the river is an outlet. A large part of this trade is now carried on by British subjects; and England does not conceal her anxiety at the prospect of French absorption of territory belonging to a friendly power with which her trade is very considerable. Besides, in view of the present relations between Russia and France, the question is one that concerns the interests of the British Indian empire. French control of Siam on the east, and Russian pressure towards India from the west, would be a combination under which the stability of British Indian interests would be threatened with multiplied dangers. On a former occasion, when Thebaw, the Burmese ruler, coquetted with France, England effaced the independence of Burmah by annexing it; and the establishment of another "buffer" state for the protection of the Pearl of Asia is one of the suggested possibilities of the present crisis.

CHULALONGKORN I., the present king of Siam, was born September 21, 1853, and succeeded to the throne on the death of his father in 1868. He is an intelligent ruler, the chief factor of progress and liberalism in the country; and has endeavored to conform, as far as possible, to Western ideals, in this respect standing out in remarkable contrast to his rather indolent and extremely conservative subjects. He is a Buddhist in religion. Among the important reforms he has introduced, has been a partial abolition of slavery by a proclamation liberating all children of slave parents on attaining the age of twenty-one years. The remnants of slavery, however, still remain in the universal prevalence of serfdom. Not only may the people be called upon for "special king's service," but they are bound for so many months in the year to serve their chiefs; and their control both of their time and of the products of their labor is quite uncertain. The farming of taxes is still in existence; and the administration of justice is also said to need much in the way of improvement.

In many ways, however, great strides have been made toward civilization. Splendid buildings for state purposes, hospitals, and colleges have been erected; modern conveniences, such as electric lights and street cars have been introduced at the capital; and various railroads have been projected, among them a vast trunk line from the capital up the valley of the Menam, with a branch to Luang Prabang. The first section of this road, and the first railroad in Siam, connecting Bangkok with the port of Paknam, at the mouth of the river, the chief seaport of the kingdom, was opened by the king in person April 11, 1893. The construction of this section, some twenty miles long, was carried out by an English company. The king turned the first sod two years ago.

Chulalongkorn has established primogeniture as the rule of succession to the Siamese throne. It had been the prerogative of the ruler, to name as his heir his favorite son or relative; but the present ruler, himself the eldest son of the preceding king, in 1887 named his own eldest son as crown prince.

Siam has a nominal standing army of about 10,000, and a population of 6,000,000 to draw from. Of her army, however, it is

estimated that the only reliable troops are those of the garrison at Bangkok, some 3,000 men. The navy consists of ten tolerably well equipped vessels; and forts with heavy guns guard the entrance to the Menam river.

THE SANITARY CONFERENCE.

Expectations as to the important results to be achieved by the international sanitary conference which met at Dresden in March last, have been more than fulfilled. As regards America, perhaps the most significant result is an extensive modification of those annoying restrictions which interfered so seriously with European travel both by land and by sea during the cholera epidemic of 1892. The labors of the conference terminated April 15 with the signing of a convention by the representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Holland, Russia, and Switzerland. The delegates from the other powers, including England, accepted the convention subject to the approval of their respective governments. Its provisions are in general harmony with the English views as to preventive measures against cholera, typhus fever, and other infectious maladies; and little doubt is entertained that Great Britain will accept the agreement which has received the indorsement of the majority of the states of the continent. A period of six months is allowed for the ratification of the convention; but it is announced that most of the powers who have already accepted it will put it into immediate operation.

The convention consists of two main divisions, one concerning preventive measures as regards passenger and goods traffic, and regulations for obviating a dislocation of trade in case of an epidemic, the other dealing with the question of sanitation at the mouth of the Danube.

The resolutions of the congress embody a remarkable advance toward the adoption of ideas which have hitherto been mainly advocated by England alone, namely, the substitution of moderate measures calculated to interfere as little as possible with the necessities of international intercourse and commerce, for the various haphazard and arbitrary measures enforced by individual states and local authorities. There is to be no more quarantine on land; and marine quarantine is to be radically modified. The distinction between infected, suspected, and healthy ships is more clearly defined than ever before. If a vessel has had a cholera case on board within a week of arrival at port, it is to be regarded as an infected vessel; the sick are to be

isolated; and the rest of the crew and passengers are to be kept under surveillance for not over five days, their personal effects being carefully disinfected. If a ship has had a case on board during the voyage more than a week before arrival, it is to be classed as a suspected vessel. The linen is to be disinfected, and those on board may be detained under observation for five days. There will be, however, but little restriction on the freedom of healthy ships. Disinfection may be ordered at port, and persons on board may be subjected to sanitary observation for five days; but this period is to be reckoned, not from the date of arrival, but from the date of leaving an infected port. In the case of a healthy ship from America arriving at a European port, there will thus be no delay at quarantine, since more than five days are spent in a trans-Atlantic voyage.

While restrictions upon travel are thus lessened, there is, on the other hand, to be much greater stringency as regards the admission of clothes, linen, bedding, and rags from infected districts. These are now looked upon as the most dangerous agents for the spread of infectious diseases. An absolute embargo is placed upon their importation from infected localities; and only those rags may be imported as articles of commerce, which have been thoroughly disinfected before export.

THE PARTITION OF AFRICA.

The death by accident of M. Van den Kerckhoven, news of which was received in April, recalls to attention the differences between the Kongo Free State and Great Britain, arising out of the attempts of the former to extend her sphere of influence to the upper Nile. About three years ago, the president of the British East Africa company gave permission to the Kongo State government to establish a post on the upper Nile within the sphere allotted to Great Britain by the Anglo-German and Anglo-Italian agreements. Lord Salisbury, however, refused to confirm the grant, and would not even come to a compromise with the Free State on the matter; and, up to the present time, the differences have not been settled. In the meantime, as our readers are aware, a strong force, under the Belgian M. Van den Kerckhoven, an officer of the Kongo State, pushed forward and established itself at Wadelai, Emin Pasha's former capital, and subsequently at Lado, further down the river. Against this move the Mahdists have marshalled their forces; but how far south they have pressed is not known. An anti-Mahdist move-

ment has broken out in southern Kordofan, which, from all accounts, is becoming extensive; and the Belgian forces may yet join hands with the anti-Mahdist leader. Such a movement on the western borders of the British sphere in east Africa would have important consequences. It would influence the English position in Uganda and the region between that and Lake Albert.

The activity of the French explorers in the vast region known as the Soudan, south of the Sahara, has aroused the anxiety of France and Germany with respect to the hinterland of their possessions along the Guinea coast, each looking upon it as essential to have free access to the interior as far as Lake Tchad. A German expedition of 300 men under Lieutenants Volckamer and Stettin has been sent to the lake to establish the German claims.

The name of Oil Rivers Protectorate, heretofore commonly given to the part of Africa under the administration of the British Royal Niger company, has been changed to that of Niger Coast Protectorate.

Abyssinian Protectorate Abrogated.—Several important developments affecting the status of the European powers in Africa have taken place during the second quarter of 1893. The influence of Italy in the partition of the dark continent, has been considerably weakened. It is now announced that the treaty concluded some five years ago with King Menelek, establishing an Italian protectorate over Abyssinia, has been abrogated. King Menelek has addressed a letter to the principal governments of Europe, alleging as his reason for withdrawing from the arrangement the fact that his consent thereto had been obtained by fraud. He had been led to believe that he was affixing his signature to a mere treaty of friendship; but the Italian government had sought to obtain mastery and control of his kingdom, and had led the powers to believe that Abyssinia had definitely accepted an Italian protectorate. At the same time, Menelek, in abrogating the treaty, disavows all hostile intentions toward Italy.

The Swaziland Question.—The differences between the Transvaal authorities and the British as to the future of Swaziland have been settled, at least temporarily, by a compromise, as the result of conferences held between Sir H. Loch, the British high commissioner for south Africa, and President Kruger of the Transvaal. The main difficulty of the question was that of reconciling the British proposals for safeguarding the rights of the natives and of British subjects with the annexation of Swaziland to the

Transvaal. On August 8, 1893, the convention of 1890 recognizing the nominal independence of Swaziland, and establishing a joint protectorate over the country, expires. Instead of a return to the *status quo ante*, we have a conditional transfer of Swaziland to the protection of the Transvaal, the Swazis being secured in all their existing rights. All Europeans in Swaziland become citizens of the Transvaal; but free trade is established between the Cape Colony and the republic, except as regards brandy; and the Transvaal, for the present, foregoes the construction of a railway to the coast on her own account. No provision has been made regarding the interests of Natal, which are left for future negotiations.

The Uganda Question.—The administrative vacancy created by the formal withdrawal of the British East Africa company from Uganda on March 31, has been provisionally filled by the establishment of a virtual British protectorate. Sir Gerald Portal, the British commissioner, arrived at his destination on March 3, and thus had only four weeks in which to gather information and make up his mind as to the general character of his policy. So far he has treated Uganda and the regions beyond as to all intents and purposes a British protectorate.

On taking over control of the territory, he at once enlisted the services of the Soudanese troops, redistributing the forces for the best protection of the country. He has abandoned, as too remote for utility, two of the seven forts established by Mr. Stanley to guard Uganda on the west, the garrisons of these posts being now available for strengthening the eastern frontier position at Kampala, on the northern shore of the Victoria Nyanza, which Sir Gerald has put in charge of Captain Maedonald, of the engineers, as resident.

Other British officers, Major Owen and Captain Portal, remain on the western side to organize the troops and watch over the chain of forts. To insure a firm administration, Sir Gerald has notified the missionaries of both creeds that they must abstain from interfering in civil affairs. Roads for strategical and economic purposes have been projected, as well as a postal system. A harbor will be constructed on the north shore of Lake Victoria, and a fort on the Nile near where it issues from the lake, to protect caravans in crossing and to prevent raids. A post will also be maintained at the salt mines on Lake Albert Edward; and strong measures will be inaugurated for the suppression of the slave trade.

German public opinion is favorable to the British action in Uganda, which is looked upon as substituting order, peace, and security to life and property, for the turbulence and bloodshed which have made Uganda notorious in recent years.



UNITED STATES POLITICS.

POLITICS and finance are at present inextricably interwoven in the United States; and public gaze is intently fixed upon the prospective struggle in congress over the repeal of the Sherman act. The long expected silver crisis which has oppressed the minds of merchants and financiers like a nightmare, has at length come. The suspension of free coinage at the Indian mints has precipitated the issue in the United States. Due itself to the steady decline in the price of the metal, its effect has so far been to aggravate the trouble, and to send silver down to so low a point that already some of the mints in the West have decided to suspend operations. A distrust approaching the edge of a panic has been general; money has been unobtainable except at ruinous prices; and credits have been so contracted that many banks and commercial and industrial establishments have been compelled to close their doors.

How far the Sherman act, which requires the government, under any and all conditions of the market and its own needs, to purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver each month, and to pay for it in gold if it would maintain its currency at par, is to blame for the trouble, may be left to the reader to judge. At all events, a large and increasing section of public opinion in the United States finds a causal connection between the trouble and the law. The demand that legislative action be quickly taken to remedy the situation grew to such strength that President Cleveland on June 30 felt compelled to issue a call for the assembling of the 53d congress in extraordinary session on August 7, a month earlier than he had intended.

The present political situation is extremely complicated, and none can foretell the course events will take in the house and senate. The silver faction of the Democratic party favor making large modifications in the McKinley tariff law; while the anti-silver men of the party

look upon the repeal of the Sherman act as the more urgent of the two; and the Republicans are determined to maintain the McKinley tariff as a whole and to fight upon that platform.

The coercive force of recent events—the loss of gold and the general stringency—have already done much to mould public opinion on the issue; but it is as yet altogether uncertain whether the president, to whom even his most earnest opponents attribute an honesty of purpose to



HON. RICHARD OLNEY OF MASSACHUSETTS,
ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

benefit the country in the exercise of his power, will be able to secure the passage of a measure which he regards as safe. The senators and representatives from the silver states may be expected to resist the repeal of the bullion-purchase provision of the Sherman act unless a satisfactory substitute providing either for free or limited coinage is carried; while another faction of the party may be expected to vote for the unconditional repeal of the bullion-purchase provision, in the hopes of securing a free coinage bill. A recent canvass of senators and representatives made by the *New York World and Times*, as already intimated (p. 226), reveals a large majority in each chamber in favor of a repeal of the Sherman act, the sentiment of the Southern members, in particular, showing a significant change. But, that a repeal of the Sherman act can be effected without a desperate struggle to substitute for it some sort of silver legislation, is hardly thought possible.

The Republican National League.—The sixth annual convention of the Republican national league was held in Louisville, Ky., May 10 and 11. It was attended

by about 2,000 delegates, and revealed an enthusiastic determination, in spite of the disastrous defeat of November, 1892, to carry on the struggle along the tariff and other lines already adopted by the party. It is one object of the league to impress upon the electorate the necessity of active work throughout the intervals that elapse between the presidential elections, as a condition of the full maintenance of party strength.

Mr. W. W. Tracy of Illinois was chosen president of the league in place of J. S. Clarkson of Iowa; and Denver, Col., was selected as the place for the next annual meeting, in May, 1894.

WILLIAM W. TRACY was born in Springfield, Ill., in 1861. He was graduated at Williams College, and immediately entered the First National bank of Springfield, of which his father is president, where he has been advanced to the office of cashier. His first notable appearance in politics was in 1887, at the organization of the Republican league in New York, when he became the Illinois representative on the executive committee. In the following year he was elected president of the Illinois state league, and at each annual meeting since has been re-elected.

Presidential Appointments.—Nearly all the important diplomatic and other posts in the gift of the administration have now been filled; and the general character of the nominations made by the president during the second quarter of 1893 has shown the same wisdom and independence of choice which was observable in his cabinet and other appointments recorded in our last issue.

The following were appointed envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to the countries named, on the dates indicated:

EBEN ALEXANDER, of North Carolina, to Greece, Roumania, and Servia, April 4.

JAMES O. BROADHEAD, of Missouri, to Switzerland, April 4.

JAMES S. EWING, of Illinois, to Belgium, April 5.

REV. LUTHER F. MCKINNEY, of New Hampshire, to Colombia, April 25.

W. E. QUINBY, of Michigan, to the Netherlands, May 25.

HANNIS TAYLOR, of Alabama, to Spain, April 6.

A. W. TERRELL, of Texas, to Turkey, April 13.

THOMAS L. THOMPSON, of California, to Brazil, April 25.

BARTLETT TRIPP, of South Dakota, to Austria-Hungary, April 4.

EBEN ALEXANDER, new United States minister to Greece, Roumania, and Servia, was born about 1850, was graduated at Yale University in 1873, and has been professor of Greek at the University of North Carolina since 1883. He is ranked among the leading Greek scholars of the United States, and is otherwise a man of broad learning.

JAMES O. BROADHEAD, new United States minister to Switzerland, was born in Charlottesville, Va., in May, 1819. He received a

classical education, and was admitted to the bar in Missouri in 1842. In 1847 he was elected to the state legislature; in 1850-54 he was a state senator; in 1861 was a delegate to the state constitutional convention which deposed the Confederate legislature; and for two years during the Civil War was active in the government of the state. Subsequently he was United States district attorney and provost marshal-general. He was a member of the forty-eighth congress, and was sent to France on a special mission in connection with the French spoliation claims.

JAMES S. EWING, new United States minister to Belgium, was born in Kentucky about 1843; was educated in his native state; removed to Bloomington, Ill.; and was admitted to the bar in 1863. He has represented McLean county in the legislature, and been several times delegate-at-large to the Democratic national convention. He was a member of the Cleveland notification committee in 1888; but has never heretofore held public office. He is a cousin, and has been for many years the law partner, of Vice-President Stevenson.

REV. LUTHER FRANKLIN MCKINNEY, new United States minister to Colombia, was born near Newark, O., April 25, 1841. He was brought up on a farm; engaged in teaching; served with the 1st Ohio cavalry from August, 1861, till February, 1863; was graduated at St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., in 1870; became a Universalist minister; and has resided in New Hampshire since 1873. In 1884 he was defeated as Democratic candidate for congress; in 1886 was elected; in 1888 was again defeated; in 1890 was again elected; and in 1892 was defeated by John D. Smith, Republican, for governor.

WILLIAM E. QUINBY, new United States minister to the Netherlands, was born about 1835. He is the editor and principal proprietor of the *Detroit Free Press*. He is one of the most popular men in Michigan, irrespective of politics, and is a man of broad learning, much travel, and pleasing address. He has been known for several years as a personal friend of President Cleveland, and it is said he had his choice of several attractive appointments in 1885, but refused to relinquish editorial work.

HANNIS TAYLOR, LL.D., new United States minister to Spain, was born in Newbern, N. C., September 12, 1851. He was educated at Chapel Hill University of North Carolina; removed to Mobile in 1869; and was admitted to the bar in the following year. He made a special study of statute law, and became widely known through the South by his argument in the "Freedom of the Press" case, in which the constitutionality of the anti-lottery law was involved. He is said to be a scholar of high attainments, and is the author of *The Origin and Growth of the English Constitution*, two parts (London and New York, 1890), which, though incomplete, has been adopted as a textbook in several American universities. He received his degree from the University of Alabama in 1890.

ALEXANDER WATSON TERRELL, new United States minister to Turkey, was born in Virginia about 1825. He was graduated at the University of Missouri; took a supplementary course at Heidelberg University; was admitted to the bar; and has lived for many years in Austin, Tex. He practiced his profession for several years; served a long term as reporter of the supreme court of Texas; and has been a state senator. Besides his city residence, he owns a ranch of 8,000 acres about twelve miles from Austin.

THOMAS L. THOMPSON, new United States minister to Brazil, was born in Charleston, W. Va., May 31, 1838. He received a common

school education, and learned the printer's trade. In 1855 he went to Sonoma county, Cal., and started the *Petaluma Journal*, the first newspaper published in that county. In 1860 he purchased the *Sonoma Democrat*, at Santa Rosa, with which he has since been identified as editor and publisher. In 1882 he was elected secretary of state of California, and, while holding that office, was elected to congress in 1886. He was defeated for re-election in 1888, and has been active since in tariff reform work. He was a delegate to the Chicago convention in 1892, and a member of the "Whitney committee."

BARTLETT TRIPP, new United States minister to Austria-Hungary, was born in 1845. He was educated for the law, went to Dakota before the division of the territory; was appointed chief justice by President Cleveland in his first administration; and has been conspicuous in the political life of South Dakota since its creation as a state, making his home at Yankton.

The appointment on April 6 of Judge William Lochren of Minnesota as commissioner of the pension bureau, is universally looked upon as an indication that the vexed question of revision of the pension lists will be treated on just and non-partisan lines. Whatever differences of opinion may exist regarding the wisdom of the policy which has added enormously to the pension rolls during the last three years, all will admit that the greatest care should be exercised to clear the rolls, and to keep them clear, of perjurers and frauds. In the last thirty years there have been filed more than 2,000,000 applications for pensions; but by far the greatest additions to the lists have been made under the law of 1890, which admits to relief any disabled and needy Union soldier whose physical disabilities can be shown to be in any way traceable to service during the war. Under this law, 156,486 claims were allowed in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891; and 224,047 in the following year. There are now nearly a million surviving pensioners on the lists, more than one-half of whom have been added within the last four years. The yearly pay roll previous to 1880 had never reached \$35,000,000. In 1888 it was almost \$80,000,000. In 1892 it was over \$140,000,000; and the requirements for 1893 will probably be in the neighborhood of \$175,000,000.

WILLIAM LOCHREN, new commissioner of pensions, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, April 3, 1832. In 1834 his family removed to northern Vermont, where he was educated, being admitted to the bar in 1856. He immediately settled in St. Anthony's Falls, now Minneapolis, Minn., to practice, and has lived there since. At the beginning of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in the 1st Minnesota volunteers, and served till December 30, 1863, when he retired for disability resulting from wounds, after receiving promotion to the rank of first lieutenant. His army service was distinguished by marked heroism in resisting Pickett's famous charge at Gettysburg, during which his regiment lost nearly all its officers and men. Re-

turning to Minneapolis, he resumed law practice, was a state senator in 1869-70, was appointed judge of the district court in 1881, and was thrice re-elected without opposition. He has also served as judge-advocate-general of the Grand Army of the Republic. Since entering the pension office he has made radical changes in its methods of work, and inaugurated measures to check fraud.

THE TREASURY.

On April 11, President Cleveland nominated Daniel N. Morgan of Connecticut to be treasurer of the United States in the room of Enos H. Nebeker, resigned. The new appointee took the oath of office and assumed his duties June 1.

DANIEL NASH MORGAN was born in Newton, Conn., August 18, 1844. He received a public school education; became a clerk in his father's store; established himself in business in Newton Centre when 21 years old; and subsequently removed to Bridgeport, where he founded a large mercantile house, became president of the City National bank, mayor, and state senator.

Early in May, owing to continued illness due to his impaired physical condition, General W. S. Rosecrans of California resigned his position as register of the treasury, the resignation to take effect May 31.

The Public Debt.—On June 30, 1893, the last day of the fiscal year, the total debt of the United States, less the treasury surplus, was \$838,969,476 as against \$841,526,463 on June 30, 1892, there being thus a reduction during the year, amounting to \$2,556,987. The treasury surplus, on June 30, amounted to \$122,462,290, which amount included the gold reserve of \$95,485,413. The gold reserve underwent some remarkable changes during the last quarter of the fiscal year. On April 1 it stood at about \$107,000,000; but during that month it was reduced to the lowest point it had reached for many years. On May 1, it stood at \$97,011,330. It suffered a still further decline during May, standing at \$95,048,640 on June 1. On June 8, owing to heavy shipments of the yellow metal from New York, it fell to \$89,589,363, the smallest gold reserve held by the treasury since the resumption of specie payments in 1879. By June 30, however, the reserve had increased, as already stated, to \$95,485,413. The remarkable reduction in the cash balance in the treasury, and the consequent increase in the debt, observable during April, were mainly due to the heavy interest payments, amounting to over \$5,000,000.

The gold assets in the treasury June 30, aggregated \$188,455,432, against which there were demand liabilities outstanding amounting to about \$93,000,000. Silver as-

sets amounted to \$492,332,471, made up of 362,302,707 standard silver dollars, \$118,173,820 in bullion, and \$11,855,944 in subsidiary coin.

Receipts and Expenditures.—The following table shows in detail the receipts and expenditures of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, as compared with the receipts and expenditures for the year just preceding:

RECEIPTS.

	Year Ended June 30, '93.	Year Ended June 30, '92.
Customs.....	\$304,142,594	\$177,452,964
Internal revenue receipts.....	159,809,118	153,071,073
National bank deposit fund.....	2,937,540	2,977,898
Miscellaneous.....	20,867,540	25,513,747
Totals.....	\$387,746,892	\$357,915,682

EXPENDITURES.

Civil and miscellaneous.....	\$103,743,548	\$99,841,980
War.....	49,643,477	46,895,456
Navy.....	30,137,054	29,174,138
Indians.....	13,332,715	11,150,578
Pensions.....	159,357,698	134,583,052
National bank fund redemption account.....	9,037,651	16,232,721
Interest.....	27,264,393	23,378,116
Totals.....	\$392,516,506	\$361,256,051

Of the increase in expenditures, amounting, as above shown, to about \$30,000,000, some \$25,000,000, was due to increased pension charges, which for the whole year aggregated \$159,357,667 as compared with \$134,583,052 during the year ended June 30, 1892. Civil and miscellaneous and war expenditures for the year just ended, each increased three millions over the previous year. Navy expenditures were one million greater; the wards of the nation, the Indians, received two million more last fiscal year than in the previous year; and the interest charge was about four millions greater. Expenditures on national bank redemption account for the year just ended, were in round numbers \$6,000,000, or \$7,000,000 less than during the previous fiscal year.

Changes In Circulation.—The total circulation of the country on June 30 was placed at \$1,593,726,411, a *per capita* of \$23.86 against \$24.47 a year ago, or \$9,346,927 less than on June 30, 1892.

The changes in the circulation of the various kinds of money during the last fiscal year, together with the amounts in circulation on June 30, this and last year, are shown by the following table:

AMOUNT IN CIRCULATION.

	June 30, 1893.	June 30, 1892.
Gold coin.....	\$408,633,700	\$408,767,740
Standard silver dollars.....	57,029,743	56,799,484
Subsidiary silver.....	65,400,394	62,396,518
Gold certificates.....	92,970,019	141,225,379
Silver certificates.....	326,469,165	326,940,903
Silver treasury notes, act of 1890.....	140,661,694	98,051,657
United States notes.....	320,875,683	311,814,840
Currency certificates.....	11,935,000	29,890,000
National bank notes.....	174,731,139	167,306,957
Totals.....	\$1,593,726,411	\$1,608,073,358

The notable changes in the fiscal year just closed, shown by this table, are decreases in gold certificate circulation of about \$48,000,000, and in currency certificates of about \$18,000,000, and an increase in silver treasury note circulation issued under the so-called Sherman act, of about \$43,000,000. Gold coin circulation during the year decreased \$5,000,000.

The general stock of money coined or issued and in the treasury on June 30, is shown by the following table:

	Coined or issued	In Treasury.
Gold coin.....	\$513,743,633	\$110,100,923
Standard silver dollars.....	419,332,350	362,302,767
Subsidiary silver.....	77,256,212	11,853,944
Gold certificates.....	94,041,189	1,071,170
Silver certificates.....	330,057,504	4,466,339
Silver treasury notes.....	147,190,227	6,529,533
United States notes.....	346,681,016	25,805,333
Currency certificates.....	12,305,000	430,000
National bank notes.....	178,713,872	3,982,738
Totals.....	\$2,120,281,093	\$536,554,692

The following table shows how the United States stands relatively to other countries in the matter of circulation *per capita*, the figures being based on returns for 1892. The statement shows the available gold and silver in each country and the paper not representing gold and silver held only for its redemption. The amounts of circulation *per capita* are as follows:

	Gold.	Silver.	Paper.	Total
United Kingdom.....	\$14.47	\$2.63	\$1.32	\$18.42
France.....	20.52	17.95	2.09	40.56
Germany.....	12.12	4.26	2.16	18.54
United States.....	10.06	8.85	6.24	25.15

In the United States more than nine-tenths of all payments are made in checks upon national, state, private, and savings banks, and loan and trust companies. These hold deposits which amount to \$1,765,000,000 in national

banks, \$1,758,000,000 in savings banks, and \$1,153,000,000 in state and private banks and loan and trust companies, in all \$4,676,000,000, or about \$72 *per capita*, against which checks are constantly drawn and passed from hand to hand. The payments made in this way amounted to more than \$1,000, and probably more than \$1,500, for every inhabitant last year. By holding about \$600,000,000 in these banks to meet the balances daily arising, and by clearing houses at about eighty cities, through which checks and drafts are constantly made to cancel each other, the efficiency of the money in circulation is enormously increased. In practical effect, when the methods of business preferred are taken into account, the circulation in the United States is probably five times as great as that in France, and at least four times as great as the circulation in Great Britain and Germany.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The decline in exports and the expansion in imports constitute a factor of great importance in the present financial problem. The movement noticed in the latter part of 1892 has continued through the first half of 1893. The following figures will give some idea of its extent:

In April, 1893, the total exports of merchandise from the United States amounted to \$60,612,680, which was less than the total of any corresponding month since 1889, when it was only \$58,787,452. In April, 1890, exports amounted to \$63,523,315; in April, 1891, to \$70,906,976; and in April, 1892, to \$75,954,962. If we take the figures for the first four months of 1893, we find that the total exports, amounting to \$254,734,904, were less than for any similar period since 1888, when they amounted to only \$219,329,627. In 1889 the total was \$261,250,302; in 1890, \$281,838,211; in 1891, \$323,727,310; and in 1892, \$344,561,137.

While exports have thus declined remarkably, imports, on the other hand, have shown a great increase. In April, 1893, they amounted to \$84,991,092, exceeding the total for any other April during the last six years. In April, 1888, the total was \$60,805,282; in April, 1889, \$65,555,529; in 1890, \$71,902,140; in 1891, \$81,275,106; and in 1892, \$76,341,449. The total imports for the four months ended April 30, 1893, amounted to \$340,968,822. In 1888 they amounted to \$240,215,883; in 1889, to \$262,395,045; in 1890, to \$265,554,420; in 1891, to \$287,190,174; and in 1892, they amounted to \$291,014,802.

Imports exceeded exports during April of the present year by \$24,378,412; while, for the first four months of 1893, the excess amounted to \$86,233,918.

Looking at the returns a little more closely we find some indication of the causes of the remarkable changes in the volume of trade. In April, 1893, there was a decline of \$7,300,000 compared with last year in the value of bread-stuffs exported; a decline of \$2,900,000 in provisions, a decline of nearly \$2,700,000 in cotton, a decline of \$2,300,000 in cattle and hogs, and a decline of \$1,200,000 in oil. The nature of the commodities thus affected shows that the falling off in foreign purchases is not due to any mere local cause, but to some influence widespread and far reaching in its effects. The result in America is a counterpart of the resulting condition in Europe. The burden of maintaining the enormous armaments on the continent, the great losses in trade with India and in investments in South America and Australia, partial losses of crops, and the prostration of industries, combine to force the people to consume less, and so to purchase less, from abroad; while the same causes tend to compel manufacturers and dealers to send their goods to the United States so cheaply that our purchases are largely stimulated.

One noteworthy feature of the present financial situation has been the decline in the price of wheat to the lowest point of which we have authentic record. On June 7, quotations showed that No. 2 wheat, a very high grade, sold in Chicago below 64 cents a bushel for delivery during June; while the July and September "option" went as low as 65 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents and 75 cents respectively. The lowest price for wheat during thirty years previously was 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, a point touched in August, 1887. Other low years were 1870, when wheat sold at 73 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents in April; 1884, when it was quoted at 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents in December; and, 1886, when 69 $\frac{3}{8}$ cents was reached in October. The cause of the decline in price is partly to be found in the general financial stringency, and partly in the enormous quantity of grain on hand, which is increasing instead of decreasing. During the first week in June, the stock held amounted to 70,367,000 bushels, against 27,910,000 bushels in 1892, and 16,477,000 bushels in 1891. With money scarce and dear, and growing scarcer and dearer, with speculation for the time being dead, with the banks unwilling to advance more than they can help, and with the decreasing foreign demand, the immense load of wheat presses heavily on the market.

THE CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.

One of the most important incidents of the quarter in the United States, as involving both international and domestic relations, has been the coming into full legal effect, on May 5, of the Geary exclusion act concerning the Chinese.

There was formerly no objection to the immigration of the Chinese into this country; it was indeed rather encouraged. Both the Reed treaty of 1848 and the Burlingame treaty of twenty years afterwards—also even the supplementary treaty of 1880, when the anti-Mongolian movement had far advanced and become intensified—contained each the “favored-nation” clause, in effect pledging the United States to the same treatment of Chinamen, in respect of all rights, privileges, and immunities, as were accorded to citizens of the most favored nations. China did not request any of these treaties or this particular stipulation; they were negotiated at the instance of our own government.

Early, however, a hostile agitation against the residence or employment of Chinamen had begun in California, which gradually involved the whole Pacific slope as that part of the country became settled, received much sympathy in other sections, and was recognized and practically stimulated in the platforms of the great political parties. It had its genesis largely in the feeling formulated by Bret Harte’s famous line: “We are ruined by Chinese cheap labor,” with its natural consequence in theory and in practice, “He went for that heathen Chinese.”

The treatment of the Chinaman grew worse and worse, especially in California, and worst of all in the city of San Francisco. Here, among other abuses, a Chinese criminal was discriminated against by an ordinance compelling the close cutting of his hair at once upon his reception at the city prison and without regard to his innocence or guilt—involving, of course, the loss of his cue, which to most Chinamen is an irreparable and most grievous calamity. In the state at large, where a poll tax is paid by all citizens, it was made to bear with especial hardship upon the Chinese. Private persecutions abounded from an early day, some of them of most atrocious character, developing finally into the cry all along the Pacific coast and far into the interior, and echoed often elsewhere in the land, “The Chinese must go!”

The demands upon congress at last became so great as

no longer to be resisted. In 1882 an act was passed to restrict the immigration of the Chinese, which was strengthened by an amending act of 1884, and further, in 1888, by the Scott exclusion act. All these, however, were designed only to restrict or prohibit the continued immigration of the laboring class from China, and not to affect the status of those already here. But a much more stringent bill than any of these was passed last year. A bill was passed, which was approved by President Harrison May 5, 1892, re-enacting for ten years more the legislation already existing as to Chinese immigration and residence, but requiring the Chinamen entitled to remain here under those laws to procure certificates of residence. In procuring these certificates the testimony of at least one witness to the fact of residence was necessary, and that of any other than a white witness would not be received. Failing to secure such certificate within a year from the approval of the act, any Chinaman would be liable to be banished from the country and deported back to China at the expense of the United States.

This is the now celebrated Geary exclusion act, so named from its author and chief promoter, Representative Geary of California.

This law attracted no very great attention until the time for its execution drew near. Meanwhile the Chinaman and his government were well aware of its provisions and of their possible consequences. The head and front of Chinese interest and influence are the Six Companies, an organization of wealthy Chinese in San Francisco, formed ostensibly for commercial purposes, but including also a general care for and a certain jurisdiction over Chinese interests in the whole country. Under the suggestion or positive direction of this able body the Chinamen generally declined to register; and when, on May 5, the time limit expired, but 3,043 were reported as having complied with the law. This left more than 100,000 exposed to the penalties of the law.

The Cleveland administration had now come into power; and, notwithstanding the strong feeling in the Pacific states that the law should be rigidly executed, the officers of the new government were disposed to be lenient. On April 8, Mr. Carlisle, the new secretary of the treasury, ordered the modification of former regulations under the law, so as to dispense with the attachment of photographs to applications for certificates and to require the affidavit of but one witness. On May 4 it was further ordered by Secre-

tary Carlisle that unregistered Chinese should not be arrested until new instructions were issued.

The Supreme Court Decision.—Meanwhile an arrangement had been made between the governments of China and the United States for an amicable suit in the supreme court of the latter, to determine the constitutionality of the exclusion act. Able counsel, including Joseph H. Choate and Maxwell Evarts of New York City, were employed by the Six Companies to attack the law; three Chinese laundrymen were arrested in New York, and formally sentenced to be deported; writs of *habeas corpus* were asked for and promptly refused by a federal judge; and appeal was then taken to the supreme court. In special session, May 10, the court, with nearly a full bench, heard the arguments; and on May 15 a decision was rendered affirming the constitutionality of the act and denying the writs of *habeas corpus* prayed for. In this decision a majority of two of the whole court concurred; Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Field (of California) and Brewer dissented; Justice Harlan was absent and did not sit in the case.

The decision promoted somewhat the registration of Chinese under the act, nearly 12,000 being reported within the next fortnight as complying with the law. A very large amount—some estimate it at \$30,000,000—will nevertheless be required to deport unregistered Chinamen, while but \$100,000 was provided by the act, most of which has been expended. A very few cases of conviction under the law are reported, but none of the convicted have yet been sent away. The statute is thus practically a dead letter, awaiting further appropriations by congress; and it is feared that its full enforcement will rupture all relations between China and the United States, and involve the banishment of all missionaries and other Americans from the Flowery Kingdom.

This whole subject is one which has aroused the strongest feelings. The widespread denunciation of the Geary act is based mainly upon religious and humanitarian grounds. Its provisions, it is argued, conflict with the broad spirit of Christianity, and are inconsistent with those wide principles of freedom on which the most enlightened republic in the world is founded. But, on the other hand, the upholders of the measure point out that no Chinaman will suffer deportation except as the result of his own defiance of a law easily complied with. The primary object of the measure is not deportation; but to

prevent further importation. The entrance of Chinese labor has been legally prohibited since 1882; yet it is estimated, that, of the 106,000 now in the country, over one-third are here in violation of law. It is also argued on this side of the question, that the Chinese laborer measures his wants by an expenditure of six cents a day, and customarily lives on an income of \$5 a month. He comes here not intending to remain, and will not conform to American ideas. He brings no wife and no children. The American, on the other hand, must earn enough to keep wife and babies, and is entitled to protection against the competition of cheap labor. And, as to the prospective loss of trade with China, the upholders of the Geary law answer that that trade leaves a balance of fourteen to fifteen millions against the United States every year.

THOMAS J. GEARY, author of the Chinese exclusion law, was born in Boston, Mass., January 18, 1854. In 1883 he removed to San Francisco, Cal., where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. On the resignation of J. J. De Haven, he was chosen his successor in the 51st congress, and was subsequently elected to the 52d congress by a slight plurality. He is a Democrat in politics, and in the last congress was a member of the committees on interstate and foreign commerce and on foreign affairs. In 1892 he was re-elected to congress from the first California district.

THE ARMY.

It has been definitely decided to adopt the Krag-Jorgensen magazine rifle for use in the United States army, and it is now being manufactured at the arsenal in Springfield, Mass. The reader will remember, that, after a series of tests by a board of army officers, who first convened in the fall of 1890, this gun was recommended for adoption; but that, when the matter of appropriation came up in congress, there was such general disappointment at the selection of a gun of foreign pattern that it was decided to grant another opportunity for competitive trials. The new series of tests began at the Springfield armory on March 30 last. Altogether some fifty types were submitted, including not only the rifles now in the hands of the troops of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Japan, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, and Switzerland, but also those presented by the leading gun inventors of the United States and other countries. None, however, proved to be from every point of view as satisfactory as that whose adoption had already been recommended.

The new rifle is built upon a system invented by Capt.

O. Krag, director of the royal small arms factory at Kongsberg, Norway, and Mr. E. Jorgkensen who is employed there as an armorer. It is symmetrical in appearance, evenly balanced, and weighs about $8\frac{1}{4}$ pounds. It is about the same length as the ordinary rifle, the barrel being 30 inches long, rifled with four grooves, which make one turn in 10 inches. The calibre of the bore is 0.30. The gun can be dismounted and put together without the use of tools. In expert hands it is capable of firing nearly 40 shots per minute. It has a range of about 4,000 yards, is sighted at 2,300 yards, and has pierced 29 one-inch planks at a distance of 230 yards. The magazine holds five cartridges, and can be reloaded in two seconds. For the protection of the hand in firing, that part of the barrel which is apt to become heated is covered with wood. The cartridge used is a metallic one, containing a bullet weighing 220 grains (instead of the old 500-grain bullet), and is charged with 37 grains of smokeless powder, which gives a velocity of 2,000 feet per second, and results in a much flatter trajectory than was the case with the old Springfield rifle, and a far greater penetrative force as well. Another point of efficiency in the new rifle, is the increased number of rounds which a soldier can carry, 175 of the new cartridges weighing the same as 100 of the old.



COL. DANIEL S. LAMONT OF NEW YORK,
SECRETARY OF WAR.

Considerable dissatisfaction has been caused by the provision in the army appropriation act for the next fiscal year, prohibiting re-enlistment of privates who are over 35 years of age, or who have served over ten years, unless their service has extended over twenty years or more. The

effect of this provision, it is feared, will be that it will cause good men to leave the service as soon as possible, and will prevent the best quality of men from enlisting, as experience has shown that those who make the best soldiers are those who join with the intention of making the army a life calling. Secretary Lamont has already been appealed to, to throw a liberal construction upon the provision, so that many good men who would otherwise be thrown out of the service may be retained.

On June 30 the military department of Arizona was re-organized under the name of the department of Colorado, with headquarters at Denver. The old department of Arizona, which consisted of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona and that part of California south of the 35th parallel, is abolished. The territories of Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah, and the state of Colorado, are included in the new department, while California is restored to the department of California with headquarters at San Francisco. General McCook, whose former headquarters were at Los Angeles in the extreme western part of the department of Arizona, will now have his headquarters at Denver, Col., and be in close communication with Washington.

On May 17 the vacancy caused by the retirement of Brigadier-General E. A. Carr was filled by the appointment of Colonel William P. Carlin of the 4th United States infantry. The new brigadier-general has been placed in command of the department of the Columbia, with headquarters at Vancouver, Wash., relieving Brigadier-General Ruger.

WILLIAM PANSMORE CARLIN, new brigadier-general, U. S. army, was born in Rich Woods, Greene county, Ill., November 24, 1829. He was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy in 1850; served in expeditions against the Sioux Indians in 1855, in the Cheyenne region in 1857, and in Utah in 1858; and in March, 1861, he was promoted captain, U. S. A., and was appointed colonel of the 38th Illinois volunteers. He commanded the district of southeast Missouri, served under General Steele in Arkansas and under General Pope in Kentucky, and for gallantry at Perryville was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers in 1862. During part of that and the following year he was engaged at Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookont Mountain, and Chattanooga, and, for his services in the latter battles, was promoted lieutenant-colonel, U. S. A. In February, 1864, he was commissioned major of the 16th U. S. infantry. He accompanied General Sherman on the march through Georgia; commanded a division in September, 1864; and, on March 13, 1865, was brevetted colonel for gallantry at Jonesboro, brigadier-general for distinguished services at Bentonville, and major-general for services throughout the war. In 1882 he was commissioned colonel of the 4th United States infantry.

On May 29 Brigadier-General Sutherland, surgeon-general of the army, was retired, having reached the age of 62 years. Colonel George M. Sternberg was appointed to succeed him. General Sutherland had rendered invaluable service in perfecting sanitary conditions and methods in the army.

GEORGE M. STERNBERG, new surgeon-general of the U. S. army, was born in New York City June 8, 1838. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the army, with the rank of first lieutenant, in May, 1861; won the brevets of captain and major by faithful service through the Civil War; was promoted captain and assistant surgeon in May 1866; major and surgeon in December, 1875; and lieutenant-colonel and deputy surgeon-general in 1891. He served a year with the army of the Potomac; was medical director of the department of the Gulf and of the United States general hospital in Cleveland, O.; was on duty at Harper, Kan., during the cholera epidemic in 1867, and at Fort Barrancas, Fla., during the yellow fever epidemics in 1873 and 1875; was a member of the Havana yellow fever commission in 1879; and has been on special duty with the national board of health. In 1885 he was a delegate from the United States to the international sanitary conference in Rome, Italy; and, under a detail by President Cleveland to make investigations relative to the cause and prevention of yellow fever, he visited Brazil and Mexico in 1887, and Cuba in 1888-9.

THE INDIANS.

There have been several exciting rumors of Indian outbreaks recently, but no very serious trouble has occurred. The threatening situation among the two hostile factions of the Choctaw nation near Antlers, I. T., referred to in our last number (p. 78), was dispelled toward the end of April without open conflict. For some time, however, after the 1st of the month, the sides continued to make preparations for battle, and it looked as if bloodshed were inevitable. In compliance with instructions from the war department, General Miles, on April 3, telegraphed to Colonel Townsend, commander of the post at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to proceed to the seat of trouble, with authority to call troops to his aid if he considered them necessary; and a few days later, on receipt of a report from Agent Bennett, of the Union Agency, Secretary Hoke Smith requested Secretary Lamont to send troops at once to the scene for the protection of life and property. However, as a result of interviews with a delegation of the Jones faction sent to confer with Secretary Smith, and the appointment of Indian Inspector Faison with full power to bring about a settlement, the trouble has been quelled. The Choctaw government is upheld, and its courts allowed to determine in a legal way the questions that have arisen, offenders being required to stand trial.

In the latter part of April a critical situation prevailed among the Navajo Indians. The Navajo reservation covers about 12,000 square miles in northwestern New Mexico and northeastern Arizona, and extends up to the southern line of Colorado. It appears that a trader named Welch was murdered in a dispute with some Indians. The arrest of the murderer by Agent Plummer, caused resentment among the Indians; and, although the agent released the murderer, fearing trouble, the excitement continued, it being rumored at one time that Agent Plummer had been killed, and that about 250 young Indians had commenced depredations upon the property of whites, several of whom they had murdered. Although these reports were exaggerated, the situation was sufficiently critical to induce the governor to apply to Secretary Smith for military aid, as "the lives of all our people are in immediate danger." Troops were quickly sent to the scene, and all trouble averted. Through the friendly agency of Chief Black Horse, the murderer of Welch was captured. By May 10 the situation was reported tranquil.

On June 16, President Cleveland issued an order detailing eighteen captains and two majors of the regular army as Indian agents, in accordance with the provisions of the law of July 13, 1892, which says:

"From and after the passage of this act, the president shall detail officers of the United States army to act as Indian agents at all agencies where vacancies from any cause may hereafter occur, who, while acting as such agents, shall be under the orders and direction of the secretary of the interior, except at agencies where, in the opinion of the president, the public service would be better promoted by the appointment of a civilian."

The Cherokee strip bonds were negotiated in New York City in the latter part of June, the amount involved being \$6,000,000.

THE NAVY.

Important changes have been made by Secretary Herbert in the regulations affecting naval commands. Their longest duration is now fixed at three years; and the rotation in office thus secured, carried out with regularity and without favoritism, it is thought, will remove restrictions upon the natural ambition of officers, and secure the greatest benefit to the greatest number by lessening the stagnation in promotion which has been the inevitable result of existing regulations. Rear-Admirals Gherardi and Walker have both been detached from their commands at sea, the former having flown his pennant in command of a squadron

for four years and a-half, and the latter for about three years and a-half. Rear-Admiral Gherardi relinquished command of the Columbian naval review fleet May 31; and was appointed commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard to succeed Commodore Erben, who is placed in command of the European squadron. Rear Admiral John Walker, on June 14, was assigned to a place on the board of trial and inspection of new vessels added to the navy. The south Atlantic station has been placed in charge of Commodore Oscar F. Stanton, late in command of the naval home in Philadelphia, Penn.

BANCROFT GHERARDI, rear-admiral United States navy, was born in Louisiana November 10, 1832. He was appointed midshipman January 29, 1846; was promoted passed midshipman June 8, 1852; master, September 15, 1855; lieutenant on the following day; lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862; commander, July 25, 1866; captain, November 9, 1874; commodore, November 3, 1884; and rear-admiral, August 25, 1887. He commanded the north Atlantic squadron in 1889-90, and the special service squadron which bore the invitation of the president of the United States to the Central and South American republics to take part in the international naval review in 1892-3. He also commanded the special naval review fleet in 1893; afterward was appointed commandant of the navy yard at Brooklyn. He rendered distinguished service during the Civil War, and displayed much skill in diplomacy during the protracted disturbances in Hayti in 1889. After the great Columbian naval review, the secretary of the navy officially congratulated him on the skill with which he exercised his unique command; and the officers of the Russian and British fleets presented him testimonials of their esteem.



REAR-ADMIRAL BANCROFT GHERARDI.
OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Another important change in the personnel of the navy, was the appointment, on May 9, of Medical-Inspector J. Rufus Tryon as surgeon-general of the navy in place of J. M. Browne, retired on account of age. The new sur-

geon-general stood fourteenth in his own grade, all of the other medical directors being his seniors by date of their commissions.

J. RUFUS TRYON, new surgeon-general of the U. S. navy, was born in New York September 24, 1838. He was appointed an acting assistant surgeon in the navy on March 19, 1863; was promoted assistant surgeon September 22, 1863; passed assistant surgeon December 21, 1866; surgeon June 30, 1873; and medical inspector September 22, 1891; and was assigned to duty on the *Chicago* October 10, 1891. During his naval service he was attached to the United States naval hospital in Boston 1865-6; to the Asiatic squadron 1870-73; he was on special duty at Pensacola, Fla., during the yellow fever epidemic 1873-76; was attached to the Pacific station in 1882-3; was U. S. naval delegate to the international medical congress in Copenhagen in 1884; was with the European squadron till 1887; and on duty in New York till 1891.

The development of the new navy goes on apace; and it is a source of patriotic pride to Americans to note, that, with the exception of two or three vessels built on purchased English plans, the whole of the new navy has been designed by American expert talent. Within about ten years, the various complex industries connected with naval construction have been developed, so that the country now has not only a creditable modern fleet, but facilities for rapidly increasing its naval resources in an emergency.

The battle-ship *Massachusetts*, a sister ship to the *Indiana*, which was launched in February last (p. 78), and to the *Oregon*, which is now under construction at the Union iron works in San Francisco, Cal., was successfully launched at the yards of Messrs. Cramp & Sons in Philadelphia, Penn., on June 10. She was christened by Miss Herbert, daughter of the secretary of the navy. The *Massachusetts* is the second of the three ships of 10,200 tons' burden, 9,000 horse power, commenced under the régime of Secretary Tracy. She will carry a battery of four 13-inch breech-loading rifles, eight of 8-inches, four of 6-inches, twenty 6-pounders, four 1-pounders, and two gat-lings. The 13-inch guns will be mounted in pairs on the centre line and in turrets protected by seventeen inches of steel. The 8-inch guns will be mounted in barbettes, protected by ten inches of steel, with sloping shields to cover both guns and gunners. The four 6-inch guns will be protected by five inches of steel. The side armor consists of an 18-inch belt, which is placed three feet above and four and a-half feet below the water line. The contract price for the *Massachusetts* and the *Indiana* was \$3,020,000 each.

On May 22, in her final official speed test, the new cruiser *New York* fulfilled the great expectations she had

aroused by her extraordinary record at the preliminary trial on March 25. The course was forty knots long, from off the Salvages, Cape Ann, to Cape Porpoise, on the Maine coast. For four hours the vessel maintained an average speed of 21 1-10 knots, thus earning for her builders a premium of \$200,000, their contract having stipulated that they should receive \$50,000 for each quarter knot of speed attained in excess of twenty knots per hour.

A remarkable achievement was made by the *Machias* during her trial trip in the early part of June. The vessel developed a speed of 15.46 knots, which is 2.46 knots over contract requirements, the greatest excess ever recorded by a naval vessel.

The official trial at sea of the coast defense vessel *Monterey*, which began May 28, had been preceded by gloomy predictions from many quarters as to the unseaworthiness of the vessel, based upon the alleged imperfection of her Scotch boilers, her liability to roll, and the danger of the concussion from the discharge of her big guns, etc. An actual trial, however, upset all these predictions, and showed the *Monterey* to be a trustworthy seaboat in every particular. The only accident of the trip occurred when the twelve-inch guns "Big Betsy" and "Sister Alice" were tested. These guns are the largest in the service, and neither had ever been fired outside the proving grounds since their completion. Each takes a charge of 335 pounds of powder, and fires an 830-pound shell. "Big Betsy" had stood the test satisfactorily; but, while the gunners were loading "Sister Alice," the large shell became "gummed" in the breech, the chamber not having been made perfectly clean after the preliminary shot with a reduced charge. It was while extricating the shell, that the machinist Payne lost two fingers. The test of these guns, on May 30, is noteworthy as the first time on which a 12-inch gun was ever fired on an American naval vessel.

The first test ever made in the United States of domestic-made rolled nickel-steel armor plate with curved surfaces, took place at the Indian Head proving ground, near Washington, D. C., May 1, and was highly successful. Plates hitherto tested had been either forged or without curvature. The plate tested was made by the Carnegie steel company. It was eight inches thick, a sample of the armor intended for the turrets of the *New York*, the *Monterey*, and the barbettes of the *Olympia*. The conclusion arrived at as a result of the test was that rolled armor, which has been bent in the process of manufacture, is equal in bal-

listic resistance to forged plates after they are similarly bent, and that the operation of bending does not tend to the deterioration of armor plates.

A stirring scene was enacted at noon on April 25, when the American flag, saluted by 21 guns from the monitor *Miantonomah*, which lay a mile off shore, was raised for the first time on the flagstaff erected between the two lights at the Highlands of Navesink on the New Jersey coast. It is intended that it shall float perpetually there, telling of peace and liberty to those going and returning. The first flag raised was the original one carried by Captain Paul Jones, of the *Bonhomme Richard*, in the historic fight between that vessel and the British frigate *Scrapis* off the English coast September 3, 1779. The flag was shot away during the action; but was rescued by Lieutenant James B. Stafford, who nailed it to another mast. This officer afterwards became the owner of the flag; and it was his descendant, Mrs. H. R. P. Stafford, who raised it at the recent ceremony.

LABOR INTERESTS.

Various Strikes.—Quite a long series of labor conflicts, some of which have been attended with bloodshed, have to be recorded this quarter. On June 8, a battle took place at Romeo, Ill., between strikers and employes on the Chicago drainage canal, in which eight strikers were killed and many seriously wounded. About 100 negroes working on the canal had refused to join the strikers at the stone quarries in Lemont and Romeo, who were anxious to make the strike general all along that section. On June 9, it appears that two squads of strikers, one from Lemont, the other from Romeo; were to meet at the latter place to discuss the situation. The negroes on the canal had been armed, and fired upon the strikers with the fatal results above mentioned. The sheriffs of Cook and Will counties appealed to Governor Altgeld for troops; and the 2d regiment with various companies of the national guard of Illinois were sent to the disturbed district. Quiet was promptly restored; and by June 13 the withdrawal of the 2d regiment was ordered. Several companies of the national guard, however, remained for a time on duty, although no further trouble was feared.

The convict labor troubles in Tennessee, which were the source of great anxiety last year, and which seem to be a perpetual menace to tranquillity owing to the hostility of the free miners to the competition resulting from the em-

ployment of convict labor, were revived on April 19 last. The branch prison at Tracy City was attacked near midnight by a number of armed miners variously estimated at from 40 to 100. The guards had been forewarned; and the miners were easily repulsed, several of their number being wounded. One of the guards was fatally shot. The next day troops were sent from Nashville; and the following day most of the convicts were set at work again, and quiet was once more restored.

Another labor struggle involving the calling out of the state militia, but fortunately unaccompanied with any serious outbreak, occurred in Tonawanda, near Buffalo, N. Y., in the middle of June. It had its origin in a difference between the lumber shovers and the lumbermen, the former wishing to deal directly with the latter instead of being paid by stevedores, who unloaded vessels by contract with the lumbermen. Other issues became involved as the lock-out of the shovers continued, and excitement ran high, which the importation of Poles from Buffalo and Hungarians from Pittsburg, Penn., to take the place of the locked out men, only served to aggravate. On June 16, many of the Poles were induced to join the strike on the ground that they were not being paid as much as they could get in Buffalo. The same day an appeal was made for troops by the sheriff of Niagara county; and the 26th separate company of Tonawanda and the 42d separate company of Niagara Falls were ordered to the scene, under command of Colonel Welch of the 65th regiment of Buffalo; and subsequent reinforcements were sent in the shape of the first battalion and companies A, B, D, and H of the 65th regiment. The presence of the troops served to keep order; and on June 23 the trouble was practically ended by the lumber shovers' union agreeing to a proposition made by President Robinson of the lumbermen's association, whereby the shovers were to be taken back, as far as possible, and given work at card rates as published by the lumbermen's association, on condition that they should withdraw from the union and agree not to join any other labor organization.

On April 8, a strike occurred at Topeka, Kan., involving about 1,100 machinists, boilermakers, and blacksmiths in the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé railroad, who had demanded, among other things, an increase of twenty-five cents in their daily pay.

A short-lived strike, which threatened to have serious consequences to the progress of work on the World's

Fair buildings, occurred among the 4,000 workmen there April 10. However, only one day's work of eight hours was lost. The men had quit work to secure increased pay and to compel the discharge of non-union men. A compromise was reached in the concession of increased wages and the withdrawal of the objection against non-union men.

Fully 6,000 miners in the Cherokee coal field, Kansas, struck May 19. The new mining law of the state fixes the rate of wages at a certain figure per ton after screening; the men demanded the same amount before screening.

An enormous strike, involving about 22,000 men, and affecting every important coal mine in Ohio, began May 1, the men demanding a 5-cent advance for pick mining and a corresponding increase for other work.

The great clothing cutters' strike in New York, which began in March, was settled toward the end of April as the result of a series of conferences between the officers of the united garment workers and the clothing manufacturers' association. The latter agreed to take back the locked out cutters; and the cutters relinquished their demand for the insertion in their contract of a clause providing that the manufacturers should employ none but federation cutters.

The Homestead Indictments.—On June 3, at Pittsburg, Penn., the indictments for murder, riot, and conspiracy, against Mr. H. C. Frick and other officials of the Carnegie Steel company, arising out of the famous strike of July, 1892, were quashed in court. This action was taken by the district attorney as the result of a letter from the counsel for the prosecution saying that:

"After repeated and full examination of all the evidence bearing upon the cases, we are fully satisfied that no just cause existed for the finding of an indictment for murder or any other criminal offense against the laws of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Therefore, out of a sense of justice, we join in a request that no further proceedings be had."

On the other hand, all the strikers arrested and awaiting trial have been released on their own recognizances; and the counsel for both sides have agreed to allow the indictments against them for riot, conspiracy, treason, and murder, to go over to the September term of court for final disposition, when it is thought that the district attorney will be ordered to take no further proceedings in the prosecution until further orders of the court, which will practically end the famous cases.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

In compliance with an invitation issued March 17 by Governor P. W. McKinney, of Virginia, to the chief magistrates of all the Southern states, in which they were requested to meet in Richmond, Va., "to consider such questions as may tend to promote the prosperity and happiness" of that section of the country, and in particular to devise measures for stimulating immigration thither, a convention of Southern governors was held in the senate chamber of the old state capitol at Richmond April 12 and 13. Governor Fishback of Arkansas presided. The convention voted to issue 50,000 copies of an advertisement of the South's mineral, agricultural, and physical advantages for circulation at the World's Fair, each state contributing a chapter of not more than 6,000 words. In an address to the people of the United States and of Europe, the governors give "a cordial and pressing invitation to home-seekers, farmers, mechanics, miners, and workmen to come and cast their fortunes with the South;" capitalists, too, are invited to examine the resources of the Southern states, to aid the South in its development, and to share in its prosperity.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

It stands to the credit of the Cleveland (O.) Homœopathic Hospital College to have made the first application of the university extension system to medical teaching. Under its auspices the first course of medical lectures ever given on the university extension plan was inaugurated May 29, in the Arlington street church of the New Church Society. The object of the scheme is to enable the people to become better acquainted with the scientific facts that pertain to their own existence—to diffuse a common knowledge of much that has heretofore been the exclusive property of the medical profession. The list of topics embraces a very wide range, is practical rather than theoretical in character, and aims at a better equipment for assisting nature in her functions of normal development, warding off disease, and attaining the highest physical, mental, and moral perfection. The services of the lecturers have been gratuitously rendered; and no limitations are placed on membership, save that of meeting the actual expenses incurred. The venture, unique in the history of university extension, has been attended with satisfactory results.

TRUSTS AND COMBINATIONS.

Within the last two years, much of the speculation on the exchange has dealt with a new class of stocks known as "industrials," consisting of the so-called "trust" stocks. Of these trusts, the following, with their respective amounts of capital, are the most important: sugar, \$73,000,000; cotton oil, \$30,000,000; whiskey, \$35,000,000; tobacco, \$29,000,000; general electric, \$34,000,000; cordage, \$25,000,000; lead, \$30,000,000; linseed oil, \$18,000,000; rubber, \$26,000,000; starch, \$8,000,000. The combined capital stock of these ten trusts amounts to \$308,000,000.

The present financial upheaval has proved disastrous to several of these combinations; but their failure has been due to violation of business prudence and to speculative excesses, the inevitable result of which is collapse on the first spread of doubt. The whiskey trust tried to buy up all the whiskey in sight in anticipation of increased federal taxes. The taxes did not come, and the heavy stock has almost swamped the trust. The cordage trust, which had suffered from an unfavorable speculation in hemp, destroyed public confidence by attempting to put upon the market a new issue of preferred obligations in order to provide money against certain emergencies; and its stock, which, two years ago, had sold for about \$135 a share, ran down as low as \$15 a share. The strain was unbearable, and the National Cordage company went into the hands of a receiver.

In April, the Standard Oil company secured control of its chief existing rival, the Manhattan Oil company. The Standard company had "cornered" the market by paying advanced prices, so that the Manhattan is said to have lost millions on its January contracts to supply oil. The property transferred is valued at \$15,000,000.

NOTABLE CRIMES.

The Case of Carlyle W. Harris.—Due record has been made in this publication, of the proceedings in the case of Carlyle W. Harris of New York City, who was sentenced to death a second time on March 21 last, for the murder of his wife. Efforts to save him continued with increased energy, and nearly 50,000 persons, including many of high standing, petitioned the governor for the exercise of his clemency. After full hearing of the case and consideration of the petitions, also of further

evidence taken by a commissioner at his instance, Governor Flower declined to interfere; and on the 8th day of May, Harris suffered death by electricity in the state prison at Sing Sing.

From the same prison where Harris met his fate, two murderers a few days before effected one of the most remarkable escapes on record in this country—the more so as they were occupying the “death house” in charge of the “death watch,” and awaiting execution. Thomas Pallister and Frederick W. Roehl, convicted murderers, on the night of the 20th of April, blinded their guards by throwing some fine powder into their eyes, obtained their keys and locked them up, and escaped from the prison without creating an alarm, the imprisoned guards themselves strangely making no outcry. The warden of the prison was dismissed, and a reward of \$250 was offered for the recovery of the prisoners, dead or alive. On the 10th of May, the dead body of Roehl was picked up in the Hudson river near Croton point by a fisherman; and on the 16th, near the same spot, the body of Pallister was found. Each had died apparently by a pistol wound in the head; but the incidents leading to their death still remain a mystery.

Lynchings.—An unusual number of executions by the summary process of Judge Lynch, occurred in various parts of the country during the quarter. Among them were the cases of John Peterson, a negro, at Denmark, S. C., April 24, who was hanged and shot although the woman he was charged with assaulting declared positively that he was not the man; of a negro similarly charged at Lanes, S. C., May 6; of three negroes accused of murder at Bearden, Ala., May 8; of John Farley, white, at Bedford Ind., May 15, for murder; of Wm. Sullivan, white, May 25, for murder at Cornnna, Mich., with many barbarities; and of Samuel Bush, negro, accused of attacking two white women, at Decatur, Ill., June 3, by a small party in broad daylight and almost without resistance or protest. The attempted lynching of a negro named Henderson, suspected of assault upon a woman and child about May 15, was defeated by the officers; and it was subsequently proved that he was, at the time of the assault, far distant from the scene.

At Shelbyville, Ind., June 11, a summary attempt of a different sort was made to execute fancied justice upon an enemy. A band of thirty armed men was led into the town by one “Babe” Hawkins, who was intent upon kill-

ing an ex-sheriff named McDougall for some connection with the lynching of his brother, Charles Hawkins, a year before, for shooting the city marshal. A desperate melee followed, in which many citizens and Hawkins' wife took part. McDougall and another ex-sheriff were badly hurt. Hawkins was arrested and threatened with lynching by a large mob, but was finally bound over to trial, and headed his gang out of town.

The Borden Trial.—The principal facts have been recited in this magazine, of the case of Miss Lizzie Borden of Fall River, Mass., accused of the murder of her father and stepmother in that place August 4, 1892. The case presented remarkable difficulties, and its trial in June last was observed with eager interest throughout the country. A jury was obtained with unusual promptness and ease, and the examination of witnesses was attended with few unnecessary delays. Some of the ablest lawyers in the East were engaged in the case, including ex-Governor Robinson of Massachusetts, who was retained by the defense; and the case was conducted throughout with marked skill and ability. The district attorney was confronted with the task of proving that Miss Borden, a young woman previously of unblemished reputation and a member of the W. C. T. U., had hacked and battered her stepmother to death with a hatchet at midday, because of some dislike for her; that she cleansed herself thoroughly of blood spots, changed her dress, and talked innocently with the servant girl while she was ironing; then talked and laughed with her father as he came in, whom she presently murdered similarly in hope of securing his property, amounting to \$200,000 or \$300,000; and again washed, changed her clothing, and called down the servant within twenty minutes after she had been seen gaily chatting with her father. The prosecution did all that men could do, apparently, to prove this astounding theory of their case; but they could not do it to the satisfaction of the jury or the country. Lizzie Borden was acquitted, and the verdict was generally approved by the press and public that had closely watched the proceedings from day to day.

The Anarchists Pardoned.—Another case presenting some difficulties was summarily settled in Illinois by one man. On the evening of the 4th of May, 1886, several companies of police, entering the Haymarket square, Chicago, to disperse a supposedly dangerous meeting then being addressed by leading Anarchists, were met by a large bomb, which exploded in their ranks, killing seven and

wounding sixty-five policemen. Eight Anarchists were arrested and tried for the murder. Spies, Fischer, Parsons, and Engel were convicted, and were hanged in the county jail November 11, 1887. Lingg was sentenced to be hanged, but killed himself in the prison by exploding dynamite in his mouth. Fielden and Schwab were similarly condemned, but their sentences were commuted by Governor Oglesby to imprisonment for life. Neebe was sentenced to imprisonment only. Friends and sympathizers have since lost no opportunity to create a public opinion favorable to the release of the imprisoned, and to beseech the governor for their pardon. On June 26, 1893, Governor Altgeld granted an unconditional pardon to Fielden, Schwab, and Neebe, accompanying it with an elaborate statement of his reasons. In the town of Naperville the governor was hanged in effigy.

DISASTERS.

The Ford's Theater Horror.—The overwhelming calamity of the three months we chronicle occurred in Washington, D. C., June 9. The old brick building formerly occupied as Ford's theater, in which President Lincoln was assassinated April 14, 1865, had been purchased by the government, and was filled by a large force of clerks and other employes in the service of the war department. It was believed by many to be insecure, but congress had been appealed to in vain for adequate appropriations for its repair. Excavations were being made in early June for a new building to adjoin it; but protective measures were adopted, and business in the venerable structure was proceeding as usual, when suddenly it collapsed and fell in ruins. Twenty-two persons were instantly killed, and nearly fifty seriously injured. On the 12th a coroner's inquest began its work amid a general demand for a close and searching investigation. The proceedings were at times violently interrupted; and Colonel Ainsworth, chief official of the building, was once in danger of his life. The verdict of the jury found him, the superintendent and engineers who supervised repairs, and the contractor who made them, guilty of criminal negligence, and they were arrested and held to answer.

Other Disasters.—On April 1, the explosion of a lamp in the hands of a miner near Shamokin, Penn., cost ten men their lives by the burning out of the Neilson shaft.

On April 3d a mysterious fire, helped, as usual, by a convenient elevator shaft, destroyed the seven-story tobacco

factory of W. Duke, Sons & Co., on 2d avenue, New York City. The loss was reported as about \$300,000.

On April 4, news reached San Francisco that the steel four-masted ship *King James*, laden with coal from Newcastle, Eng., to that city, had been burned at sea 400 miles from her destination. The entire crew took to the boats, only two of which reached port. The captain's boat had capsized in a heavy sea, losing provisions and oars, and six men afterwards succumbed to hunger and thirst. The rest were saved, including Captain Drummond, but in a most pitiable condition.

On April 4, the business portion of Carrolton, Ga., was eaten out by an incendiary fire, with a loss of \$21,000.

On May 21, the city of Saginaw, Mich., experienced a destructive fire under a southwest gale, which in a few hours reduced 300 buildings to ashes, including the Orphans' home. About \$1,500,000 was lost, and 1,000 persons were thrown temporarily out of employment.

On June 3, in a heavy rain and wind storm, a fire broke out in the business region of Omaha, Neb., during which a brick wall fell upon seven firemen, instantly killing five of them.

The greatest blaze of the quarter, however, broke out at Fargo, N. D., on the afternoon of June 7, during a stiff gale, and soon threatened the whole city. Aid was promptly sent from Grand Forks, but to little purpose, as the fire fiend continued his ravages for many hours, and until more than \$3,000,000 worth of property had been destroyed and 3,000 people rendered homeless. About one-half the city was burned, including a new Methodist church and all the banks save one.

Forest fires along the Mesaba iron range in Minnesota during the third week in June, burned out a number of villages and mining camps; loss nearly \$1,500,000.

On May 14, ten miners were dashed to pieces at the Calumet and Hecla mine, Houghton, Mich., by the fall of a cage over 3,000 feet down a shaft.

On May 7, a Big Four express train lost control, and ran into Lafayette, Ind., at tremendous speed, wrecking the train and killing ten persons. On May 30, six were killed by the derailling of a circus train near Vail, Penn. On June 20, an excursion train was wrecked in the Parkville tunnel, near Brooklyn, N. Y., killing eight men. A coroner's jury censured severely the Long Island railroad company.

The cyclones and other meteorological phenomena of

the quarter have been peculiarly disastrous. Northern Iowa was visited by a tornado on the afternoon of April 11, which wrecked Akron and did much damage at Westfield and elsewhere in the Sioux valley. In southern Kansas three towns were laid in ruins the same day. At St. Louis, Mo., the most terrific hailstorm known for years broke skylights and windows and did much other mischief. Robinsonville, La., was swept by a hurricane the same afternoon, several being killed. The ruins of the place took fire, and but two buildings were left. Before daylight the next morning (April 12) southern Ohio and central Indiana were shaken by wind storms; and Cincinnati reported two shocks of earthquake, neither doing harm. At Kokomo, Ind., a mill was wrecked and an employe killed; at Greencastle a building of the De Pauw University lost a roof; and at Montezuma a hotel was wrecked. Heavy rains caused serious wash-outs on the railroads in southern Indiana.

The town of Ypsilanti, Mich., was visited by a tornado on the evening of April 12, and the business section badly damaged. The total loss was over \$100,000. At Rea, Mich., a woman was killed and her husband fatally hurt in the nearly total demolition of the place; at Clarksville another woman lost her life; and at Royal Oak, near Detroit, ten persons were burned with the ruins of their homes, and others injured.

Great rain and wind storms were reported the same day from South Dakota, Iowa, and other northwestern states. A cloud-burst occurred at Centralia, Ill., flooding the town and destroying much property. At Coudray, Mo., five citizens were killed and about twenty hurt.

On April 20, a peculiar fatality occurred at the water-works crib in Lako Michigan, off Milwaukee, Wis., by which, during a terrible wind storm, fourteen laborers perished. They were engaged in excavating a new tunnel, and were unable to escape from the crib before it was dashed to pieces by the waves.

The same day, disastrous tornadoes passed over Mississippi and Arkansas. In the former state, forty persons were reported killed and at least 200 injured.

During the night of April 26, two tornadoes, a terrible hail storm, and a water-spout combined their energies to desolate a portion of Oklahoma. One hundred lost lives were reported, and 500 injured. At Norman, twenty miles from Oklahoma City, thirty-one were killed, and the town was destroyed. On that day northern Indiana, with

parts of Illinois and Wisconsin, were also severely visited.

Three days afterward, the town of Cisco, Tex., was totally wiped out by a cyclone, with large loss of life, limb, and property.

In May, great floods in the streams caused immense damage in northern Idaho and western Washington. Along the waters of northeastern Ohio and northwestern Pennsylvania, fourteen lives were lost and many hundreds of thousands in property destroyed by floods. In the city of Erie alone, \$1,000,000 damage was done.

THE COLUMBIAN NAVAL REVIEW.

This impressive pageant took place in the harbor of New York April 27. The hour set for the beginning of the review was 10.30 A. M., but unfavorable weather and other causes compelled a postponement till 1 P. M. The gathering of warships was the largest ever seen. Ten nations were represented, and the officers and crews numbered more than 10,000 men. The vessels, as they arrived at our shores, had rendezvoused at Hampton Roads, where about a week was spent enlivened by a review, a reception at Fortress Monroe, and a round of social gaieties. The place of rendezvous was happily selected, as Hampton Roads is replete with memories of the Civil War and is famous as the place where the *Monitor*, the first of modern ironclads, was introduced.

On the day of the review, the vessels took up position in the North river at New York in the following order, determined according to precedence in the rank of their officers: In the advance, all abreast, the three caravels, *Pinta*, *Santa Maria*, *Nina*; then in two columns the warships of the several nations thus:

PORT COLUMN.	STARBOARD COLUMN.
UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
REAR-ADMIRAL GHERARDI, COM-	VICE-ADMIRAL SIR JOHN HOPKINS,
MANDER-IN-CHIEF.	COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
No. in Col.	No. in Col.
1. <i>Philadelphia</i> (flag).	1. <i>Blake</i> (flag).
2. <i>Newark</i> (flag).	2. <i>Australia</i> .
3. <i>Atlanta</i> .	3. <i>Magicienne</i> .
4. <i>San Francisco</i> .	4. <i>Tartar</i> .
5. <i>Bancroft</i> .	RUSSIA.
6. <i>Bennington</i> .	VICE-ADMIRAL KOZNAKOFF, COM-
7. <i>Baltimore</i> .	MANDER-IN-CHIEF.
8. <i>Chicago</i> (flag).	5. <i>Dimitri Donskoi</i> (flag).
	6. <i>General Admiral</i> .
	7. <i>Rynda</i> .

PORT COLUMN.

2. *Yorktown*.
10. *Charleston*.
11. *Venustus*.
12. *Concord*.

ARGENTINA.

REAR-ADMIRAL HOWARD.

13. *Neuse de Julio*.

HOLLAND.

CAPTAIN ARRIENS.

14. *Van Speyk*.

GERMANY.

CAPTAIN BUCHSEL.

15. *Kaiserin Augusta*.
16. *Seeadler*.

UNITED STATES.

17. *Miantonomah*.

STARBOARD COLUMN.

FRANCE.

REAR-ADMIRAL DE LIBRAN, COM-
MANDER-IN-CHIEF.

8. *Jean Bart* (flag).
9. *Aréthuse*.
10. *Hussard*.

ITALY.

REAR-ADMIRAL MAGNAGHI, COM-
MANDER-IN-CHIEF.

11. *Etna* (flag).
12. *Giovanni Bausan*.

SPAIN.

REAR-ADMIRAL GOMEZ Y LONO,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

13. *Infanta Isabel* (flag).
14. *Reina Regente*.
15. *Nueva España*.

BRAZIL.

REAR-ADMIRAL DE NORONHA, COM-
MANDER-IN-CHIEF.

16. *Aquidaban* (flag).
17. *Tiradentes*.
18. *Republica*.

The president of the United States, Grover Cleveland, on board the *Dolphin*, began the review promptly at 1 o'clock, his vessel steaming from the rear to the forward end of the double line, between the warships. The *Dolphin* was followed by the *George S. Blake* bearing the *corps diplomatique*, the *Monmouth* bearing the congress of the United States and the supreme court, and the *General Meigs* bearing the duke of Veragua. Each warship fired the presidential salute, 21 guns, as the *Dolphin* steamed past. All the ships were gaily decorated with a diversity of flags, the Stars and Stripes floating at the masthead of each, and the national flags of the several ships at the stern. At night there was a gala ball in the Madison Square garden, in which 8,000 persons took part; simultaneously the warships in the river were illuminated with lanterns and lights of every description; and, on the following day, the sailors and marines of the fleet, escorted by troops of the United States and the state of New York, and by detachments of the New York and Massachusetts naval reserve, paraded the streets of the city, about 10,000 men being in line.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The annual report of President Higinbotham, addressed to the stockholders of the World's Columbian Exposition, gives this statement of the financial condition of the

fair, including receipts and disbursements to March 31:

RECEIPTS.	
Capital stock	\$5,558,760 80
City of Chicago	5,000,000 00
Souvenir coins	957,532 00
Debenture bonds	4,094,500 00
Interest	88,973 00
Special souvenir coin fund.....	1,110,000 00
Gate receipts	234,858 01
Miscellaneous	87,621 30
Liabilities	295,594 75
Deposits in escrow.....	73,607 50
Total	\$17,496,432 16
EXPENDITURES.	
Construction expenses.....	\$14,411,506 74
General expenses.....	2,297,519 74
Total	\$16,708,826 48
Assets on hand.....	\$ 786,605 68

The fair was formally opened May 1. The president and vice-president of the United States, surrounded by the members of the cabinet, by high officials of the several states and distinguished representatives of foreign nations, and in presence of an enormous concourse of American citizens, having taken seats on the platform in front of the administration building amid enthusiastic cheering, an orchestra of 600 musicians led by Theodore Thomas played the *Columbian March*, composed for the occasion by Prof. John K. Paine. Then the "blind preacher," the Rev. Dr. W. H. Milburn, chaplain of the United States senate, led to the front of the platform by his adopted daughter, made the opening prayer:

"All glory be to Thee, Lord God of Hosts," he prayed, "that Thou hast moved the hearts of all kindreds, tongues, peoples, and nations to keep a feast of tabernacles in this place in commemoration of that most momentous of all voyages, by which Columbus lifted the veil that hid the new world from the old and opened the gateway of the future for mankind. . . . To Thee we dedicate these trophies of the past, achievements of the present, and prophecies of the future. . . . Send Thy blessing upon this Thy city, itself one of the wonders of the world, whose site within the memory of living men was a pasture for wild beasts, the lair of the wolf, and the nest of the rattlesnake, but which now sits enthroned as one of the capitals of the earth, and throws wide open its gates of hospitable welcome to the people of all languages and climes."

The prayer was followed by the reading of a poem, *The Prophecy*, written by William A. Croffut.

" . . . When through the dark
The *Santa Maria* leaped before the gale,
And angry billows tossed the caravels
As to destruction, Gomez Rascon came,

With Captain Pinzon, through the frenzied seas,
And to the admiral brought a parchment scroll—" (The petition of the crews that he should Order the vessels to turn back to Spain.)

"Gomez Rascon, peace!"
Exclaimed the admiral; 'thou hast said enough.
Now, prithee, leave me; I would be alone!'"

And as the admiral mused and paced the deck, he had a vision of the victorious ending of his quest. He saw "invading plenty dispossess old poverty;" he saw "an empire under Freedom's sway, proudly arise to show the world the way;" in short, he saw the great republic of the West as it is and yet is to be.

"The picture came, and paled, and passed away,
And then he said to Pinzon in the gloom:
'Now, Martin, to thy waiting helm again;
Haste to the *Pinta*; westward keep her prow;
For I have had a vision full of light.
Keep her prow westward in the sunset's wake
From this hour hence, and let no man look back.'"

The orchestra having rendered the overture of *Rienzi*, Director-General Davis made an address, in which he recounted the labors of the committees and individuals who, generously supported by the government and people of the United States, and encouraged by the active sympathy and co-operation of the whole civilized world, had brought to realization the great project. He expressed the hope that the fair

"May inaugurate a new era of moral and material progress; that the association of the nations here may secure not only warmer and stronger friendships, but lasting peace throughout the world."

When President Cleveland advanced to the front of the platform to make his address, perforce he stood mute for several moments till the cheering had ceased.

"I am here," he said, "to join my fellow citizens in the congratulations which befit this occasion. Surrounded by the stupendous results of American enterprise and activity, and in view of the magnificent evidences of American skill and intelligence, we need not fear that these congratulations will be exaggerated. We stand to-day in the presence of the oldest nations of the world, and point to the great achievements we here exhibit, asking no allowance on the score of youth. . . . We have built these splendid edifices, but we have also built the magnificent fabric of a popular government whose grand proportions are seen throughout the world. . . . As by a touch the machinery that gives life to this vast exposition is now set in motion, so at the same instant let our hopes and aspirations awaken forces which in all time to come shall influence the welfare, the dignity, and the freedom of mankind."

President Cleveland then touched the golden electrical

key, and so called into action the machinery. The multitude again burst into cheers; flags of all nations fluttered from a thousand flagstuffs; the warship *Michigan*, standing out in the lake, fired a national salute. The fair was open.

There yet, however, remained much work to be done in the way of completing some of the buildings and installing exhibits, before the exposition could appear in all its glory.

The woman's building was dedicated in the afternoon. When the committee appointed to direct the ceremonies of the occasion appeared on the platform in the main hall of the building, the orchestra commenced to play the grand march composed by Jean Ingeborg von Bronsart. Then followed prayer by Frances Ellicott of London, Eng. Mrs. Potter Palmer, president of the board of lady managers, then addressed the large audience. She spoke of the disadvantages under which women have to fight the battle of life.

"The theory which exists that the sphere of woman is her home, that it is unfeminine, even monstrous, for her to wish to take a place beside or to compete with men in the various lucrative industries, tells heavily against her, for manufacturers and producers take advantage of it to disparage her work and obtain her services for a nominal price, thus profiting largely by the necessities and helplessness of their victims."

Of the readiness with which the invitation to co-operate with the lady managers in making the woman's exhibit at the fair successful was responded to by women in foreign lands, Mrs. Palmer said that it surpassed expectation. The empress of Russia and the queen of Italy had sent large collections of the work of peasant women through organizations which exist under their patronage for selling their handiwork. The committee of Belgian ladies had compiled statistics concerning the industries and condition of women. The queen of England had sent an exhibit of the work of her own hands. The queen of Siam had sent a special delegate, who was instructed to learn what industrial and educational advantages are open to women in this country, so that Siam might adopt such measures as would elevate the condition of Siamese women. Addresses were made by the duchess of Veragua (Spain), countess di Brazza (Italy), Mrs. Bedford Fenwick (England), duchess of Aberdeen (Ireland and Scotland), and Princess Schachoffsky (Russia).

The transportation building, one of the most characteristic departments of the World's Fair, was in complete readiness on the opening day. Here are displayed all the

instrumentalities of travel and transportation by land and sea that have been employed within historic times, from the primitive ox-cart and the Indian dug-out to the great compound locomotive with its train of palace cars, and the modern "ocean greyhound"—in miniature. There is a model, complete in every particular, of the warship *Victoria* of the British navy, which was recently lost off the coast of Syria; alongside of this modern naval monster is a model of the caravel *Santa Maria*. Hardly less striking is the contrast between the models of ocean steamships of fifty years ago and those of to-day. The display of locomotives is highly impressive. Here is an exact reproduction of the first locomotive engine ever constructed, Stephenson's *Rocket*; and hard by is the compound *Columbia*, the latest triumph of locomotive building. The moving sidewalk is not among the "exhibits," but is one of the regular means of locomotion within the fair grounds. It carries passengers out to the steamboats at the end of a long pier in the lake. This sidewalk is a long oval in shape and after travelling on this about half way to the pier at the rate of three miles an hour, passengers step from it to another similar sidewalk travelling at six miles an hour. While being carried, the passenger, of course, can make greater speed to the end of the route by employing his own natural power of locomotion.

World's Congress of Women.—This assembly met in the Memorial Art Institute of the World's Fair May 15 to 21. About 3,000 women were present, representing nearly every civilized nation on the globe. Simultaneously another great meeting of women was held in the Woman's building; and during the congress there were special gatherings of women for the discussion of various questions of reform. Elizabeth Cady Stanton read the first paper in the general congress, on "The Civil and Social Evolution of Women." In the discussion which followed, Louise Thomas, of the Women's Centenary association, Dr. Emily H. Stowe, of the Women's Enfranchisement association of Canada, and Dr. Jennie Lozier, president of Sorosis, took a prominent part. On "foreign woman's day," the third day of the congress, women from Spain, Greece, France, Russia, Peru, Switzerland, Bohemia, and other countries, made addresses in their respective languages, eight halls in the Memorial Art Institute being occupied by the audiences and the assemblies for various purposes. "The Condition of Women Abroad" was the subject of discussion in one of the minor congresses on

the third day. In the evening four prominent actresses, Mme. Modjeska, Georgia Cayvan, Julia Marlowe, and Clara Morris, talked about their profession. The meeting of the National Columbian Household Economic association was well attended. It opened with an address by Helen E. Starret, after which a report was read on the work of the Columbian association of housekeepers. Jane Adams discussed the subject of "Domestic Service and the Family Claim." The program for evening sessions for one day, May 19, contained the following long list of papers: in the hall of Washington, "The Kindergarten System and the Public Schools," by Sarah B. Cooper; "Popular Inculcation of Economy," by Sarah L. Oberholtzer. In the hall of Columbus, "Woman as an Explorer," by Mrs. M. French-Sheldon. In hall No. 6, "Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church," by Mrs. F. P. Crandon; "National Free Baptist Woman's Missionary Society," by Frances Stewart Mosher; "Woman's Missionary Society of the Evangelical Association," by Mrs. E. Kreeker; "International Order of King's Daughters and Sons," by Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson; "Needlework Guild of America," by Mrs. John Wood Stewart. In hall No. 3, "A Woman's Religion," by Mrs. R. H. Davis; "Religion of the Twentieth Century," by Mrs. John C. Leonard. In hall No. 4, "Scientific Study for Temperance Work," by Mrs. A. D. Davidson; "Woman as a Lawgiver," by Mrs. Mary J. Aldrich. In hall No. 24, "The International Idea," addresses by Kirstine Frederiksen, Isabel Bogelot, Calirrhoe Parren, and May Wright Sewall. In hall No. 26, "Women's Trades Unions," by Mary E. Kenney; "Trades Unions: the Old Ideal and the New," by Florence Kelley; "Womens Trades Unions. Their Limitations," by Susan B. Anthony. The same evening, in a meeting of collegiate alumnæ, speeches were made on "Endowment of Colleges," "The Wage Question," "Development of Children," etc. On the last day of the congress, Sunday, May 21, a sermon was preached in the hall of Washington, by the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw. The closing performance was a concert in the evening, in which women's musical compositions were rendered by women. A striking feature of this performance was a concerto arranged for fifteen harps by Mme. Chatterton.

Royal Visitors.—In accordance with the formal invitation of congress, the duke of Veragua and the members of his family who accompanied him to America,

namely his wife, duchess of Veragua, their son Don Cristobal Colon de Aguilera, their daughter Doña Maria del Pilar, the duke's brother, marquis de Barbolis, and the Marquis' son, Don Pedro Colon y Bertodano, became, on their arrival at New York April 15, guests of the United States; and Commander Francis W. Diekins, U. S. N., was detailed as their escort during their stay in this country. When the steamship *New York*, bearing the ducal party, reached the quarantine station in New York harbor, Commander Diekins greeted the party in behalf of the president of the United States, and assured them of a most hearty welcome. The freedom of the city of New York was conferred upon the duke. Public receptions followed, which were attended by thousands of notable persons not only of New York but of all the large cities of the Atlantic seaboard. The duke visited Washington, D. C., April 22, to pay his respects to the chief magistrate. The social entertainment of the ducal party there was most cordial and graceful. At the naval review in New York, April 27, the duke with his family were on board the *General Meigs*, one of the four reviewing vessels. On arriving at Chicago April 29, the freedom of the city was presented to the duke, and his party was entertained as the city's guests. At the opening of the great exposition, May 1, the duke was a notable member of the group around the president of the United States when the chief magistrate pressed the electric key and set the machinery of the fair in motion. He stayed in Chicago for some weeks after the opening, to admire the wonders of the fair. Then, on his return journey to the seaboard he visited sundry places of interest. At Columbus, O., he was the guest of the city named after his great ancestor. On June 12 the duke addressed to the United States secretary of state a letter expressing the gratitude of himself and his family for the honor done him by the government and the people, and for the cordial hospitality with which they had everywhere been received. He sailed from New York on his homeward voyage July 1.

VERAGUA, DON CRISTOBEL COLON DE TOLEDO DE LA CERDA Y GANTE, DUKE OF, MARQUIS OF JAMAICA and ADMIRAL and ADELANTADO MAYOR OF THE INDIES, was born in Madrid in 1837, and is the thirteenth in direct descent from Christopher Columbus. He received a legal education in the University of Madrid, entered political life as a Liberal, was elected to the cortes to represent Arevalo in 1871, and was a member of the municipal council of Madrid for a short time in 1874. In 1876 he was again elected to the cortes, and in 1878 was

made a senator, continuing his affiliations with the Liberals. He also at different times was minister of the interior, vice-president of the senate, and royal commissioner of agriculture. In 1881 he was one of the presidents of the American congress at Madrid; and in 1893 was chief of the Spanish World's Fair commission. For many years he has been largely identified with the agricultural and cattle-breeding interests of Spain; and though averse to publicity, has shown keen regard for the promotion of his country's industries. He also has a wide local reputation as a breeder of the most ferocious bulls ever seen in a Spanish bull-fighting arena.



DUKE OF VERAGUA.

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Another distinguished royal visitor whose personality attracted even greater attention than was accorded the duke of Veragua, and whose impression made upon the American public is a pleasant memory, was the Princess Eulalie, infanta of Spain, who came to the United States as the special representative at the Columbian Exposition of the queen regent of Spain. She arrived in the harbor of New York on board the steamship *Reina Maria Cristina*, which

was escorted by the frigate *Infanta Isabel*. With her was her husband, Don Antonio, also the marchioness de Areo-Hermosa, the duke of Tammanes, and some officers of her household. They landed at Jersey City May 18, and, escorted by Commander Davis, of the United States navy, immediately boarded a train for Washington, D. C. The infanta and her husband paid a visit to President Cleveland May 20, and Mrs. Cleveland in turn called on the infanta at her hotel. On May 22 a state banquet was given at the White House in honor of the princess. After spending a week at the national capital, the royal party came to New York and were lodged at the hotel Savoy. There the princess was welcomed by the mayor of the city. The next day the

party took an excursion up the Hudson river, and visited the three Columbian caravels. In the evening they were present at the grand ball given in the concert hall of the Madison Square garden. Each succeeding day of the infanta's stay in New York witnessed excursions, receptions, etc., contrived in honor of the guests. The party left New York for Chicago June 5, and were received there with great enthusiasm the following day. On June 7 Mayor Harrison of Chicago gave a breakfast and reception to the royal party, which was followed during the succeeding days of the infanta's visit in the city by receptions at the houses of prominent citizens. The princess made daily visits to the World's Fair. She left Chicago for New York June 14; and, *en route*, visited Niagara Falls. On June 24 the infanta and her party sailed for Havre on board the steamship *La Touraine*.

EULALIE, infanta of Spain, was born in Madrid February 12, 1864, third daughter of Queen Isabella II. of Spain (who was dethroned in 1868), sister of King Alfonso XII., deceased, and aunt of the present king of Spain, Alfonso XIII. She was married March 6, 1886, to Prince Antonio de Bourbon-Orleans, son of the duke of Montpensier.

The Caravels and the Viking Ship.—The *Santa Maria*, *Nina*, and *Pinta*, representing the vessels of Columbus on his first western voyage, reached Hampton Roads April 21 from Havana, to take part in the great naval review in New York harbor. They were in tow of three Spanish warships, *Reina Regente*, *Nueva España*, and *Infanta Isabel*. The little vessels were rigged in the style of the 15th century. The hull of the *Santa Maria* is not altogether of new construction, being the body of an old Mediterranean coasting vessel. On her narrow stern is an oil painting of the Virgin Mary and Infant Jesus. The *Pinta* has, in place of this oil painting, the arms of Aragon and Castile, carved. The *Nina*, smallest of the caravels, has a very large and high sterncastle rising above a high quarterdeck. The other two vessels are square rigged, but the *Nina* is felucca rigged, having a tall, heavy foremast, a shorter mainmast, and a still shorter mizzenmast, and on each mast a single long boom carried at right angles at the top. The *Santa Maria* is 75 feet long, and has a displacement of 200 tons; the *Pinta* and *Nina* have each a displacement of 100 tons. The *Pinta* is 65 feet long, 23 feet beam; the *Nina* is 56 feet long, beam 18 feet. Each carries iron cannon modelled after the guns carried by Columbus' fleet.

The caravels arrived in New York harbor April 24. In the Columbian naval review, they took position at the head of the double line of warships. After the review the caravels remained for a time in New York harbor, and then were towed to the mouth of the St. Lawrence *en route* to the World's Fair at Chicago.

The *Viking* ship, representing the *Cokstob-Find*, which brought Lief Eriksen to the shores of the western continent 500 years before the coming of Christopher Columbus,

arrived at New York from Norway June 17, having made the voyage across the Atlantic under her own sail, and propelled by her own rowers, under command of Capt. Magnus Andersen. In New York the captain and crew were received with manifestations of popular enthusiasm. The inland voyage to Chicago was commenced June 26, when the *Viking* lifted anchor, and was propelled up the Hudson river, *en route* to Lake Erie via the Erie canal.



PRINCESS EULALIE.

\$2,500,000 in the shape of souvenir half-dollars was made to the directors of the World's Fair, contained a provision that the gates should be closed to the public on Sundays. The local directory from the first maintained that the provision was of no effect, and that only the state of Illinois had the right to legislate concerning the use of the public parks of Chicago. At a meeting of the directors May 12, a resolution was almost unanimously adopted ordering that after May 21 the gates should be opened every day, and that on Sunday the price of admission should be 25 cents. That order left the exhibition proper closed to the public; but it opened the grounds, including

Sunday Opening.

—The act of congress by which a grant of

the Midway Plaisance with its multitudinous attractions; and citizens of Chicago and visitors were made free to wander about the great buildings and admire their architectural beauties. This resolution was afterward reconsidered; and May 16 it was decided to open all the World's Fair buildings as well as the grounds every Sunday, and to return to the U. S. treasury the money obtained under the act of congress, should the United States demand it. The admission charge was to be 50 cents, as on other days. While awaiting the action of the national commission upon this resolution, the local directors postponed till Sunday May 28 the carrying of it into effect. On May 23 the national committee approved the resolution.

In the meantime, nearly every religions gathering held anywhere within the limits of the United States, and many even in foreign parts, protested strongly against Sunday opening; and President Cleveland was implored to interfere with all the power of the government in the interest of the "American Sabbath." But the fair was opened Sunday May 28. The exhibition buildings were thronged with sight-seers, but the machinery was motionless. Fifteen of the state buildings were closed, as was also the British building. While the question of Sunday opening was still undecided, Charles W. Clingman, as a stockholder in the exposition company, had sought to procure from the Illinois courts an injunction restraining the directors from closing the grounds or buildings on Sundays. Judge Stein issued a temporary injunction May 29. In the U. S. circuit court held at Chicago, District Attorney Milchrist, May 31, sued for an injunction to restrain the directors from opening the fair on Sundays. The injunction was granted June 8; but counsel for the directors carried the case up to the court of appeals, where a unanimous decision was rendered June 17, that the local directors had full control of the fair. Chief Justice Fuller delivered the judgment of the court, Judges Bunn and Allen concurring. This practically settled the matter so far as the legal aspects of the case were concerned; for an appeal to the supreme court, the only court of further resort, could not be heard until this fall.

AFFAIRS IN VARIOUS STATES.

Michigan.—At the recent session of the Michigan legislature a measure was passed granting municipal suffrage to women. Step by step the advocates of woman suffrage have won their way in the Peninsular state. Two years

ago, the women of Detroit secured the right of suffrage in school elections, a right which they put into exercise this spring in defeating every member of the old board of education who had stood for re-election, and entirely changing the political complexion of that body. There are now two women inspectors on the board.

For years the women of the state have tried to secure a constitutional amendment giving them the right to vote at all state elections, but they have heretofore failed. The bill to submit such a constitutional amendment to a vote of the people, was defeated at the recent session by a narrow majority. However, through an organization known as the "independent women voters" of Detroit, the agitation was renewed at Lansing for the granting of municipal suffrage to female citizens; and a measure to this effect was passed. Its main provision is as follows:

"In all school, village, and city elections hereafter held in this state, women who are able to read the constitution of the state of Michigan, printed in the English language, shall be allowed to vote for all school, village, and city officers, and on all questions pertaining to school, village, or city regulations, on the same terms and conditions prescribed by law for male citizens. Before any woman shall be registered as a voter, the board of registration shall require her to read, and she shall read, in the presence of said board, at least one section of the constitution of the state in the English language."

Another section provides that a qualified woman voter shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and immunities, and be subject to all the penalties prescribed for voters at school and municipal elections. Thus a woman in Michigan may now not only vote at the elections designated, but she may be elected to any office voted for at such elections.

The measure is bound to play an important part in the future municipal politics of Michigan. Its opponents are going to test its constitutionality on the ground that the right of suffrage in all elections in the state is said to be limited to males by the constitution, and on the further ground of the educational qualification clause it contains.

Rhode Island.—A deadlock occurred about June 1, between the upper and lower houses of the legislature over the election of state officers; and Governor Brown accordingly prorogued the legislature until January, 1894, the result being that the old state officers hold office another year, the recent election being rendered practically null and void. At the last state election, none of the candidates received a majority of the votes cast. This threw the election into the legislature, which proved, in joint session, to be equally divided. After scrutiny of the list of members-elect, two

Republicans were excluded on pretext; and the senate then refused to meet with the house in grand committee to elect state officers, with the result already stated.

South Carolina.—Much interest is evinced in the novel experiment to be tried by the state of South Carolina in dealing with the liquor traffic. On July 1, the Evans dispensary law, so called after its author, Senator Gary Evans, of Aiken, was to go into effect. It was passed by the last legislature as a substitute for a strong prohibition measure which had threatened party complications in the state.

Under the law, all sales of liquor are forbidden except at drug stores and at state dispensaries to be established. At the dispensaries, no quantity less than a half-pint can be sold, and the liquor must not be drunk on the premises. The dispenser is to be appointed by a state commission, which is appointed by the governor. Every dispenser is to be a total abstainer, is to receive a definite salary irrespective of the amount of his sales, and must not sell at an advance of over fifty per cent on the cost. No dispensary is to be established in any county seat unless it is petitioned for by a majority of the freeholders; and then but one dispensary in each county seat, except Charleston (which may have ten) and Columbia (which may have three). The constitutionality of the law is questioned by the liquor dealers, and a test case is to be submitted to the courts. Even by Prohibitionists the measure is not considered final. Some consider it an improvement over the license system; but others are utterly opposed to any measure such as this, which makes the state of South Carolina the largest retail liquor dealer in the world.

PERSONAL, ETC.

On April 3, a novel question was settled by a decision of the United States supreme court—the question whether a person extradited from one state to another may be tried for any other offense than the one on which his extradition was secured. It was decided that no such exemption is provided by the constitution or laws of the United States. One Sidney Lascelles, claiming to be a son of Lord Beresford, had been engaged in swindling in the Eastern states, and was arrested in New York on a warrant of extradition from Georgia. He pleaded on trial that he was being tried for a different offense from the one named in the warrant of extradition, and appealed to the supreme court. The decision is important as being the

first opinion written by Justice Jackson, the latest addition to the supreme bench, and also as being the first case in which the precise point of issue had been presented to the court. It also bears strongly against the doctrine of state sovereignty. The appellant argued that he had the same right to be tried alone for the offense named in the warrant of extradition as if he were a fugitive extradited from a foreign nation. The decision of the court, however, stated:

"The fallacy of the argument lies in the assumption that the states of the Union occupy toward each other, in respect to fugitives from justice, the relations of foreign nations, in the same sense in which the general government stands toward independent sovereignties on that subject. There is nothing in the constitution or statutes of the United States in reference to interstate rendition of fugitives from justice, which can be regarded as establishing any compact between the states of the Union, such as the Ashburton treaty contains, limiting their operation to particular or designated offenses. It is settled by the decisions of this court, that, except in the case of a fugitive surrendered by a foreign government, there is nothing in the constitution, treaties, or laws of the United States which exempts an offender, brought before the courts of a state for an offense against its laws, from trial and punishment, even though brought from another state by unlawful violence, or by abuse of legal process."

On April 26, the action of the United States in 1890 in sending back on a warship to his native land the body of John Ericsson, was gracefully supplemented by the unveiling, in Battery park, New York City, of a bronze statue of the great Swedish engineer to whom we owe the invention of the *Monitor*, which turned the tide of naval victory in the Civil War, and marked a new epoch in the history of naval construction. The statue is about seven feet tall, and stands on a pedestal about eight feet high, on each of the four sides of which are relief panels representing various inventions of the great Swede.

On May 31, the body of Jefferson Davis, the leader of the Confederacy, after reposing for nearly four years in Louisiana, was laid in its final resting place in Hollywood cemetery, Richmond, Va. It was borne by special train from New Orleans, and lay for a while in state in the capitol building in Richmond, where fully 25,000 people passed in to view the bier on which rested all that was mortal of the leader of "the lost cause."

The 300th anniversary of the establishment of religious freedom in Sweden was celebrated on a scale of unusual brilliancy in Minneapolis, Minn., May 22 and 23. Minneapolis is the home of thousands of Scandinavians; and the gathering was an important incident in the history of

the race in America. Many of the most prominent speakers, lay and clerical, among the Swedes were present. The actual anniversary of the event celebrated was March 20; but it was necessary to postpone the ceremonies to a later date. It was on March 20, 1593, that Prince Karl, afterward Charles IX., who was occupying the throne of Sweden in the absence of his brother in Poland, issued the decree granting liberty of conscience and speech. The tricentennial exercises were held in the exposition building, which was the scene of the Republican national convention of 1892, the structure having been remodelled.

Another step calculated to raise the standard of education in the United States has been taken by Harvard University. After the academic year 1895-96, no one will be admitted to the law school who has not received the degree of B. A. (or an equivalent degree) from one of a long list of colleges selected after careful consideration of their course requirements.

An incident of more than usual interest as bearing upon the development of the railroad system of the country, and indicating the resources and enterprise of the great Northwestern states, has been the completion of the Great Northern railroad from St. Paul, Minn., to the Pacific coast, the western terminus being on Puget sound. The road was built without one cent of governmental aid, and largely through the efforts of Mr. J. J. Hill, of St. Paul; and its completion was celebrated in May by the citizens of that city on a most elaborate scale.

On May 10, between Batavia and Buffalo, N. Y., the New York Central railroad engine No. 999, in charge of engineer Charles Hogan, drawing the regular empire state express train, eclipsed all previous speed records for locomotive engines. The day before, a mile record of 35 seconds was made; but this was reduced to 32 seconds on May 10—a speed of $112\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour, or 165 feet a second. Engine No. 999 is the largest locomotive ever built, and was constructed as a part of the World's Fair exhibit of the New York Central road. There is in the national museum in Washington, an electrical motor, designed by David G. Weems, of Baltimore, Md., which is credited with a record of 120 miles an hour, made on an experimental track.

On June 18, a new president of Elmira (N. Y.) College, the pioneer college for girls in this country, was appointed in the person of Rev. Dr. Rufus S. Green, who succeeds the Rev. Dr. Charles Van Norden.

REV. RUFUS S. GREEN, D. D., was born in Sidney, Delaware county, N. Y., in 1848. He was graduated at Hamilton College in 1867 and at Auburn Theological Seminary in 1873, spending a part of the interval teaching school in Cooperstown, N. Y., and in study in Germany. His first pastorate was in the Presbyterian church in Westfield, N. J., where he remained four years, going thence to the First church in Morristown. In 1881-90 he was pastor of the Lafayette street Presbyterian church in Buffalo, N. Y., and in the latter year he succeeded the Rev. Alfred Yeomans, D. D., in the Central Presbyterian church in Orange, N. J. He received his degree from Hamilton College in 1883.

At the meeting of the state Republican convention of Ohio on June 8, all the old state officers were nominated again by acclamation, including Governor McKinley, whose tariff policy was warmly indorsed.

The lowest valuation given to the estate of the late Senator Stanford, who died June 30, is \$20,000,000; but experts declare that it will realize between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000. Out of this, real estate worth about \$10,000,000 is deeded absolutely to the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, together with \$2,500,000 in cash. The rest of the estate goes absolutely to Mrs. Stanford.

On May 26, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Foster, of Ohio, made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors: liabilities about \$600,000; assets about the same. The failure caused the suspension of several other concerns. It was only one of the series that has marked the present time of financial stringency; but it attracted wide attention on account of the national reputation of Mr. Foster.

The marriage, on April 18, of Miss Cornelia Martin, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin of New York City, to the fourth earl of Craven, was one of the most brilliant society events of the quarter. The bride was in her 17th year.

The building of an electric railroad on the battlefield of Gettysburg, involving the material alteration of many important physical features of that historic ground where Meade and Lee practically decided the issue between the North and South, has aroused earnest protest, particularly among members of the Grand Army of the Republic, against what is regarded as a desecration of sacred soil. In the report on the matter, which has just been submitted to the war department, it is stated that "the most wild and picturesque section of the field" is affected. . . . "The road cuts ruthlessly through the scene of some of the most desperate encounters of the battle; . . . cuts straight through lines of battle; forest trees are levelled,

boulders and ledges are blasted, streams are bridged, and the whole character of the field is changed." The localities most affected are on the second and third days' field. The Memorial association has all along opposed the railway; but the necessary privileges were bought from private parties, and the trolley track follows as closely as possible the line of the land belonging to the association.

Prompt action to stop the work is now being urgently asked from the government. Authority to take this action, and to assume entire control of the battlefield is based upon an act of the Pennsylvania legislature passed in 1889, and is in accordance with the expressed determination of the United States to make of the field a national park and a regular army post. A committee of the G. A. R. has been appointed to take whatever steps may be within the power of the order.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

The New Governor-General.—The official announcement of the appointment of the earl of Aberdeen as successor to the earl of Derby, formerly Baron Stanley of Preston, who has held office as governor-general since 1888, was made on May 11.

The Rt. Hon. JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON GORDON, seventh EARL OF ABERDEEN, was born in Scotland August 3, 1847. He is the grandson of the earl who was prime minister of Great Britain in 1854. He was graduated at University College, Oxford, in 1871, and succeeded to the title on the death of his brother in 1870. He entered the house of lords as a Conservative; but in 1876 began to dissent from the policy of that party, and by 1880 had become recognized as a leader in the Liberal party. In 1886 Mr. Gladstone appointed him lord-lieutenant of Ireland, thus making him the first executive under his home rule policy. He retired from the office, in which he had been very popular, on the downfall of the Gladstone ministry.

In 1877 he married the Hon. Isabel Maria Marjoribanks, daughter of the first Baron Tweedmouth. Lady Aberdeen was the organizer of the Irish village at the World's Columbian Exposition, and personally directed its arrangement and the exhibition of the handiwork of Irish women.

Dominion Politics.—No greater party gathering, and, from a political point of view, perhaps no more significant gathering, was ever held in Canada than the Liberal convention at Ottawa June 20-22. It comprised about 1,500 delegates, among whom were the premiers of every province in the dominion except Quebec, Manitoba, and British Columbia, who had assembled at the call of M. Wilfred Laurier, the Liberal leader, to discuss the questions of tariff reform, reciprocity, and other matters

of public concern, upon which it was considered that the adoption of a clearly defined policy by the Liberal party would be an element of added strength in the next campaign. Interesting addresses were given by prominent leaders of the party, including Sir Richard Cartwright and ex-Premier Joly of Quebec. Sir Oliver Mowat, the Ontario premier, who had been called to the chair, urged the adoption of the most radical tariff reform, and as great a measure of reciprocity with the United States as could be obtained without the sacrifice of the principles of Canadian national existence. He denied that the Liberal party were prepared to accept "annexation" and to desert the idea of a national future if they could not get better trade relations otherwise. M. Laurier did not commit himself on the Manitoba school question, which, he said, was now *sub judice*. In the course of his remarks on the tariff he declared unequivocally for the principle of absolute free trade, but for the temporary expediency of a tariff limited to the necessities of revenue only. He declared:

"The ideal fiscal system is the British system of free trade. . . I am sorry to say, however, that the circumstances of the country cannot admit at present of that policy in its entirety; but I propose to you that from this day henceforward it should be the goal to which we aspire. I propose to you, although we cannot adopt the policy itself, to adopt the principle which regulates it—that is to say, that though it may be our misfortune for many years to come to have to raise a revenue by customs duties, these duties should be levied only as far as is necessary to carry on the business of government. I submit to you that a duty should never be levied for protection's sake, but levied for the sole purpose of filling the treasury to the limits required. Let it be well understood, then, that from this moment we have a distinct issue with the party in power. Their ideal is protection; our ideal is free trade. Their immediate object is protection; ours a tariff for revenue and for revenue only."

The formal preparation of resolutions was intrusted to a committee, and it is significant that the resolutions submitted to the convention were adopted unanimously, with the exception of that on prohibition. The following—constituting the platform of the Liberal party—are the resolutions adopted:

1. *The Tariff*.—We, the Liberal party of Canada, in convention assembled, declare that the customs tariff of the dominion should be based, not as it now is, upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service. That the existing tariff, founded upon an unsound principle, and used, as it has been, by the government as a corrupting agency wherewith to keep themselves in office, has developed monopolies, trusts, and combinations; it has decreased the value of farm and other landed property, it has oppressed the masses to the enrichment of a few, it has checked immigration, it

has caused great loss of population, it has impeded commerce, it has discriminated against Great Britain; in these and in many other ways it has occasioned great public and private injury, all of which evils must continue to grow in intensity so long as the present tariff system remains in force. That the highest interests of Canada demand a removal of this obstacle to our country's progress by the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, which, while not doing an injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade, and hasten the return of prosperity to our people. That to that end the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical, and efficient government; that it should be so adjusted as to make free, or to bear as lightly as possible upon, the necessities of life, and should be so arranged as to promote free trade with the whole world, more particularly Great Britain and the United States. We believe that the results of the protective system have grievously disappointed thousands of persons who honestly supported it, and that the country, in the light of experience, is now prepared to declare for a sound fiscal policy. The issue between the two political parties on this great question is now clearly defined. The government themselves admit the failure of their fiscal policy, and now profess their willingness to make some changes, but they say that such changes must be based only on the principle of protection. We denounce the principle of protection as radically unsound and unjust to the masses of the people, and we declare our conviction that any tariff changes based on that principle must fail to afford any substantial relief from the burdens under which the country labors. This issue we unhesitatingly accept, and upon it we await with the fullest confidence the verdict of the electors of Canada.

2. *Reciprocity.*—That having regard to the position of Canada and the United States as adjoining countries with many mutual interests, it is desirable that there should be the most friendly relations and broad and liberal intercourse between them; that the interests alike of the dominion and of the empire would be materially advanced by the establishing of such relations; that the period of the old reciprocity treaty was one of marked prosperity to the British North American colonies; that the pretext under which the government appealed to the country in 1891 respecting negotiations for a



EARL OF ABERDEEN.

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

treaty with the United States was misleading and dishonest and intended to deceive the electorate; that no sincere effort has been made by them to obtain a treaty; but that on the contrary it is manifest that the present government, controlled as they are by monopolies and combines, are not desirous of securing such a treaty; that the first step towards obtaining the end in view is to place a party in power who are sincerely desirous of promoting a treaty on terms honorable to both countries; that a fair and liberal reciprocity treaty would develop the great natural resources of Canada, would enormously increase the trade and commerce between the two countries, would tend to encourage friendly relations between the two peoples, would remove many causes which have in the past provoked irritation and trouble to the governments of both countries, and would promote those kindly relations between the empire and the republic which afford the best guarantee for peace and prosperity; that the Liberal party is prepared to enter into negotiations with a view to obtaining such a treaty, including a well considered list of manufactured articles; and we are satisfied that any treaty so arranged will receive the assent of her majesty's government, without whose approval no treaty can be made.

3. *Corruption in the Public Service.*—The convention deplors the gross corruption in the management and expenditure of the public moneys which for years past has existed under the rule of the Conservative party, and the revelations of which by the different parliamentary committees of inquiry have brought disgrace upon the fair name of Canada. The government which profited politically by these expenditures of public moneys of which the people have been defrauded, and which, nevertheless, has never punished the guilty parties, must be held responsible for the wrong-doing. We arraign the government for retaining in office a minister of the crown proved to have accepted very large contributions of money for election purposes from the funds of a railway company, which, while paying the political contributions to him, a member of the government, with one hand, was receiving government subsidies with the other. The conduct of the minister and the approval of his colleagues after the proof became known to them, are calculated to degrade Canada in the estimation of the world, and deserve the severe condemnation of the people.

4. *The Public Debt.*—We cannot but view with alarm the increase of the public debt, and of the controllable annual expenditure of the dominion, and the consequent undue taxation of the people, under the governments that have been continuously in power since 1878, and we demand strict economy in the administration of the government of the country.

5. *Trial of Ministers by Royal Commission.*—The convention regret that by the action of ministers and their supporters in parliament, in one case in which serious charges were made against a minister of the crown, investigation was altogether refused; while in another case the charges preferred were altered and then referred to the commission appointed upon the advice of the ministry, contrary to the well settled practice of parliament; and this convention affirms: That it is the ancient and undoubted right of the house of commons to inquire into all matters of public expenditure, and into all charges of misconduct in office against ministers of the crown; and the reference of such matters to royal commissions created upon the advice of the accused, is at variance with the due responsibility of a minis-

ter to the house of commons, and tends to weaken the authority of the house over the executive government; and this convention affirms that the powers of the people's representatives in this regard should on all fitting occasions be upheld.

6. *The Sale of Public Lands.*—That in the opinion of this convention the sales of public lands of the dominion should be to actual settlers only, and not to speculators, upon reasonable terms of settlement and in such areas as can be reasonably occupied and cultivated by the settler.

7. *The Franchise Act.*—Resolved, that the franchise act since its introduction has cost the dominion treasury over a million of dollars, besides entailing a heavy expenditure to both political parties; that each revision involves an additional expenditure of a further quarter of a million; that this expenditure has prevented an annual revision as originally intended, in the absence of which young voters entitled to the franchise have in numerous instances been prevented from exercising their natural rights; that it has failed to secure uniformity, which was the principal reason for its introduction; that its provisions are less liberal than those already existing in many provinces of the dominion; and that in the opinion of this convention the act should be repealed, and we should revert to the provincial franchise.

8. *Redistribution of Seats.*—That by the gerrymander acts, the electoral divisions for the return of members to the house of commons have been made so as to prevent a fair expression of the opinion of the country at the general elections, and to secure to the party now in power a strength out of all proportion greater than the number of electors supporting them would warrant. To put an end to this abuse, to make the house of commons a fair exponent of public opinion and to preserve the historic continuity of counties, it is desirable that in the formation of electoral divisions county boundaries should be preserved, and that in no case parts of two counties should be put in one electoral division.

9. *The Senate.*—The present constitution of the senate is inconsistent with the federal principle in our system of government, and is in other respects defective, as it makes the senate independent of the people and uncontrolled by the public opinion of the country, and should be so amended as to bring it into harmony with the principles of popular government.

10. *Prohibition.*—That whereas public attention is at present much directed to the consideration of the admittedly great evils of intemperance, it is desirable that the minds of the people should be clearly ascertained on the question of prohibition by means of a dominion plebiscite.

11. *Indorsement of M. Laurier.*—That this convention desires to express its confidence in the leadership of Hon. Wilfred Laurier and its admiration of his brilliant eloquence, his endearing personal qualities, and his broad and statesmanlike utterances upon the public questions of the day.

The important political movement of which Mr. Dalton McCarthy is the chief exponent, the main features of which have been already outlined in this review (p. 98), has at last taken definite shape in the formation of a third party, although the rôle which this movement is to play in the future politics of the dominion is yet a matter of mere



PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

VIEW FROM FEDERAL PARKWAY, OTTAWA

conjecture. On April 12, Mr. McCarthy was tendered a reception in the auditorium at Toronto. A resolution indorsing the stand he has taken was passed; and the enthusiasm manifested by the large and influential gathering was evidence of the intense interest he has aroused. The published platform of the party follows the lines with which our readers are already familiar. It demands a reform of the tariff such as will relieve the burdens of over-taxation, counteract the monopolistic tendencies of combinations and trusts, and give preferential advantages to Great Britain and other countries (especially the United States) which may be willing to concede fair terms to Canada; and calls for an equitable redistribution of constituencies based as far as possible on equality of population. It contains in addition other planks embodying Mr. McCarthy's well known views on the questions of dual language and separate schools.

The inquiry into the working of the tariff, which was promised by Mr. Foster, the finance minister, as a basis for the measure of revision to be introduced at the next session, has been begun. The preliminary program arranged by Mr. Foster and Mr. Bowell includes the holding of conferences with chambers of commerce in the larger cities, and afterwards the consulting of manufacturers in the smaller towns.

The Ontario Parliament.—The opening of the third session of the seventh parliament of Ontario on April 4 was an occasion of peculiar interest. It marked the commencement of the second century of representative government for the province; but a greater interest centered in the fact that it was the first session in the magnificent new building in the queen's park, Toronto, which is henceforth to be the home of the provincial legislature. It was in 1877 that the question of erecting a new structure to replace the old one on Front street, in which the sessions had been held for 24 years, was first raised; and in 1880 the first grant of \$500,000 was made for the new building. The further sum of \$250,000 was voted in 1885, and \$300,000 in 1887; and a final grant of \$200,000 brought the total cost up to \$1,250,000, which, it is expected, will be reduced to \$750,000 by the sale of the site of the old structure. The work of excavation began in 1886.

The building was designed by Mr. R. A. Waite, of Buffalo, N. Y. It is built of Credit valley sandstone, of a reddish brown tinge. It covers over 76,000 square feet

of ground in the shape of a double letter E, the principal frontage being 435 feet, with a depth of 260 feet. The main style of architecture is the Romanesque; but the stone carving, which forms perhaps the chief ornament of the building, follows the Celtic and Indo-Germanic ideals, the largest specimen being a sculptured frieze, nearly 70 feet long and 15 feet high, over the three large windows in the central structure. This piece of carving presents allegorical figures of music, agriculture, commerce, art, science, law, philosophy, architecture, engineering, and literature, all in heroic size, grouped on each side of the arms of the province.

The session, which was prorogued May 27, was of rather more than average interest. The budget, brought down April 11, showed the assets of the province to be \$5,857,-857; liabilities at present payable, \$19,099; surplus \$5,838,-758, as compared with \$6,859,000 in 1885. Receipts for the past year were \$4,662,921.57; expenditures \$4,068,-951.68. Owing to the timber sale of last October, the receipts from crown lands, \$2,236,821, were larger than in any previous year, the largest previous receipt being \$1,437,372 in 1873.

The most novel enactment of the session was the bill to prevent cruelty to children, and to extend better protection over them. Children's aid societies are recognized by the state, and their operations directed by a paid government official. Neglected or ill-treated children may be taken from their parents, but the latter will have to pay for their care by some suitable guardian. In order to keep young persons off the streets at night, municipalities are empowered to ring a bell at a suitable hour, after which all children over a certain age, unaccompanied by parents or guardians, are liable to be conducted home by the police, the parents being held accountable for a second offense. The effectiveness of the lien law has been increased, all devices to defeat liens being held null and void. Contractors applying for advances on work done are required to swear that all claims have been satisfied regarding the same, which come due more than two weeks previously. The deer-hunting season is now fixed from October 20 to November 15; and the number of ducks which a sportsman may kill in a season is increased from 300 to 400. Another measure provides for the establishment of the Algonquin national park, comprising 12,000 square miles, in the Muskoka district, designed to be a valuable game and forest reserve. The action of the ses-

sion of 1892 rendering municipal bonuses to private industries illegal, was practically reversed by the granting of authority to the towns of Strathroy and Bowmanville to issue such bonuses, and by the introduction of a general bill giving power to cities to bonus smelting works. Various attempts to establish monopolies or close corporations were defeated, *e. g.*, the request of the milkmen that they be taxed up to \$20, the druggists' scheme to confine the patent medicine business to registered pharmacists, and the proposal to prescribe professional examinations for railway engineers, conductors, and brakemen.

Great interest was aroused by the debates on Mr. Marter's bill to prohibit the retail sale of intoxicating liquors. It appears that there are several unsettled constitutional points in this connection, and that the right of the province to pass such a bill is doubted even by the attorney-general, who, however, alleges himself in favor of its principle. The Canada temperance act, a Dominion measure, and the local option act, a provincial measure, conflict to some extent; and there is no clear definition of what is wholesale and what retail selling. In these circumstances the government withheld its support from the Marter bill. A six months' hoist to the measure was proposed; but the government amendment providing for a submission of the question of prohibition to a plebiscite was passed instead. The vote will be taken on January 1, 1894, provincial electors and women entitled to vote at municipal elections being given an opportunity to record their views. The sexes will have different colored ballots, so that the vote may be analyzed. In the meantime a test case, involving the constitutional points above referred to, will be submitted to the courts.

The Northwest.—A remarkable tension has arisen between two sections of the people of British Columbia—those on the island of Vancouver and those on the mainland; and, as a settlement of the differences, the opponents of the provincial administration even go so far as to demand the secession of the mainland and the incorporation of that part of British Columbia as a separate province. This demand has arisen as a result of the delay of the government in reapportioning the representation in the assembly in accordance with the changed relative positions of the mainland and the island as regards population. During the early days after the admission of the province into the dominion, the largest settlements were on the island of Vancouver; but, with the completion of the

Canadian Pacific railway and the founding of the city of Vancouver, the balance of population has been transferred to the mainland. The island, however, is still the stronger in the legislature. The demands of the mainland for added representation were partially acceded to some time ago, and another redistribution was promised in 1890, but was postponed to await the result of the new census. At the opening of the last session, the speech from the throne intimated that a redistribution measure would be submitted; but the premier subsequently announced that no

rearrangement would be proposed this year because of errors discovered in the census figures reported from Ottawa. An appropriation of \$600,000 was, however, asked for, for new parliament buildings in Victoria. This last step is looked upon by the people of the mainland as particularly objectionable, calculated as it is to favor Victoria at the expense of the residents elsewhere; and, as already said, the latter have started a movement partaking of the nature of a home rule agitation.



SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, K. C. M. G.,
CANADIAN LIBERAL POLITICIAN.

The Maritime Provinces.—

The majority of the Canadian provinces now regulate their own local affairs by means of only one legislative house. This is the case even with Ontario, the most populous province in the dominion. In spite, however, of the small area and population of Prince Edward Island, the latter has until very recently persisted in sustaining the burden of a double legislature.

Earliest efforts for a change were exerted a year ago, which resulted in the passage of a bill by the legislature abolishing the legislative council or upper house; but the

measure was vetoed by the lieutenant-governor. However the struggle was kept up; and in April, 1893, another bill was passed abolishing both the legislative council and legislative assembly, and providing that there shall be only one body consisting of thirty members, of whom half will be elected by manhood suffrage, and half on a property qualification of the *minimum* value of £65 sterling. As a substitute for the upper house, and a check upon hasty legislation in the new body, all measures, to be effective, must be adopted by at least a two-thirds majority, it being thought that this precaution will serve all the purpose of an upper house. The arrangements for the determination of the electoral list are somewhat awkward, so the critics of the measure point out, inasmuch as they will virtually give the wealthy two votes and an undue share of the representation.

New Brunswick has also its vexing school question, a counterpart in miniature of the Manitoba school question, and similar to the troubles of a few years ago between the Roman Catholic and Protestant ratepayers in the town of L'Orignal, in the county of Prescott. The center of the present trouble is the town of Bathurst, Gloucester county. Of the 205 ratepayers there, only 54 are Protestant; but the assessment on the Protestant section is \$45,650, and on the Roman Catholic \$43,800. The public or national school system was adopted in New Brunswick some twenty years ago, and under it the schools were rendered non-denominational; but, little by little, the separate school has been built up under the public school law. It is now claimed that the Catholic majority in Bathurst have elected a school board who have engaged religious teachers for institutions which were formerly public schools and which are still supported by the public rates.

A petition for a legislative inquiry was signed by 10,000 citizens of the province; and, although the premier expressed his disapproval of this, an investigation has been started, which has so far brought out no important developments.

The Ottawa Arbitration.—The complicated questions connected with the accounts between the dominion and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec are in the way of being settled as a result of arbitration proceedings which began in the supreme court chamber in Ottawa April 18. The arbitrators are Chancellor Boyd of the Ontario chancery court, Justice Burbidge of the exchequer court, and Justice Casault of the Quebec bench.

At confederation it was agreed that Ontario and Quebec should divide certain of the assets of the old Province of Upper Canada between them, including the grammar school fund, the Upper Canada building fund, the land improvement fund, and the parliamentary library. A difference of opinion arose touching the proportion that should go to each province. Arbitrators were called in, whose award to Ontario, which was unsatisfactory to Quebec, was sustained on appeal to the privy council. In the meantime the moneys were held in trust at Ottawa; and one of the most important questions, involving over \$1,000,000, is as to the manner of computing interest. The provinces claim that compound interest should be reckoned; the dominion that only simple interest should be charged. There is also a question of importance in connection with the distribution of the common school fund, upwards of \$3,000,000. The arbitration also covers a number of claims made by the dominion against the provinces with reference to the Indians around Lake Superior, to certain immigration expenditures, and to certain public roads and ordinance lands. An appeal from the decision of the arbitrators may be taken to the supreme court and to the privy council.

The Political Future.—On April 4, in Sohmer park, Montreal, the Hon. Honoré Mercier, ex-premier of Quebec, addressed a large gathering on the "Future of Canada," declaring strongly for the immediate independence of the dominion. That his remarks were quietly tolerated, calling forth no vehement denunciations throughout the country, is in itself evidence of the fact that the question of the future of Canada is already one that calls for thoughtful attention—one in regard to which hasty action or statement is most unwise. The time has arrived, said M. Mercier, when the people of Canada must decide the issue. The only possible alternatives, leaving out that of imperial federation, which has never been seriously considered, and which Mr. Gladstone himself declares to be a Utopian idea, are: 1. A continuance of the *status quo*; 2. Political union with the United States; 3. National independence.

The *status quo*, M. Mercier claimed, could not continue, being inconsistent with the full development of Canadian possibilities. Besides, England had always been indifferent to the welfare of Canada, and the legislation of the past had been hostile to French Canadian interests. The union of Upper and Lower Canada was effected with the

hope of wiping out the French element, and the confederation of the dominion had been framed in a similar spirit.

As to union with the United States, that would have its material and moral advantages. The commerce of the West would be stimulated; mines and forests would be better worked; agricultural and manufacturing industries would be improved by the inpouring of capital and the assurance of a market of 65,000,000 people; the value of immovable property, industrial shares, and government and municipal bonds, would be doubled; the credit of industrial companies would be improved, and the cost of government administration be lessened; the enormous public debt would disappear; and, not the least important, the influence of the French Canadians as a race would be increased by attaching them more strongly to the million of their fellow countrymen in the United States.

Notwithstanding these alleged advantages, M. Mercier advised his compatriots to work first for independence. This, in any case, he said, would be necessary as a first step to annexation. Whatever advantages there might be in the latter, he declared,

"I advise that we should not seek it until we have enjoyed our independence for some time, and then only if we arrive at the conviction that it is necessary to our prosperity."

At the conclusion of M. Mercier's address a resolution was unanimously passed "recognizing the urgency of immediate emancipation and of the early declaration of independence."

On June 25, at the celebration of the 215th anniversary of the founding of Montreal, the dedication ceremonies of the opening of the French national monument were held, at which M. Mercier delivered another characteristic speech, appealing for a union of French and Catholics as the only means of preserving the distinct national existence of French Canadians against English encroachment. Said he:

"Our fathers and ourselves have experienced the generosity of the English by the abolition of our language, exile, and confiscation; by political executions and inhuman butchery of young men whose only crime was in loving their country too well; our fields have been laid waste, our farmers robbed and plundered—crowned by the execution of Louis Riel.

"History tells us what is British fair play. It was shown by blowing prisoners of war from the mouths of cannon in India, by refusal of justice to Ireland. Must we rely on this fair play? Our national existence is doomed to certain death—a shameful death—if we do not apply with energy and at once our only remedy that can save it. This is the union of the French and Catholics."

Other Canadian Affairs.—Four Canadians were on the list of those selected by the queen for the distribution of the customary birthday honors. The Hon. John Carling was made a K. C. M. G. His record of parliamentary service extends altogether over 32 years. From 1882 to 1885 he was postmaster-general; but his most distinguished service was as minister of agriculture, which post he held from 1885 to 1892. The Hon. S. H. Strong, chief justice of Canada, successor to the late Sir Wm. Ritchie, was also the recipient of knighthood; while the Hon. J. R. Gowan of Barrie, Ont., senator, and Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, C. E., chief engineer of government railways, were made C. M. G.'s.

A direct steamship communication has been opened up between Canada and Australia, from which important commercial advantages, it is thought, will follow to the two great groups of British colonies. On May 18, the steamship *Miwera*, the pioneer vessel of the new service, sailed from Sydney, N. S. W., arriving at Victoria B. C., June 8.

The state of the defenses at Esquimalt, in British Columbia, has attracted attention for some time. The works are in bad condition, the armament old-fashioned and of little use. Steps are to be taken to strengthen this important post, which is the only fortification on the Pacific coast of Canada. It commands the southern access to the mainland of British Columbia, and is so situated as to protect the city of Victoria and cover the route to Vancouver. It is important from an imperial point of view; but it is the policy of the home government to throw upon the colonies a greater and greater share of the burden of their own defense; and the dominion estimates for the present year contain one item of \$70,000 as Canada's contribution for works and buildings at Esquimalt, and another of \$35,000 as pay for a detachment of troops at the post.

Owing to the increasing infirmities of age, Sir William Dawson, the distinguished president of McGill University, Montreal, has been obliged to tender his resignation to the trustees of that institution. He is now about 73 years of age, and has been president of McGill since 1855, rendering inestimable service, not only to the university, but to the cause of modern science and education in general. As a geologist, he is recognized as standing in the front rank.

A recent judicial decision in the Province of Quebec upholds the principle that marriages between Roman Catholics are invalid unless they have the sanction of the Church.

Another great public works scandal has been discovered as the result of the government inquiry into the building of the two iron bridges across the Lachine canal at Montreal. The original sum voted for the construction was \$175,000; but already some \$600,000 has been spent on the work, which is not yet completed.

Two serious disasters are to be added to the quarter's record of Canadian affairs. On June 8, the great Roman Catholic educational establishment of Ville Marie, the home of the nuns of the congregation of Notre Dame at Notre Dame de Grace, near Montreal, was destroyed by fire, involving the loss of the lives of two firemen, and the serious injury of some of the older sisters. Ville Marie, formerly known as Monklands, was at one time the residence of the governor-general of Canada, but was purchased by the Congregational nuns after parliament was removed to Quebec, over fifty years ago. Many prominent Canadian and American women had received their education within its walls. The fire was caused by the overturning of a plumber's stove. Of the vast pile of buildings, only the boarding school was saved. The loss is estimated at from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000; insurance only \$100,000.

On June 20, the village of Gibson, near Fredericton, N. B., was almost totally destroyed by a fire which rendered 130 families homeless, and involved a loss of \$2,000,000 worth of property, only a small part of which was covered by insurance.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The announcement was made late in April that the British government had agreed to accept the proposals of the Newfoundland legislature for the settlement of the French shore question, and would not reintroduce the obnoxious coercion bill. The colony is asked to extend the operation of the temporary act of 1891, which expires at the end of this year, and which France is willing to extend, in order that time may be had to complete negotiations for a satisfactory permanent arrangement.

THE WEST INDIES.

One or another of the smaller countries of the western hemisphere may generally be found in a state of insurrection. When the late Emperor Dom Pedro, of Brazil, was shown the great Corliss engine at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, and was told how many

revolutions its fly-wheel would make in a minute, he humorously remarked, "That beats some of our Spanish-American republics!" During the last three months two of the larger islands of the West Indies have been subjected to minor disturbances.

San Domingo and Hayti.—In March some revolutionary movements had occurred in a province of the Dominican republic, in an attempt to overthrow the alleged despotic government of General Ulysses Heureux. A small insurrectionary force was collected on Haytian soil. A detachment of eighty men crossed the Dominican frontier on the 8th, and made a partially successful raid. They retired again to Haytian soil and were hopefully recruiting their numbers, when they were disarmed by the authorities and disbanded.

Morales, the leader, presently reached St. Thomas, and in April again plotted revolt against the Heureux government. Hayti was also disturbed by revolutionary rumors, originating in the known hostility to the administration of President Hyppolite manifested by General Manigat, a bright man of Parisian education, who held several cabinet portfolios under President Salomon. His means and influence are limited, however, and he has thus far been unable to organize any formidable insurrection against Hyppolite. As he is in exile, and was in his turn operating against the Haytian government from Dominican territory, on the protest of the president all the agents and assistants of Manigat in his conspiracies were expelled from San Domingo.

Meanwhile, about April 7, that country was again troubled with rumors of insurrection, this time under the leadership of Gonzales.

The movement did not acquire sufficient head, however, to cause a threatening outbreak.

About this time the relations between the two republics became somewhat strained from the plots of General Manigat. An armed force of 2,500 was advanced by the Haytians toward the Dominican boundary. No conflict occurred, however; and on the 22d of the month an amicable conference was had between the two presidents at Manzanillo bay, when Hyppolite formally apologized for the March raid from his territory, and promised indemnity; while Heureux expressed his satisfaction at this result and promised the withdrawal of his troops from the boundary, reopening traffic between the two countries. He also agreed to co-operate with Hayti on all questions

of foreign interference, and the Tell treaty was revived, by which neither Samana bay in the one, nor the Mole St. Nicholas in the other, will be ceded without the consent of both governments. All hope of the United States securing either of these for a coaling station is thus believed to be lost.

Cuba.—Late in April political disturbances occurred in the Province of Santiago de Cuba. About April 24 two young sons of a wealthy Spanish officer named Sartorius raised a force of about one hundred in the villages of Purnio and Velasco, and moved along the coast for reinforcements, which presently swelled the revolutionary column to 1,500 well armed men. The rising was said to be due to excessive taxation and to discontent over the March election of representatives in the Spanish cortes.

Upon receipt of the news at Havana, the captain-general called a council of war, and issued a manifesto declaring the province under martial law, but offering pardon to all insurgents who would lay down their arms within eight days—otherwise they were to be punished as traitors. Orders detaching troops from every available point were dispatched to check the uprising, and great military activity was exhibited in the streets of Havana, Matanzas, and neighboring cities. Reports of insurrection, probably unfounded except in a general popular discontent, were received from the districts of Manzanillo, Holquin, Guantanamo, and Las Tunas. The government was thoroughly alarmed; guards were strengthened around all public buildings, and the militia were suddenly pressed into service. Filibustering expeditions from other islands or from the United States were also feared, and a cutter was sent in haste to Gibara to intercept any attempted landing.

At Madrid there was also considerable flurry. The captain-general asked the home government only for money, not for troops, of which he thought he had enough. The Cuban deputies to the cortes supported the demand, and the Conservatives also gave in their adhesion to the government. The captain-general was much censured in public opinion for allowing the outbreak to occur, and talk of his displacement by General Campos was freely indulged; but the cabinet promptly approved a resolution placing the Spanish treasury at his disposal for all needed military supplies, while warships and troops were ordered to be ready to start for Cuba at a moment's notice.

Meanwhile the rebels were increasing their force, and declared that before June they would have 15,000 well

equipped men in the field. Seven columns of troops, however, were now marching against them from different directions, supported along the coast by two Spanish men-of-war. The insurrectionists were occupying the country between Puerto del Padre, on the northeast coast, and the town of Manato, when they lost heart at the formidable opposition developed, and offered to surrender if their lives were spared. About May 3 an arrangement was effected, and the Sartorius brothers gave themselves up with their entire force—already said to be but thirty men—at the village of Cuatio Veredas. On the 8th the state of siege in the province was officially declared to be raised, and the incipient rebellion was thus snuffed out.

At the Spanish capital the result was received with much satisfaction; but the government plainly recognized the continuing causes of insurrection and the necessity of their removal. Steps were to be taken to increase the efficiency of the Cuban troops, but also certain important administrative reforms were set on foot, in the hope of bettering the political and economic condition of the people, and lessening their liability to revolt.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Nicaragua.—This state is often the prey of designing men, whether in or out of office. On its western plateau are two cities, Granada and Leon, between which there are constant political feud and intrigue. The quarrels between them are so intense that some years ago, when a new capital city had to be selected, agreement upon neither of these could be had, and the seat of government went to Managua. But the president of the republic always represents the faction dominating one or the other of these towns; and, whichever is in power, the other is always in sharp opposition, which may break out at any time in armed revolution.

In 1888 Sacaza of Leon was chosen president to fill an unexpired term. He is a skillful surgeon, educated in Paris, and had been a prominent figure in Nicaraguan affairs for years; but he proved a tyrant, and apparently sought to be dictator. In 1891 he decreed the exile of ex-President Zavala, leader of the late insurrection, with a son of ex-President Guzman, and others inimical to his measures, some of whom were killed in the attempt to arrest and deport them. By a series of extraordinary measures he secured re-election for the full term; and corruption became rampant.

Moved by the corruptions and tyrannies of Sacaza, and stimulated by the traditional enmity between the cities and the factions they represented, conspirators formed a plot to overthrow the government; but it was discovered and suppressed. Better success attended the subsequent uprising in April, 1893. On the 28th of the month the standard of rebellion was raised by Zavala, who had collected a force variously stated at 3,000 to 5,000, well armed and having even gatling guns. Headquarters were of course at Granada; and rapidly the revolution included in its holdings Managua, the capital, Matagalpa, Rivas, Contales, and San Juan del Norte. Reports reached the United States that the unfinished Nicaragua canal was in the hands of the insurgents; and injury to it and the American interests represented there was feared. The government at Washington accordingly dispatched the war vessel *Atlanta* from New York to Greytown, and the *Alliance* from San Francisco to Corinto. A force of marines was landed at Greytown, but promptly withdrawn at the request of the American consul, as there was nothing for it to do. It was indeed to the interest of both the contending parties that the canal works should not be injured.

A provisional government was formed by the revolutionists, headed by Santiago Morales, with Zavala as minister of war and Montiel commander of the army. Sacaza collected his feeble force at Masaya, near Granada, where the insurgents moved upon it May 19, and, after severe fighting that day and the next, won a decisive victory, in which the superior artillery of the rebels played a conspicuous part. In the battle of the first day the government army lost 155 men killed and 267 wounded. The insurgent loss was nominal, and on the 20th but twelve killed and wounded. President Sacaza at once made terms of peace with the revolutionary leaders, resigned his office, and left the country. The United States minister at Managua presided over a committee of both factions, which arranged the treaty and also conditions of future government. Senator Salvador Machado was constituted president, pending an election by the nation. Free elections for choice of president and member of the constituent assembly were ordered. Both armies were to be disbanded, and the public treasury will bear the cost of the campaign on both sides—a novel feature, we believe, in conventions concluding revolutionary struggles. A grand state ball was given at Granada to United

States Minister Baker for his services as mediator and adjuster of the difficulties.

The total domestic and foreign debt of Nicaragua as augmented by the expenses of this revolution, is about \$5,000,000.

Honduras.—In early April a revolutionary movement came to a head in this country. Celba was captured, and the rebels siezed the American steamship *Rover*, which was engaged on the coast in the fruit trade, hastily extemporized an outfit for it as a man-of-war, and with its aid captured the port of Truxillo almost without opposition. President Leiva left the government in the hands of General Vasquez, minister of war, and fled to Puerto Cortez, another gulf port where he was reported to have embarked for New Orleans. The acting presidency of General Vasquez was accepted by all the towns and departments until an election could be held; the revolutionary force disbanded or was dispersed; and Bonilla, its head, and other leaders fled into Nicaragua and Salvador. Relations between the former country and Honduras were somewhat strained by assistance given to the insurgents; but nothing serious has resulted.

Salvador.—Late in June the general discontent throughout this republic with the methods of administration of President Ezeta, issued in a revolution under Castellano, formerly minister to the United States, Generals Hernandez, Perez, and Letonio, and others, who had been exiles in Guatemala, but had found their way back to this country. No result had been reached at latest advices when the quarter closed.

Costa Rica.—This country is governed by a dictator, Rodriguez, and his son-in-law Iglesias, minister of war. A conspiracy to overthrow their authority was organized at San José, and about the 1st of April was ready to raise the banner of rebellion, when a traitor in the ranks revealed the plot. The leaders, who were political exiles, and returned under an amnesty proclaimed by Rodriguez, were all seized and imprisoned, pending probable execution by shooting.

Guatemala.—A diet or conference held last year at the capital of Salvador by representatives of all the Central American governments, formed a joint treaty of peace and friendship among the republics, which was signed by all the delegates except those from Costa Rica. The treaty was ratified by the congresses of most of the states; but in June of this year, the Guatemalan congress, under the

advice of President Reina Barrios, by almost unanimous vote, refused to confirm the convention.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The agitation occurring in France upon the disclosure of the Panama scandals, and the parliamentary struggles, court trials, and convictions consequent thereupon, have not wholly destroyed the hope of a successful consummation of the great enterprise. Before the exposures in the French chamber of deputies, the twelve years' limitation of the original concession by the Colombian government had expired; and, when a liquidator of the company was appointed in 1890, Lieutenant Wyse was commissioned to go to Bogota and procure an extension of two years. He did so; but that time expiring February 28, 1893, further delays were granted from month to month.

A period of some length, however, was evidently necessary, during which a measure of confidence in the project could be restored and subscriptions of capital procured in sufficient quantity to proceed with its execution. M. Mange was dispatched to the Colombian capital with full powers to negotiate another extension of the rights of the company on the Panama isthmus; but he encountered unexpected difficulties. He had to deal with President Nunez, one of the most astute executives in the Spanish-American republics. Notwithstanding the waste (and worse) of the vast sums raised for the canal, about \$80,000,000 was honestly expended upon its machinery and work. The excavations and whatever may be left of the plant have a commercial value which will inure to the benefit of Colombia when she becomes residuary legatee by the final collapse of the Panama company. Obstacles were thus placed in the path of M. Mange, and frequent cable communications became necessary between him and M. Monchicourt, the liquidator of the company in Paris. French diplomacy and persistence at length prevailed; and on April 5, 1893, a prolongation of time for twenty months was granted, in which to form a new company for the prosecution of the work. If formed, the canal must be completed by it within ten years after its formation. The liquidator must pay into the Colombian treasury \$100,000 in three instalments, which will be deducted from \$1,750,000 to be paid by the company for the new concession. An inventory of the plant upon the isthmus is to be taken jointly by the government and the company, the property to remain as it is.

Meanwhile the organ of the promoters of the canal,

established in Paris some months ago, and called *L'Avenir du Canal de Panama*, is striving hard to restore confidence in the scheme.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

A company to be known as the International Construction company, comprising some of the most prominent men in the United States on the Pacific coast, filed articles of incorporation at San Francisco in May. The organization has a capital of \$10,000,000, part of which has been subscribed; and its chief object is to aid in the construction of the Nicaragua canal by securing a contract from the parent company for building the western division of the canal, from Lake Nicaragua to Brito, the Pacific terminus.

COLOMBIA.

An international complication of some importance has occurred upon the action of the Colombian authorities in the case of the Norwegian steamer *Antonio Zambrano*, which sailed from Philadelphia last December for Baranquilla with a cargo of coal and resin. This port is fifteen miles up the Magdalena river, off the mouth of which the vessel was compelled to anchor. The bar at the mouth, of late years, has so shifted that large ships cannot pass it; and disasters resulting from attempts have been so numerous that it has come to be known as "the cemetery of shipping." Nevertheless, the consignee of the cargo at Baranquilla insisted that the *Zambrano* should reach that port. The captain offered to discharge his load at Savanilla, on the coast, and send it thence by rail to Baranquilla at the ship's expense; but neither the consignee nor the Colombian customs officers would consent. The captain and seven other men were drowned in an effort to find a crossing place through the bar; the officer who succeeded to the command of the vessel was imprisoned, and a fine of \$2,000 threatened. Provisions and water were refused to the crew, who had to get them from passing vessels; the eccentric rods of the engines were carried away by the officials; and guards stationed to watch the now helpless boat. At length, in May last, the rods were procured. Officer Stubbs was released, and the *Zambrano* made her way back to Philadelphia. The shippers of her cargo threaten a suit for \$50,000 damages against the Colombian government, and some action is expected from Norway, under whose flag the vessel sails.

VENEZUELA.

The country is rapidly recovering from the disturbed and uncertain condition that for a time has followed the successful revolt against the arbitrary enactments of the dictator Palacio, and the establishment of a new order of things under General Crespo, who, on June 22, formally assumed the presidency under the constitution, having been appointed by the assembly for the short term. An insurrectionary movement was started in the district of Turen, but was promptly quelled by forces sent by General Crespo; and tranquillity now reigns everywhere throughout the republic. As an indication of the general confidence, may be cited the issue of a decree about May 1, under which all those who are imprisoned on account of their fealty to the dictator during the recent war have been granted their release, subject to the decision of congress as to the degree of guilt for which each shall be punished.

The financial condition of the government has also greatly improved, and arrangements are being made for the early payment of interest on the foreign debt. A policy of retrenchment and rigid economy in the administration of the various state departments has been inaugurated.

Ecuador has formally protested to Great Britain against further British encroachment on Venezuelan territory, insisting that the *status quo* be maintained until the boundary dispute is settled by arbitration.

BRAZIL.

On the occasion of the assembling of the Brazilian congress on May 3, President Peixotto, in his annual message, dwelt particularly upon the subject of immigration and the steadily improving financial situation of the republic. A considerable portion of the \$30,000,000 voted some time ago for immigration purposes has been expended on transportation contracts with steamship companies and in payment of the passage of immigrants. Of the 54,509 immigrants who landed at the single port of Rio de Janeiro in 1892, two-thirds had their passage paid by the government. Foreign ships to the number of 327, and 20 Brazilian vessels were used in their transportation. It is now announced that public works are to be undertaken to further swell the inflowing tide of immigration.

As to the improvement in the financial condition of the country, this is to be seen in the increasing customs

revenue. The total receipts at Rio de Janeiro in 1892 were 91,300 contos (1 conto=about \$500), as compared with 81,212 contos in 1891; and a similar increase is noted at other ports. The trade in coffee, india rubber, sugar, and other natural products of Brazil is satisfactorily developing; new industrial enterprises are being undertaken; and a remarkable stimulation has been given to the Brazilian coasting trade.

It is significant that the president's message paid but little attention to the unsettled condition of affairs in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, where a revolution against the local authorities has been in progress for over six months. It is not improbable that the importance of the trouble as affecting the prospects of the central government has been exaggerated. The press reports sent to the United States have been conflicting. Up to the close of June, however, the trouble seems to have been confined within the boundaries of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, being a fight between local politicians to secure control of the governorship and the state administration. About the beginning of April, the struggle had reached such proportions as to menace the general peace, and the federal government sent troops to the assistance of the state forces. Several bloody engagements have taken place, in which the advantage has generally rested with the insurgents. Early in April the latter, under General Tavares, routed the national forces after a determined battle, in which several hundred were killed on each side. Another bloody engagement, but of doubtful result, was fought toward the end of the month near San Luis, some 800 men being killed, the losses about evenly divided. Again, about the middle of May, General Tavares, with an inferior force, by means of an ambuscade, inflicted a severe defeat upon the government troops under General Telles. At the close of June, another insurgent victory is reported to have been won near the intrenched post of Uruguayana, in which the state troops have hitherto maintained their position against a determined siege.

The rumors of strained relations between Brazil on the one hand and the Argentine Republic and Uruguay on the other, owing to the latter abetting the revolt in Rio Grande do Sul, have not been confirmed.

In spite of the postal subsidy act passed by the 51st United States congress, and in spite of the adoption of the reciprocity policy embodied in the McKinley tariff law of 1890, the reports of United States consuls

stationed in South American countries bear uniform testimony to the continuance of serious obstacles to the extension and increase of the export trade of the United States with those countries. Adequate means of direct, regular, and speedy communication and transportation are still lacking.

For example, there is one American steamship line between the United States and Brazil, while there are two lines from Hamburg to Brazil and direct lines from Liverpool, Southampton, Antwerp, Bremen, Havre, Bordeaux, Marseilles, and other European ports. It is by no means unusual for American goods for Brazil to cross the Atlantic twice, being shipped from New York to Liverpool or Hamburg and there reshipped to Brazil.

As yet American manufacturers and shippers display a general indifference to local demands in respect to the styles and qualities of goods and the manner of packing them. In comparison with their English, German, and French competitors, they also display less vigor in pushing sales through agents equipped with samples and price-lists. It is rarely that an American branch house or agency has been established, where goods can be brought into comparison with goods from European countries; and American dealers have also shown a great reluctance in giving long terms of credit, which European exporters, who have long occupied the field, are ready and willing to grant.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

In early April a revolt, which had broken out in the Province of Catamarca, was spreading and gaining strength. Several encounters between the government troops and the insurgents occurred with much loss on both sides; and all prisoners taken were shot. Insurrection subsequently broke out again in the Provinces of Corrientes and Entre Rios, supported by at least one member of the cabinet.

Dissatisfaction with the government became at length so general that on the 7th of June President Saenz-Peña dismissed the ministry; and a new cabinet was appointed. The conduct of President Peña became such that serious doubts of his sanity were entertained in some quarters, and the Buenos Ayres correspondent of the New York *Herald* telegraphed that medical authority had pronounced him mentally incapable. He remained in power, however; but in a few weeks the new cabinet announced to him their intention to resign. They were induced to remain in of-

fice a little longer, until the difficulties which the president encountered in forming a new cabinet could be removed.

The state of the Argentine finances a few years ago compelled the suspension of the great London banking house of Baring Brothers. The situation has so far improved that a plan of settlement of the public debt, devised by a committee under the auspices of the Rothschilds, was unanimously accepted at a meeting of the bondholders in London June 19. Five years are given the republic in further indulgence, at the end of which there is reason to believe she may be able to pay interest in full to all creditors.

United States Consul Baker, for twenty years our representative at Buenos Ayres, in April last submitted an exhaustive report upon the resources and status of the Argentine Republic. It shows that exports from the country have considerably increased, and that the balance of trade is largely in its favor. Manufacturing industries make increased development every year, and new branches are started.

PERU.

After a long period of comparative quiet, during which some of her Spanish-American neighbors were torn with internal strife, Peru looms above the horizon in a condition of political unrest verging upon civil war. The country is on the eve of a presidential election. The official government candidate favored by the aristocratic Civilistas party, and also by the retiring President Bermudez, who is in poor health, is General Caceres; while the Congressional party (the Union Civica) and the Democratic junta have united upon the candidacy of ex-President Pierola, who has been living in exile in Panama. Each candidate was formerly in high office; and both distinguished themselves during the war with Chile. Pierola had previously rendered his country service as a cabinet minister; but, in 1881, was forced to give up his conduct of the war, which had been energetic but unsuccessful; and he was compelled to flee from Lima, where his opponents called him dictator and not president. In 1890 he was imprisoned for a revolutionary attempt at Lima, but escaped in woman's clothes through the assistance of his wife, and has since been in exile.

General Caceres fought in the war against Chile, and was the last Peruvian commander to lay down his arms. After the conclusion of a treaty of peace, he kept up a

guerilla warfare, which increased his popularity and secured his election as president. At the conclusion of his administration he was sent as minister to Paris, whence he returned last year. He was instrumental in securing the election of Bermudez, who now favors his friend.

The excitement of the campaign has led to numerous broils, which have caused exaggerated rumors; but the situation is watched not without apprehension. The most serious outbreaks occurred at the towns of Cutervo and Chote early in April. An assault, lasting almost 24 hours, was made upon the governor's palace by an armed mob, whose battle cry was "Viva Pierola." Government troops finally dispersed the rioters, whose leader was killed in the first volley. Three other rioters and a child were killed, and about twenty persons wounded.

The situation is complicated by the fact that at the end of 1893 the future of the Provinces of Tacna and Arica is to be settled. Under the treaty of Ancon, in 1883, it was provided that a plebiscite should be taken ten years later in those provinces, which had been conquered by Chile, to decide whether they should remain under Chilean domination or return to their old allegiance to Peru. A Peruvian commission has already been sent to Chile to pave the way for a settlement of the premises on which the plebiscite shall be taken.

At the close of the quarter, popular demonstrations against Caceres are being made in all parts of the country; and fights with the police are of frequent occurrence. It is also stated that Pierola has sailed for Peru, to look after his interests. Great Britain and Chile have both dispatched warships to be ready for any emergency; and it is rumored that the United States ship *Alliance* is also to be sent to Callao to guard American interests.

A threatened disturbance of the friendly relations between the United States and Peru was caused by an incident at Mollendo April 5. In an attack by a mob upon a Masonic lodge, the United States consulate was incidentally invaded; and the acting consular agent, W. R. Griffith, of Pennsylvania, was shot in the foot, the Peruvian police being onlookers, yet making no effort to stop the outrage. Minister Hicks having notified the state department. Secretary Gresham cabled instructions to him (April 6) to demand reparation. The Peruvian government promptly expressed regret for the occurrence, removed the sub-prefect of the department in which Mollendo is situated, and promised adequate reparation.

The central Peruvian railway across the Andes has recently been completed from Callao on the coast to Oroya 30 miles beyond the summit of the range, a total distance of 136 miles. The highest point on the road (15,665 feet above sea level) is reached at the 106th mile. Up to this point the average ascent is 150 feet per mile; beyond it, for the 30 miles to Oroya, the descent is 120 feet per mile, the terminus being at an elevation of 12,178 feet.

CHILE.

The pacification of this country in the latter part of 1891, by the overthrow of Balmaaceda, has by no means quelled the spirit of revolution, a public evil which is chronic in all the Spanish-American republics. Early in the quarter unrest prevailed in and about the capital, so threatening in its character that a state of siege was declared in the four provinces of Santiago, Valparaiso, Aconcagua, and O'Higgins. On April 18 President Montt made concession to popular discontent by accepting the resignation of his cabinet. The task of constructing a new ministry was confided to Señor Isidoro Errazuriz, who on the 22d completed it. The malcontents throughout the country were considerably placated by the formation of the new ministry, which is described as a coalition in which not only are all parties satisfactorily represented, but the members of which are all men of public experience and ability.

On May 6 intelligence was received by letter at San Francisco, Cal., of the murder in February of an American railway surveyor named Matthewson, near Concepcion, by a mob of Chilean halfbreeds. The attention of the United States government has been called to the case.

An emigration movement of some importance has recently been going on from the southern Chilean provinces to the Argentine Republic, attracted by greater advantages in procuring lands on the east side of the mountains.



THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

RICH as is the history of England in aged yet vigorous statesmen, Mr. Gladstone is admittedly its most marvellous figure in these respects. At eighty-three years of age, there is apparently no decay of reasoning power, no failure in grasp of memory of detailed facts, no loss of vivacity or skill in countering upon an adversary; and the spectacle he now presents in what is the greatest struggle of his remarkable parliamentary career, is such as to raise in the breasts of all English-speaking people, differ though they may as to the wisdom of his course, a sort of genuine pride.

The Home Rule Bill.—The session, which had been adjourned on the eve of Good Friday for the Easter recess, was resumed on April 6. On that day Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading of his home rule bill; and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, president of the board of trade in the last Salisbury cabinet, moved its rejection. The debate brought out no new developments, and was closed April 21 by eloquent speeches from Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Balfour. On division, the second reading was passed by a vote of 347 to 304.

On May 8 the bill was taken up in committee for discussion clause by clause. It is at this stage that the greatest struggles in the house usually occur; and the opposition has fought every step of the way. Up to the end of June only four clauses had been passed. The Irish members and the great body of the ministerialists have by agreement refrained from speech-making, displaying an amenity to discipline unexampled in the history of the party, but have been quite restive under the delay occasioned by the obstructive tactics of the opposition, and under the concessions which the government has been obliged to make. The long series of amendments discussed has already done much to instill into the minds of the electorate such a knowledge of the tendencies of the bill as will insure a correct judgment upon it after it emerges from committee and is returned to the constituencies, as it probably will be, by the house of lords.

Space forbids a detailing of all the amendments proposed, most of which have been rejected. There are some, however, which call for attention. On May 17, after a testy and bitter debate ended by the application of the closure, clause 2, conferring authority on the Irish legislature to enact laws, was passed by a vote of 287 to 225 with the

adoption of an amendment proposed by Sir Henry James, Liberal Unionist M. P. for Bury, to the effect that the supreme power of the imperial parliament over all persons, matters, and things within the queen's dominions, should remain undiminished by any proviso of the home rule bill. Mr. Gladstone had offered to introduce at a later stage a clause dealing with this point, the framing of which should rest with himself; but the evident apprehension of his own English Liberal followers showed him that he must choose between English support and Irish approval; and he accepted the amendment of Sir Henry James. The opposition had won its first success since the bill went into committee. It had imbedded the principle of imperial supremacy in the bill itself.

In the vote on May 30, on the amendment to clause 3, proposed by Viscount Wolmer, Liberal Unionist M. P. for West Edinburgh, forbidding the Dublin legislature to discuss subjects on which it was not allowed to make laws, the government's majority fell to 21.

On June 1, Mr. Gladstone made two further concessions to the wishes of the opposition, one in accepting an amendment that the right to interfere in hostilities between foreign powers should be excluded from the powers of the Irish legislature, the other in similarly excluding from Irish control all the means of imperial defense, such as forts, magazines, arsenals, naval dockyards, etc.

On June 5, another amendment, proposed by Sir Henry James, was accepted by Mr. Gladstone, forbidding the Dublin legislature to interfere in proceedings for the extradition of criminals.

On June 7, the Irish members of both factions, who had already shown some impatience at Mr. Gladstone's repeated concessions, took a definite stand against further yielding to their opponents. An amendment had been proposed, to prevent the Irish legislature from dealing with the question of immigration and the rights of aliens, and from expelling aliens from the country. The assent of the government to the amendment had been indicated; whereupon Messrs. Healy, Sexton, and William Redmond interposed strenuous objection to further modifications in the bill save by its framers and after due notice. On the division the amendment was carried by 328 to 139, the Irish and many Liberals voting against the government, and the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists supporting the government in its acceptance of the amendment.

It was not until June 13, that the 3d clause was finally

passed. By that time it had become evident that unless some method of closure were resorted to, the tactics of the Conservatives would detain the bill in committee for a twelvemonth or longer; and the opposition of the Irish members to further delay on the part of the government to take measures to expedite the bill, became such as to almost portend open revolt from the ministerial ranks. On June 17, Mr. Gerald Balfour, Conservative M. P. for Central Leeds, and a brother of the opposition leader, had proposed to add to the clause (4) providing that the powers of the Irish legislature shall not extend to the making of any law affecting liberty or property without due process of law, the words "in accordance with the settled principles and precedents of the united kingdom." The government accepted the additional words. This roused a storm of opposition from the Irish members; but the Unionists and Gladstonians again combined to defeat them and the Radicals. Mr. McCarthy at this stage satirically suggested to Mr. Gladstone that he ought now to withdraw the bill.

In spite of the concessions noted, Mr. Gladstone has refused to accept the safeguards for the minority in Ireland, which the Unionists, looking to the constitution of the United States, have sought to incorporate in the bill. He rejects the prohibitions which the American states accept in regard to federal rights. The Dublin legislature is to have the right to pass *ex post facto* laws and laws impairing the obligation of contracts, and to suspend the *habeas corpus*. It may also establish denominational colleges, and support them out of state funds.

The New Financial Proposals.—The discovery, due to the persistent criticism of Mr. Chamberlain, that an important error had been made in the calculations on which the financial clauses of the home rule bill were based, made it necessary for Mr. Gladstone to remodel the financial proposals of his measure. He had figured on a surplus of £500,000; but it was found that the Irish contribution to the spirit duty had been overestimated by more than £360,000. A recasting of the whole scheme was therefore necessary.

The new proposals were stated to the house June 22, in substance as follows:

The public revenue of Ireland is to be divided into general revenue and special revenue. The general revenue is to consist of: (a) The gross revenue; (b) The portion due to Ireland of the hereditary revenues of the crown; and (c) An annual sum for the customs and

excise duties (if any) collected in Great Britain on articles consumed in Ireland; this is reciprocal. One-third part of the general revenue of Ireland, and also any imperial revenue to which Ireland may claim to be entitled, shall be paid into the exchequer of the united kingdom as the contribution of Ireland to imperial charges. The residue of the general revenue of Ireland shall form part of the special revenue of Ireland. The civil charges of the government in Ireland shall be borne by Ireland. Where parliament imposes any taxes for war expenditure, the revenue from those taxes which is collected in Ireland shall be paid as the contribution of Ireland.

After six years, imposition of the existing taxes, other than duties of customs or excise, shall be transferred to the Irish legislature, and the arrangements made for the contribution of Ireland to imperial charges shall be revised.

The proposals as to the Irish consolidated fund and special revenue are: The Irish legislature, in order to provide for the public service of Ireland, may impose any taxes other than the existing taxes in Ireland, and the proceeds shall form part of the special revenue of Ireland. The special revenue shall be paid into the Irish exchequer; and all sums paid into the Irish exchequer shall form a consolidated fund, and be appropriated to the public service of Ireland.

In the opinion of many, the financial arrangements have become the crux of the situation; and it is from that source that the most formidable obstacles appear to be looming up in Mr. Gladstone's path. His new proposals have been a disappointment to both of the Irish factions. Instead of decreasing Ireland's contribution to the imperial treasury, as demanded by the Irish leaders, Mr. Gladstone proposes increased taxation of the sources of Irish revenue; and no change in the management or collection of existing taxes is made. The Anti-Parnellites held a meeting June 23 to express their discontent with the new proposals; but confined their demands for amendment to an alteration of the length of time the provisional arrangement should run. Mr. Gladstone proposed a term of six years; the McCarthyites wish the final revision of the scheme to be made at the end of the third year. The Parnellites are even more decided in their demand for a thorough overhauling of the new financial proposals. They have already given notice of numerous amendments, which raise directly the issue: No home rule unless Ireland controls her own finances. One proposes to empower the Irish parliament to collect customs duties; another reduces the Irish contribution to the imperial treasury from one-third to one-fourth of the general revenue; another suggests the appointment of a royal commission to determine the financial relations of Ireland to the rest of the united kingdom; while yet another suggests that the imperial government guarantee for the six years of the provisional ar-

range the estimated surplus of a little over £500,000.

The Irish have always held that home rule, to be successful, must be self-sustaining. Mr. Gladstone's scheme, however, in not allowing Ireland to manage her own finances, takes away from her the power of the purse, and, unless modified so as to meet more closely the wishes of the Irish members, may cost him the support of a sufficient number of members to destroy his working majority.

The Closure Voted.—The discontent of the Irish members due to the slowness of the progress of the bill through committee and to the nature of the new financial proposals, was counteracted to some extent by the passage on June 30, of resolutions for the expediting of business. These provided that the home rule bill should be closed in four sections, and reported in full by July 31. The passage of these resolutions caused the adoption of no change in the Conservative tactics.

The Budget.—The home rule bill having passed its second reading April 21, and the house being thus temporarily freed from the incubus of Irish business, Sir William Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, took occasion on April 24 to introduce his budget in a very short speech. Referring to past years, he pointed out that from 1886 to 1890 there had been recurrent surpluses; but that there was now a deficit of £1,574,000, revenue for the current year being estimated at £89,890,000, and expenditures at £91,464,000. To meet this he declined to borrow money; nor would he yield to the alternative of tampering with the repayment of debt. There remained only the expedient of increased taxation. An addition to the income tax of a penny in the pound was therefore to be resorted to—a step which ought to add £1,750,000 to the revenue, a sum sufficient to meet the deficit and leave a margin. The only other changes proposed were the removal of the stamp duty on the transfer of foreign and colonial securities, and the increase to one shilling of the stamp duty on contract notes. The Radicals had expected a readjustment of the death duties; but were disappointed. Sir William Harcourt explaining that he was debarred from dealing with those duties from lack of time owing to pressure of other business in the house. Little opposition to the budget was aroused, and it was passed April 27. The debate was void of interest.

Church Disestablishment.—The great interest aroused by the government measure in the direction of Church disestablishment in Wales, and the strong opposition

it has awakened among churchmen in England and Scotland, are based on the fact that it is looked upon only as a forerunner of an onslaught upon the establishment as a whole in the perhaps not distant future. A great meeting assembled in Albert hall, London, on May 16, to protest against the measure. A preliminary service had been held in St. Paul's cathedral, at which all the dignitaries of the Church were either present or represented. The demonstration in Albert hall in the afternoon was presided over by the archbishop of Canterbury, who spoke of the Welsh disestablishment bill as the first avowed menace to the establishment in general, and urged all the friends of the Church to stand together in her defense. The archbishop of York also denounced the suspensory bill. The duke of Argyll, the bishops of London, Durham, and Manchester, and others also spoke in the same strain.

The Liquor Traffic Bill.—A demonstration attended by about 12,000 persons, principally workingmen, was held on April 8, in Trafalgar square, London, in opposition to the direct veto bill dealing with the liquor traffic. The processions were attacked, their flags torn to pieces, and the bearers badly used. The square for a time was one mass of straggling men, the police having a hard task to restore order. Several arrests were made.

Employers' Liability Bill.—This bill has undergone some important changes since its second reading on April 25; and its ultimate fate is quite uncertain. As originally drawn, the bill excluded domestic and menial servants; but in committee, the home secretary offered to include them, and also to consider the expediency of applying the measure to clerks and shopmen. There has also been introduced a provision to the effect that a workman shall not be deemed to have accepted any risk by reason of having continued in employment after knowing of the risk.

The Eight Hours' Bill.—The question of legal limitation upon the hours of labor is one on which parliamentary opinion is uncertain and shifting. The eight hours (mines) bill passed its second reading May 3, by 279 to 201; but the voting exhibited many peculiar features. When a similar measure was up a year ago, Mr. Gladstone walked out of the house. On the present occasion, he voted for the second reading; but declared that until the opinion of the mining population had been fully ascertained, it would not be expedient to pass the measure

as a compulsory and uniform one upon the third reading. The bulk of the ministerialists voted for the bill; but Mr. Morley, and about thirty other Gladstonians, chiefly representing the mining districts of Durham, Northumberland, and south Wales, where the miners reject compulsion, having already secured what they want, voted against it. Most of the opposition voted against the bill, but Lord Randolph Churchill and Sir John Gorst voted for it. Mr. Chamberlain paired in favor of it, and the Liberal Unionists were divided.

Other Incidents of the Session.—

On June 16, the commons unanimously adopted a resolution favoring the principle of arbitration as a means of adjusting international disputes. In view of the present deliberations of the Bering Sea tribunal in Paris, the incident is important as showing the strength of the bonds which, in spite of all apparent differences, bind together the two great English-speaking peoples. The subject was brought up through a motion made by Mr. W. R. Cremer, M. P. for Shore-ditch. On the assumption that congress had authorized the president of the United States to conclude treaties of arbitration, he moved to the effect that England should begin negotiations to that end. Mr. Gladstone, however, suggested a modification of the resolution, which was unanimously accepted, expressing the hope that if the president chose to begin negotiations, the British government would lend their hearty co-operation. Mr. Gladstone expressed again his ideas in favor of a central tribunal; and appealed for moderation of claims as the most effectual means of preserving peace.



DUKE OF ABERCORN,
LEADER OF THE ULSTER UNIONISTS.

BRITISH POLITICS.

Anti-Home Rule and Other Demonstrations.—

Instead of weakening with the passing of time, the agitation against the home rule bill rather increases in strength as the bearings of the measure upon the interests of Ireland become more and more clearly known. In Protestant Ulster, in particular, the determination to have nothing whatsoever to do with a Dublin parliament has become a settled policy, the outcome of which, in the event of the final passage of the home rule bill, would be more than likely to be open resistance by force of arms. Not even in Great Britain at the time of the first reform bill, or of the repeal of the corn laws, was the popular will more decisively expressed than it was in Ulster on April 4 last on occasion of the great anti-home rule demonstration in Belfast in the presence of Mr. Balfour. For over four hours the leader of the opposition stood on the grand stand in Donegal square, while a procession of 80,000 men representing friendly, religious, and kindred societies passed by with bands and banners. The undergraduates of Trinity College, Dublin, burned a copy of the home rule bill opposite the grand stand. The procession then went on to the Botanic gardens, where speeches were delivered; and in the evening Mr. Balfour addressed about 4,000 persons in Ulster hall.

The impression made by these events in Ulster was accentuated by a heavy list of Unionist speakers in various parts of England and Scotland—Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham, Mr. Goschen at Glasgow and Manchester, the duke of Devonshire at Bristol and Dalkeith, Lord Randolph Churchill at Liverpool, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Sir Henry James, and others.

But the greatest demonstration in England was that of the Irish loyalists in Albert hall, London, on April 22. The duke of Abercorn, the recognized leader of the Ulster Unionists, presided. About 1,200 loyalist delegates from all parts of Ireland attended, and over 12,000 English Unionists associated themselves with the protest. The unfurling and planting beside the chair, of the Union Jack, the symbol of the united empire, was a dramatic incident of the meeting. The bishop of Derry delivered the speech of the day.

Similar enthusiasm attended the three days' reception of Lord Salisbury in Ulster in the latter part of May. At Larne, at Belfast, and at Londonderry, addresses were

presented, to which the late prime minister replied, expressing perfect confidence in the ultimate triumph of the Unionist cause, and urging his hearers to fight the home rule bill, not by violence, but by showing its badness. The demonstration in Ulster hall, Belfast, May 24, was the most important incident of the visit. Lord Salisbury returned to England May 27.

An enthusiastic counter-demonstration, at which 250,000 persons were present, was held by the Irish national league of Great Britain in Hyde park, London, May 22, at which speeches were delivered by T. P. O'Connor and other Irish leaders, and resolutions were adopted approving of Mr. Gladstone's home rule plan.

It could hardly be expected that the excitement of the struggle should fail to break out into riotous disorder, especially in Ireland. The passage of the home rule bill through its second reading, was immediately followed by serious disturbances in Belfast. The Roman Catholics of the city lighted bonfires in celebration of the event on the night of April 22; and a collision between them and a mob led by some irresponsible Orangemen took place, the riots continuing at intervals until the evening of April 25. On April 24 the Roman Catholic workmen at some of the shipyards were driven from their work. A body of 100 extra police and 250 infantry of the Lancashire fusiliers and Dorsetshire regiment was drafted into the town; and finally succeeded, after repeated charges with fixed bayonets upon the mobs, in restoring a measure of quiet. The leaders of the Unionists publicly deprecated the rioting, and the members of parliament from Belfast signed an appeal for peace and tolerance. A similar appeal was made by the moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland; and the Ulster defense union and several Orange lodges passed resolutions condemning the disorders. A manifesto was also posted in the Catholic quarter appealing to the Nationalists to hold aloof from riotous demonstrations; and Mr. Morley himself telegraphed to the military and police at Belfast, directing them to give all possible protection to Catholics and to friendly Protestant workmen engaged in escorting their Catholic fellow workers to and from their work.

On the night of May 6, the anniversary of the Phoenix park murders, a bomb was exploded at the Four Courts, Dublin. Fortunately no serious damage resulted; but the evident intention was to cause widespread alarm. Taken in conjunction with the explosion of last Christmas

eve in the vicinity of Dublin castle, the perpetrator of which has never been discovered, this outrage is looked upon as evidence that the "Invincibles" are still an active force in the Irish capital.

Another instance of agrarian crime was committed in County Clare June 1. A land agent named Moloney, engaged in collecting rents in and about Tullah, was fired at and seriously wounded by several men in ambush. Several arrests have been made.

By-elections.—A Conservative victory, in which the question of Church disestablishment played as important a part as home rule, was the result of the contest on June 16 for the vacant seat in Linlithgowshire. Captain Thomas Hope, who was defeated by 161 votes at the last election by Mr. P. McLagan (Gladstonian), carried the constituency by 169 votes over Mr. Alexander Ure (Gladstonian).

The voluntary bankruptcy of Mr. Michael Davitt (Anti-Parnellite), and his consequent withdrawal from parliament, created a vacancy in northeast Cork, which was filled June 28 by the nomination, without opposition, of Mr. W. Abraham (Anti-Parnellite). The vacant seat in southeast Cork, from which Mr. J. Morrough (Anti-Parnellite) withdrew on account of dissension within the parliamentary party over the policy of the *Freeman's Journal*, was also filled June 28 by the unopposed election of Dr. Commins (Anti-Parnellite). There had been a split in the riding; but the other candidate of the party, Dr. Magner, withdrew before the election.

PERSONAL, ETC.

It was officially announced on May 4 that Prince George of Wales, duke of York, and heir presumptive to the British throne, had been betrothed to Princess May of Teck, who was affianced to the duke of Clarence and Avondale a short time before the death of the latter in January, 1892. The announcement has been received with great favor by the British public throughout the empire, and many evidences have already been given of the popularity and esteem in which the young couple are held.

Prince GEORGE FREDERICK ERNEST ALBERT, duke of York, is the only surviving son of the prince of Wales, being the brother of the late duke of Clarence and Avondale, who died January 14, 1892. Prince George was born June 3, 1865, and has had the education of a British naval officer, holding now the rank of commander in the royal navy. He is said to be widely popular from his frank and amiable disposition.

Princess VICTORIA MARY (Princess May) of Teck is descended from King George II. through both father and mother, the double line of descent being shown as follows:

GEORGE II.	GEORGE II.
Frederick, prince of Wales.	Anne, princess royal,
GEORGE III.	m. William V., prince of Orange.
Adolphus Frederick, duke of	Caroline,
Cambridge.	m. Charles, prince of Nassau-Weil
Princess Mary Adelaide, duchess	burg.
of Teck.	Henriette,
PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY.	m. Duke Louis of Würtemberg.
	Duke Alexander of Würtemberg.
	m. Claudine, countess of Rhédey.
	Francis, duke of Teck.
	PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY.

She was born in 1867, and much sympathy was felt for her at the time of the death of the duke of Clarence, to whom she had been affianced.

Perhaps the greatest sensation of the quarter in English society was the committal, on April 18, by Sir Francis Jeune, president of the court of probate, of the dowager duchess of Sutherland to Holloway jail for six weeks, for contempt of court. The duchess was concerned in a contest with the present duke of Sutherland, who is seeking to overthrow the will made by the late duke, who died in September, 1892, which is favorable to the dowager duchess, who before her marriage to the late duke was known as Mrs. Blair. It appears that in March last the president of the court of probate made an order that her grace should be allowed to look at certain papers bearing on the case, but forbidding that any of the letters or papers should be destroyed. During the examination of the papers the dowager duchess took one of the letters from the bundle and threw it into the fire, claiming that it was a letter from her to her late husband, and that she should do as she pleased with it. She subsequently in court made affidavit that the document was a letter written to her by her late husband before her marriage, and she apologized to the court for its destruction. Justice Jeune, however, commented most severely on her action, and noted that her stories regarding the letter were inconsistent. He held her guilty of contempt, sentenced her to six weeks' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of £250.

On June 21 the claim of the dowager duchess to the possession of Tittenson Chase and adjacent lands granted to her by her late husband was set aside by the courts, with costs.

On July 26 one William Townsend was arrested in Lon-

don, on the nominal charge of having discharged a pistol in Downing street on the day the home rule bill was passed to a second reading, but really on suspicion of intent to murder Mr. Gladstone. He had sent the premier a letter threatening to take the latter's life. He has been adjudged insane and confined to an asylum. A second attempt against Mr. Gladstone's person was made May 18, while the premier was travelling from London to Chester. A heavy missile was thrown at his compartment, but struck the window of the next compartment without doing serious damage.

OTHER BRITISH AFFAIRS.

The largest steamship now upon the high seas, and probably the swiftest, was completed in April for the Cunard line by the Fairfield company of Liverpool. The *Campania* is 620 feet long (only 72 feet shorter than that gigantic, costly failure, the *Great Eastern*), is 65 feet 3 inches in breadth, and 83 feet in depth. The funnels are 19 feet in diameter—a coach and four could easily be driven through them—and stand higher from the keel than the altitude of the Eddystone lighthouse. The engines are of 30,000 horse-power, and the twelve huge boilers involve a consumption of 2,900 tons of coal on the trip across the Atlantic. The ship has a gross tonnage of 12,500 tons, and a displacement of 18,000, with a capacity of carrying 3,200 tons in her coal bunkers, and 1,620 tons of cargo, besides 600 first class passengers, 400 second class, 700 to 1,000 third class, and a crew of 415. The maximum speed, of course not yet quite attained, is rated at 27 miles an hour. On her first trip, April 23–29, she broke the record of initial voyages from Queenstown to Sandy Hook, arriving in 6 days 8 hours 34 minutes. Upon her return the *Campania* broke the record for the fastest voyage eastward between these points, making it in 5 days 17 hours 20 minutes, also breaking the record for the greatest number of knots in a single day, at 517, or 532 miles. Her average speed for a trip is also the highest ever reached—21.12 knots an hour, or 26.4 miles.

During April a deputation of the imperial federation league waited upon Mr. Gladstone with a proposal to summon another conference of the British colonies on the affairs of the empire. The premier was not yet prepared to accede to the request. His reply was somewhat indefinite, but upon one point he was explicit—that the home government could never entertain a plan for an imperial Zoll-

verein in which the colonies should be preferred over foreign countries in the British markets. So that question may be considered settled, at least during the Gladstone supremacy.

Imperial Institute Opened.—The British imperial institute in London was opened May 10 by Queen Victoria in person. All the grandeur and pomp of a full state function were displayed; and the populace thronged in immense masses to witness the superb and glittering parade. The cornerstone of the institute was laid by the queen in 1887, the jubilee year of her reign; and the institution is a memorial, intended not only as a symbol of the unity and loyalty of the empire, but for the purpose of spreading a mutual knowledge of each other among the peoples of her majesty's dominions and strengthening the bonds that make them one.

During the prince of Wales' reception at the institute, Mr. Gladstone was insulted by being vigorously hissed wherever he appeared—the incident showing the strength of English sentiment on the question of home rule.

LABOR INTERESTS.

The Growth of Socialism.—We have had frequent occasion to refer to the subtle spread of socialistic ideas, and the important part which they have come to play in the practical politics of the time, especially in Europe. The progress of events of the last three months in Germany and Belgium has emphasized the importance of the socialistic movement. The stirring scenes enacted in Belgium in April, which threatened to culminate in armed revolution against the government, had their origin in the refusal of the right of universal suffrage which was demanded by the people in their labor organizations—they were simply a protest against the denial of the ballot to the workingman—and the ultimate triumph of the popular element is evidence of the growing strength of democratic ideas in the conservative states of the continent.

It is in Germany, however, that socialism, as such, has made the longest strides. In the late electoral campaign it made strenuous, and to a large extent successful, efforts to increase its representation in the reichstag. The three foremost leaders of socialism in Germany are Herr Bebel, an artisan, Herr Liebknecht, a man of broad scholarship, and Herr Singer, a merchant and manufacturer. These men spoke everywhere throughout the country, and carried on a great campaign in favor of the 142 candidates of

the party. In the last reichstag, there were 36 Socialists. This number has now been increased to 44, a result disappointing to the party, who had expected as many as 55 seats. It was on the second ballots that the reaction against socialism seemed to set in. Since 1871 the growth of the party has been remarkable notwithstanding the oppression it has had to endure. In 1871, the Socialists cast 124,000 votes; in 1877, 493,000. In 1878, two attempts were made to assassinate the emperor, and Bismarck introduced laws against the Socialists, which remained on the statute books until 1890. In 1890, the Socialists polled 1,427,323 votes, or one-fifth of the total poll in the empire. They have no leader, however, who seems capable of making practical use of the victory won at the polls. Their platform makes the following demands:

- (1) Universal suffrage for all, regardless of sex.
- (2) The introduction of the *referendum* and the right of decision on the acceptance or rejection of any laws, by the people.
- (3) Peace and war to be decided by an international board of arbitration.
- (4) The right of holding public meetings and freedom of speech.
- (5) Repeal of all disbursements of public funds for churches or for religious purposes.
- (6) A free public school, to be unsectarian, and the attendance to be obligatory.
- (7) A militia instead of a standing army.
- (8) A free judiciary.
- (9) Medical aid and medicines to be given to the people free of charge.
- (10) A progressive income tax, a capital tax, and a tax on inheritances, and the abolishment of all indirect taxes.
- (11) Creation of laws for the benefit of the working classes, based upon national principles, such work to be only eight hours a day; night work to be forbidden, and insurance for workmen to be conducted by them alone.

The Anarchists.—In various European countries the Anarchists still continue their nefarious plotting against established order. France, Spain, Austria, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland have had recent evidences of this. Early in April, the Spanish police discovered and checked an alarming conspiracy of Anarchists at Xeres aiming at an outbreak against the authorities in revenge for the execution in February, 1892, of the four Anarchists who had led an attack upon the town. A more alarming plot, however, was discovered late in June. On the night of June 21, an attempt was made in Madrid to blow up with dynamite the house of Señor Camoyas del Castillo, the late prime minister. A workman who carried a number of bombs, which were evidently intended for distribution in

various parts of the city, was killed, the shock causing the bombs he carried to explode. Another workman implicated was seriously wounded, but was arrested as he was making his escape from the scene. The explosion caused a panic at a circus performance near by, and many persons were injured. From letters found in the clothing of the dead workman, and from the confession of his accomplice who was arrested, it was learned that dynamite outrages had been planned not only in Madrid and Valencia, but in Brussels and other foreign cities. Twenty-three arrests have been made.

On April 13, the jury acquitted François, the Anarchist on trial in Paris for causing the explosion which resulted in the death of M. Véry, the restaurant keeper, in April, 1892. One Bricou was convicted in connection with the same affair, and was sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude.

May Day Demonstrations.—May day was celebrated this year by workmen in various European capitals; but the celebration was far from universal, and a great falling off was noted in the enthusiasm exhibited by most of those who took part. The day passed with very little disturbance of public order, owing largely to the elaborate police preparations which had been made to restrain the ardor of those who might be too violent. There was little animation in Paris, some minor gatherings of Socialists being dispersed by the police. A row was started in Marseilles, but soon quelled. An Anarchist meeting in Berlin was dispersed; but for the greater part, the meetings held were conducted quietly, and no attempt was made to hold a general holiday. In Vienna, about 40 meetings of workmen were held, at which resolutions were carried in favor of an eight hour day, universal suffrage, and entire liberty of the press. In Rome, Milan, Lisbon, and elsewhere, general quiet prevailed. In London, Eng., two processions, principally of foreigners, listened to speeches in Hyde park.

The Miners' Congress.—The international congress of miners sat in Brussels May 22 to 28. It was attended by 63 delegates, representing over 1,000,000 miners. Among the delegates were six English M. P.'s, led by Thomas Burt. Excitement was caused by the expulsion from Belgium of two French delegates, Basly and Laman-din, on the ground that they had taken a leading part in expelling Belgian miners from northern France in 1892. A committee from the congress exhorted the government in

vain to rescind the decree of expulsion. The rest of the French delegates threatened to leave the country also; but were persuaded to remain at the conference, the expelled delegates themselves urging them to do so.

The congress by a large majority, representing 994,000 miners as against 100,000 miners represented by the opponents of the resolution, pronounced in favor of an eight hour working day. An overwhelming majority also voted for a resolution in favor of a universal strike to enforce the eight hour system, provided the miners found it impossible to get their demands without it. The delegates from Wales and the north of England voted against the proposition. It was also unanimously voted that no female labor should be allowed in or about the mines. The next congress is to be held in Germany.

The Hull Dock Strike.—During the first week of April a strike began among the dock laborers at Hull, the well known shipping port in Yorkshire, England. It lasted until May 19, and developed many scenes of violence and incendiarism, which nothing but the presence of the troops kept from bursting out into open rapine and destruction throughout the city. It, however, ended in the complete surrender of the unions and the complete triumph of the shipping federation; and its result has been a serious blow to that form of unionism which trusts to strikes and violence.

The cause of the trouble was the employment, by the shipping companies, of non-union men to work in loading and discharging their vessels. The Wilson line, owned by the Wilsons of Tranby Croft, was the principal offender. The dock laborers' union objected, and went on strike. By threats and intimidation they succeeded for a time in blocking work at the docks; but non-union men were easily secured to take the place of the strikers; and work proceeded, though somewhat slowly, under the protection of the police and dragoons, who patrolled the docks. A serious collision between police and strikers occurred on the night of April 22 owing to an attempted rescue of an arrested striker. The following day the timber at the Victoria dock was set on fire, involving a loss of over £100,000; and another conflagration was started May 2 in the timber yard of Messrs. Simpson, who had refused to contribute to the strike fund of the unionist dockers.

Numerous conferences were held between representatives of the opposing sides to settle the strike. A compromise proposal was drawn up April 17, by A. J. Mundella.

president of the board of trade, C. Wilson, one of the owners of the Wilson line, J. H. Wilson, M. P., president of the sailors' and firemen's union and leader of the strikers, and John Burns, M. P.; but it was May 19 before the men would give in and accept the compromise. Work was resumed May 23. The terms of the agreement are as follows:

Unionists to agree to work with non-unionists. Employers to engage any suitable men who are ready and willing to work in harmony with other men, whether belonging to a union or not. The employers to be at liberty to engage any stevedore, whether a member of or connected with any union or not. No objection to be raised to the foremen or shipping clerks severing their connection with the dockers' union, provided they are allowed the right to an organization of their own choice if they think fit. The British labor exchange in Hull to be kept open, the employers insisting on entire freedom of contract in employing such men as they deem suitable.

The men who have been on strike are to obtain work as soon as places are vacant for them. No non-union men who have been working during the strike, or to whom employment may subsequently be given, are to be molested.

It is also agreed that henceforth there is to be no strike on the part of the men, or lockout on the part of the employers, without notice of twenty-one days previously given by the side initiating the strike or lockout.

On May 1, 10,000 mill hands at Dundee struck against a proposed reduction in their wages.

A Lawyers' Strike.—The barristers in the leading cities of Spain struck June 13—the first strike of the kind on record. The government had proposed to effect retrenchment in state expenditures by abolishing the district criminal courts. This would remove an important source of revenue to the lawyers; and, with the object of impressing upon the government their disapproval, the barristers in Toledo, Valencia, Guadalajara, Huelva, and some other cities, removed their names from the cause lists, refusing to act in cases pending in the courts.

DISASTERS.

Loss of the "Victoria."—The most appalling disaster of recent times in the history of the British navy occurred on the afternoon of June 22, about seven miles off Tripoli, a seaport of Syria 50 miles from Beyrout. The *Victoria*, flagship of the Mediterranean squadron, was sunk in collision with the *Camperdown*, involving the loss of 22 officers and 336 men, including Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon, K. C. B., commander of the squadron.

The disaster was due to temporary obscuration of

judgment on the part of the commander-in-chief. It appears that the squadron of 13 ships had weighed anchor at Beyrout and were proceeding along the coast toward Tripoli in two columns, line ahead, the *Victoria* leading the starboard (right) column, and the *Camperdown* the port column, the columns being six cable lengths (1,200 yards) apart.

As the vessels approached Tripoli, Sir George Tryon, who had been sick for some days, and had only resumed active duty on the morning of the catastrophe, summoned his flag-captain and staff-commander, and explained the evolutions by which he proposed to bring his fleet to anchorage. The two columns were to turn inward toward each other, then to make a second turn at right angles so as to convert the formation from line ahead to line abreast, and to anchor in the latter formation. Staff-Commander Hawkins-Smith suggested that eight cables (1,600 yards) would be a safer distance than six cables; and to this the admiral assented. Nevertheless the signal was made for six cables' distance; and, when the flag-lieutenant consulted the admiral about it, the latter again stated that he wished the columns to be left at six cables apart.

A collision was thus almost inevitable, as the turning circle of the *Victoria* was known by actual experiment to have been approximately 600 yards in diameter, and that of the *Camperdown* was about the same; while, at the speed of the vessels at that time, only two minutes would be required for them to traverse the intervening space. On receiving the signal for the disastrous evolution, Rear-Admiral Markham, on board the *Camperdown*, hesitated to execute it, and was about to inquire of Sir George Tryon as to whether he really meant what had been signalled, when he received a signal from the latter asking what he was waiting for. "It then struck me," he says, "that the commander-in-chief wished me to turn 16 points as indicated (i. e. to the right-about), and that it was his intention to circle around the second division leaving them on his port hand." Having full confidence in the ability of Sir George Tryon to manœuvre the squadron without the risk of collision, he ordered the signal, which had been kept at the dip, to be hoisted as an indication that the order was understood. The *Victoria* and the *Camperdown* then turned inward toward each other. In a moment it was seen that they must collide, and the engines of both ships were reversed at full speed; but it was too late, and the *Camperdown's* ram struck the *Vic-*

loria a little before the turret on the starboard side, crushing nearly half way through the flagship. In less than fifteen minutes thereafter the *Victoria* sank in 80 fathoms of water, turning bottom uppermost as she went down, and carrying with her over 350 lives. Sir George Tryon seems to have believed almost to the last that her structure would keep her afloat, for he signalled to stop the preparations which all the other ships in the squadron instantly began to make for the work of rescue. The behavior of the crew of the doomed vessel, not a man of whom attempted to leave his post until they were ordered to save themselves, was an example of superb discipline, and almost the only consolatory feature in the appalling tragedy. There was no panic of any sort or description.

As soon as the *Camperdown* backed out of the hole she had made, the *Victoria* heeled over to starboard, and began to settle down. Sir George Tryon wished to push into the harbor, to put the vessel in shoal water, and orders were given to go ahead with this intention; but the steering gear broke down; and, although the engineers and stokers stuck gallantly to their posts, and died there, their efforts were unavailing. The *Camperdown* was seriously damaged, but was able to keep afloat.

A thorough investigation has been instituted by the admiralty authorities. The reports of Rear-Admiral Markham and of Capt. Maurice Bourke, the latter being the senior officer among the survivors of the *Victoria*, and of all other witnesses of the disaster, agree in bearing out the conclusion that the order for the dangerous evolution would never have been given by an officer of the skill and experience of Sir George Tryon, unless his judgment, for some unaccountable reason, had been temporarily affected. A fund is being raised for the families of those who lost their lives in the disaster, which, at the end of June amounted to £21,000, in addition to which the Canadian government has granted \$4,000 as an expression of Canada's sympathy.

The loss of the *Victoria* has caused much speculation as to the efficiency of the modern type of naval vessel. It has brought out clearly this one fact, that of all weapons available for maritime fighting the ram is the most certain and the most deadly. It is not improbable that naval designers will hereafter give more attention to handiness of movement and to structural strength for the purpose of ramming and of avoiding ramming, than to weight of armament.

The *Victoria*, formerly called the *Renown*, but re-christened in 1887 in honor of the queen's jubilee, was built at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and launched in 1890. Her displacement was 10,470 tons; her indicated horse-power, 14,000; her extreme draft of water, 27½ feet; her length over all, 350 feet; and her beam, 70 feet. The thickness of her armor varied from 16 to 18 inches; and, besides one 29-ton gun and a number of smaller quick-firing guns,



EARL SPENCER,
FIRST LORD OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY.

she carried two rifled cannon weighing 110 tons each, the diameter of the bore being 16½ inches, and the total length of each gun 43 feet. The projectile fired from these guns weighed 1,800 pounds; the charge of powder was 960 pounds; and the nominal range of the weapons was 16 miles.

Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, Bart., has been appointed commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean to succeed Sir George Tryon. His naval experience extends over the period since 1850, and includes service in the

Burmese, Crimean, and Chinese wars. From 1885 to 1887 he was commander in the Pacific; and in 1890 took command of the channel squadron. He is 57 years of age, and the youngest full admiral in the navy.

Other Disasters.—Early in April the palace steamer belonging to the sultan of Turkey, was run into and sunk by an admiralty steamer, 54 persons being drowned.

On May 13, the ships *Countess Evelyn*, from Bilbao, Spain, to Newport, Wales, was sunk in collision with the *City of Hamburg* during a fog off the coast of Cornwall, her crew of 16, and 9 passengers, being lost.

The Russian corvette *Niliuz* was totally wrecked with a loss of 9 lives, on the Korean coast on May 15.

On May 29, the British ship *Germania*, with 64 lives, was lost during a cyclone in the bay of Bengal.

On June 7, the American ship *A. McCallum*, from London to New York, was sunk in a fog about 240 miles from Sandy Hook, in collision with the Cunard steamer *Servia*.

A frightful mining disaster occurred April 11 at Pont-y-Pridd in south Wales, due to a fire and explosion in a coal pit, the conflagration being started by the sparks from an engine. Of the 200 men working at the time, over 60 lost their lives.

About 150 persons were crushed to death during a panic started by a cry of fire in a church in one of the Russian towns along the Volga. The alarm of fire was raised by thieves in order to facilitate their operations.

The work of devastation begun on the island of Zante by earthquakes in January and February of this year, was completed by a second series of shocks extending from April 17 to April 20, which exceeded in violence those of the former visitation. Almost every house in the island was laid in ruins. In the town of Zante, 25 lives were lost, and fully 100 were injured. The panic-stricken people have begun to emigrate in large numbers. As on the former occasion, the Greek government was prompt in sending stores, troops, and ships to the island; while the British man-of-war *Inflexible* was soon at the scene of the disaster, being followed by a French war vessel. Working parties were landed from these vessels to assist in the erection of shelters.

THE CHOLERA.

The main features of the cholera situation at the end of June are the frightful ravages of the epidemic at Mecca and its prevalence in many places in central and southern France. At Mecca, there were 60 deaths on June 8; 70 on June 10. From June 16 to 20 there were 830 fatal cases in the city. On June 25, the death rate was 455; and on June 27, it reached 999. The worst point about the situation at the sacred Moslem city, where the pilgrims have crowded this year in larger numbers than ever before, is the total neglect of precautions of the most elementary kind, both there and along the routes, to provide good water and to prevent overcrowding and fouling of the soil. The return of the pilgrims from these plague seats is a source of great danger. In many districts of Asiatic Turkey—along the lower Tigris and the Shat-el-Arab river—the disease is making great inroads.

In parts of Europe, on the other hand, the outlook is even brighter than it was three months ago. In early April the cholera was still spreading in different parts of Russia; but, by the end of June, it was perceptibly diminishing in the ratio of new cases reported. In Germany, too, hopes are entertained that the ravages of 1892 will not be repeated. There have been a few cases at Hamburg, one toward the end of May. The committee on the prevention and detection of the disease appointed by the senate of Hamburg, repudiated the policy of concealment that wrought such havoc last year; and the extraordinary precautions taken everywhere by order of the imperial cholera commission of Germany have apparently put the epidemic under control. In the latter part of June, no new cases were reported at Hamburg, and the health of the city was said to be excellent.

In France, on the other hand, the disease has continued to show its presence. In the early part of May, the town of L'Orient was declared free from it; but several cases subsequently developed in Marseilles, Cette, Toulon, Toulon, Narbonne, and elsewhere, these places being centers of considerable traffic. Strict quarantine measures have been enforced by the German and Spanish authorities against vessels from infected French ports.

The Spanish government resolved to prosecute the mayor of Palafurgel for concealing the existence of cholera in the town. In doing so, it shows an intelligent and praiseworthy regard, not only for the inhabitants of the place, but for its obligations to the rest of the world.

One sailor died from cholera on a ship which arrived in the Tyne, England, June 26, from Nancy, France; and several cases occurred on the steamer *Widdrington*, from St. Louis, France, to Malta, June 22.

The existence of these cases reveals the need of continued watchfulness on American shores. The United States quarantine service, under Surgeon-General Wyman, is taking every precaution to perfect the quarantine arrangements of the country.

GERMANY.

The close of the greatest parliamentary struggle, and the occurrence of the most noteworthy election in the annals of the empire, are events of the three months we record.

The Army Bill.—Early in the quarter the loss of the measure upon which the emperor had set his heart, was

rendered certain, not only by the votes upon subordinate questions in its different stages of legislation, but by the defeat which the government sustained in the refusal of the reichstag to accept and pass the navy estimates as submitted. The government now offered compromises; and on May 3, it was proposed that the peace effective of the army should be raised at once by only 50,000, and in the course of three years gradually by 70,000, instead of by 83,894 immediately, as before fixed; that the sixty new batteries provided by the bill should each have four instead of six guns. Expenses under the new law would thus be reduced by about \$2,250,000; and the intended liquor and beer tax, which had proved particularly obnoxious, could be avoided. These proposals, however, did not bring a majority to the support of the bill; and the struggle was continued.

Emperor William was absent from the capital, but returned in haste, and again lent his personal energies to the success of the measure. On the 9th of May, after

a military review, he called the principal officers about him and, with much feeling, addressed them upon the army bill, declaring that if the reichstag should again refuse his measure, he would still stake all in his power for its ultimate passage as a necessity to the peace of Europe. A few days afterwards, at a banquet following the unveiling of a monument to the memory of his grandfather, the Emperor William I., he again expressed himself similarly, declaring that what the founder of the empire had won and created he was determined to maintain.

The hostile majority had not been intimidated by official deliverances, and the crisis came on the 6th of May.



EUGENE RICHTER.
LEADER OF THE GERMAN RADICALS.

The compromise amendments were rejected by the decisive vote of 152 to 210, when Chancellor von Caprivi at once read the decree dissolving the reichstag; and the eighth session of the imperial diet, after an existence of three years, was at an end.

The New Elections.—The great question was now relegated to the people, and the elections fixed for June 15. The reichstag consists of 397 members, each representing an average constituency of about 100,000. New political conditions now to some extent confronted the people. The strongest party in the late parliament was the Clerical, or Ultramontane, commonly known as the Center, from its position in the hall of the house. It had been strong under the leadership of Dr. Windthorst, nearly doubling its representation in nineteen years; but since losing that incomparable chief, a factional spirit had manifested itself. The Conservative party was already divided into two factions, the German Conservatives and the Free Conservatives, or Imperialists, which differ in little but name. The National Liberals, a rather timid party of progress, had lost the confidence of the people; and, by the elections of 1890, their seats in the reichstag had been reduced more than half. The Radical party instead had forged to the front, in 1890 almost doubling the number of its parliamentary members as against those returned in 1887. It, however, is also split into two camps, one that of the People's, or advanced party, led by Eugene Richter, one of the most skillful politicians on the continent; the other the Radical union or moderate wing, headed by Dr. Heinrich Rickert. The Social Democrats are a still more radical party, representing, as the name implies, the great and increasing Socialist element in the empire; and their membership in the reichstag had more than tripled between 1887 and 1890. Besides all these, there are the Anti-Semites, or "Jew-baiters," piloted by the notorious chaplain to the court, Dr. Stoecker, with the Guelphs, the Poles, the Danes, the Agrarians, the Alsace-Lorrainers, the Peasant-League Bavarians, and many other small factions or parties. A similar political situation was never before known on the eve of an election in Europe, or, in fact, anywhere in the world.

Other elements besides the army bill entered into the campaign. While supporting the bill and the emperor strongly, the Conservatives exhibited much antagonism to Chancellor von Caprivi, and their newspaper organs were observed to advocate the election of any candidate who in-

cluded tariff protection, bimetallism, and anti-Semitism among his political principles, since they held that the chancellor's commercial policy was ruining the empire, and desired his displacement in favor of a man better informed in economic and monetary matters. There is also much feeling in other parts of the empire against Prussia, which holds 236 of the 397 seats in the reichstag, and is believed to intend the "Prussianizing" of Germany through the increase of the army and the practical denial of independence to the smaller kingdoms and the duchies.

There were other and minor issues; but in most of the parties everything was subordinated to the great question of the army bill. Nearly 2,000 candidates, representing fourteen parties, were put in the field. The election accomplished surprises. Everybody expected gains for the Social Democrats, but not that they would poll nearly half the total vote of the capital, or reach a poll of 2,000,000 throughout the empire. They secured a gain of 22 per cent in their vote, and of eight members in the new reichstag, raising their seats from 36 to 44. Under the German electoral system, the candidate-elect must have a clear majority over all his opponents; and, at the first election, June 15, only 215 members were chosen. Of these, 101 were understood to support the army bill, 114 to oppose it. The second elections were held June 23, 24, and 26. The parties were now in much confusion, and some were utterly demoralized in parts of the empire, but the general result was decisive in support of the government. Of the candidates now selected, 114 were expected to vote for the government measure, with only 68 of the second choice in opposition. The hostile majority apparent at the first election had been overcome, and a clear majority of 33 obtained for the army bill in the new reichstag. The results, in comparison with the elections of 1890, appear in detail as follows:

PARTIES FAVORABLE TO THE ARMY BILL.

	1890.	1903.
Conservatives	67	74
Free Conservatives	18	24
National Liberals	44	54
Poles	17	19
Anti-Semites	6	17
New Groups—		
Moderate or Rickert Radicals		13
Governmental Ultramontanes		4
Total for the army bill in the new reichstag		205

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.
PARTIES HOSTILE TO THE ARMY BILL.

	1890.	1893.
Ultramontane Center	106	93
Social Democrats	36	44
South German Democrats	11	11
Guelphs	10	7
Alsatian-Lorrainers	10	8
Danes	1	1
New Groups -		
Advanced or Richter Radicals		4
Peasant-League Bavarians		4
Total against the army bill		172

The line of cleavage between northern and southern Germany was plainly manifest in the returns. Prussia and the smaller states of the north presented almost exclusively the government gains, while the south returned a great majority to the contrary. In Bavaria, five-sixths of the members elected (40 out of 48) are hostile to the army bill; and in Württemberg, 14 out of 17. The issue was mainly determined by four Prussian provinces, which elected 21 government candidates to fill seats before held by members of the opposition.

Some interesting minor results of the elections were the redemption of the Essen district from the Clerical or Catholic party, through the candidacy of Herr Krupp, the great gun manufacturer, or "cannon king," of Essen; the retirement of the eminent Professor Virchow, after thirteen years of parliamentary service; and the re-election of Richter, the Radical leader, by a majority of 4,000, chiefly over a Socialist opponent.

The Anti-Semites also achieved an unexpected triumph, raising their parliamentary representation to seventeen, against six in 1890 and but one in 1887.

The chancellor announced that he would abide by the compromise made near the close of the last session, and submit the bill in the same form in which it was defeated.

Ahlwardtism.—Among the members re-elected to the reichstag, is the notorious Anti-Semite Rector Ahlwardt, who was chosen by both Neu Stettin and his original constituency Arnswalde. Reinforced as he is by a great relative increase in members of his following, he is more than ever likely to make trouble in the new reichstag. As soon as freed from prison after the elections, he made several speeches declaring his policy. He will move in the reichstag an enormous increase of the tax on bourse transactions and for special taxation of Hebrew bankers and traders, also for a progressive tax on titles of nobility. On the 14th of April he was snubbed amid general laughter

in the reichstag by the president, when the copy of a statement which he desired to make was handed back to him with the remark that the house would proceed instead to the ordinary business of the session. At a meeting of his supporters held subsequently he declared that he was debarred from speaking and from producing certain documents promised because members of the government feared the disclosure he would make. On April 25 he moved the appointment of a committee to inquire into his charges of maladministration and embezzlement against Dr. Miquel, the minister of finance, and other prominent persons. The committee was ordered, but after a noisy and tumultuous debate, in which much unparliamentary language was used. Another stormy scene occurred April 29, in the meeting of the committee of inquiry, during which Ahlwardt shook his fist at Dr. Lieber, who declared that it produced in him a feeling of physical and moral disgust to see a German representative make such a spectacle of himself. Ahlwardt hurled abusive epithets at the whole committee and rushed from the room. A report was passed that his charges were baseless. Upon its submission to the reichstag, Ahlwardt had the grace to withdraw most of his charges, when it was passed unanimously.

Ahlwardt fared much worse in the courts. On the 7th of May his period of immunity as a member of the reichstag having expired by the dissolution of that body, he was promptly arrested to be returned to prison on sentence of libelling the Löwe firm of small arms manufacturers. On the 27th of June, after his re-election, and before his term in prison for the Löwe libels had terminated, he was again convicted of libelling Prussian officials, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The libel was spoken in a political address at Essen in October, 1891, when Ahlwardt said in effect that German official life, more particularly in Prussia, was corrupted by Jewish influence. The higher the rank of the officials, he averred, the more corrupt their relations with the Hebrew bribers.

FRANCE.

The history of the French republic during the second quarter of this year has been a succession of surprises to all who read attentively the foreign news of the day.

The Thirtieth Ministry.—First, the compromise cabinet formed by M. Dupuy upon the retirement of the Ribot ministry March 30, has held its own unexpectedly

well, even carrying the point upon which Premier Ribot went out of office. It will be remembered that the vote upon which his ministry went down was the insistence of the chamber of deputies upon the retention in the budget of a measure to reform the liquor law, in which the senate and the ministry refused to concur. Four weeks afterwards, however, upon notice from the minister of finance that the government would make



M. DUPUY,
PRIME MINISTER OF FRANCE.

the separation of the liquor tax from the budget a question of confidence, the chamber voted in the ratio of three to one, to recede from its former position. And the senate the same day adopted the budget as voted by the deputies. On the 2d of May, however, the new ministry received a slight rebuff in the vote against the premier's desire of urgency for a motion to abolish the *octroi* duties or taxes collected at the gates of cities on articles of food and other wares. The majority in opposition was but six, and no cabinet crisis fol-

lowed. On a subsequent vote at the same session the government won a victory in passing at its request to the order of the day, by 319 to 130. Two days afterwards the chamber adopted the *octroi* measure, and empowered the municipal authorities to meet the loss by levying other taxes.

The new cabinet was formed by M. Dupuy, minister of public instruction in the Ribot ministry, April 3, after M. Méline had in vain striven to construct one. Its members are clear of the Panama scandal, but otherwise have had little claim upon public attention.

M. CHARLES DUPUY was born in Puy, Auvergne, in 1851. For many years he was a lyceum professor in provincial towns, and for some time sub-rector of the high school at Ajaccio. He was elected

to the chamber of deputies in 1885, became classed as a progressive republican, and chiefly concerned himself with educational legislation. On April 3, 1893, he was asked by President Carnot to form a new ministry, which he did, personally taking the portfolios of premier and minister of the interior. He announced the legislative program of the ministry to be the passage of laws to deal with the new relations of labor and capital, fiscal reforms, a readjustment of taxation on the principle that those best able to pay should pay most toward the support of the state, and the introduction of measures to regulate civil and religious societies.

M. Constans, formerly minister of the interior, has come into renewed prominence. He delivered an important speech on June 4 at Toulouse. He had previously declared his intention to form a great central party, embracing the Centrists, Republicans, moderate Opportunists, Radicals, and even many of the Royalists. The Toulouse speech was an exposition of this policy, and for it he is called by some "a Republican Tory."

Legislation and Duels.—More of the fiery debates in the chamber have been followed by the usual bloodless challenges or duels. On the 19th of June M. Clémenceau was goaded by the attacks of his opponents into calling Deputy Déroulède an "alien," to which M. Millevoye, a political comrade of the latter, replied with the epithet of "coward." M. Clémenceau sent challenges to both, which both declined to accept, although M. Millevoye declared that he would himself challenge his antagonist after the debate on the extradition of Herz. There the affair ended. But the next day a duel was really fought by M. Floquet and the Comte d'Hanssonville, on account of offensive passages in the latter's speech of the previous Sunday. Shots were exchanged, but nobody hurt—the customary result in French duels.

Again the Panama Scandal.—The committee of inquiry on the 23d of June presented its report to the chamber of deputies in a volume of 300 pages. It exculpates from any complicity in the scandal MM. Floquet and De Freycinet, ex-minister of war, and denounces as false the statement that 104 deputies were bought with Panama money.

On April 13 the court of cassation threw out the appeal of Charles de Lesseps from his conviction of bribery and sentence to a year's imprisonment. He has elected to serve out his time in a prison cell, which reduces his time by one-half; and it is thought he will be relieved of this by presidential clemency, partly as he is suffering severely from acute dyspepsia. From his sentence of five years for

fraud in the Panama business, he, with all others in a similar situation, has been relieved by decision of the same court that the prosecution was not begun within the three years prescribed by French law as the limit of criminal liability. M. Cottu is not included in the general release, as he had failed to surrender himself for reincarceration pending the decision, as the law requires. The Count de Lesseps, now very aged and feeble, has never been imprisoned under the sentence. M. Fontane and ex-Minister



M. ÉMILE ZOLA.

Bailhaut were also invalids in their respective prisons when released, and M. Andrieux was sick at home.

On the 23d of May, M. Arton, the corrupt and corrupting lobbyist of the Panama company, was found guilty *en contumace*—that is, in his absence—and was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude, with five years' civil degradation and the payment of a fine of 400,000 francs.

Minor Scandals.—

On the 22d of June, Deputy Millevoe ascended the tribunal with an armful of docu-

ments which *La Cocarde*, a Boulangist newspaper in Paris, alleged had been stolen from the British embassy in that city. They implicated prominent Frenchmen in treasonable schemes against the republic; and M. Millevoe proceeded to read them amid great excitement and confusion. He was finally interrupted by a motion to pass to the order of the day, which was carried by 489 to 4. M. Ducret, editor of *La Cocarde*, and M. Norton, his employe in the business, were arrested; and, on the 24th, the latter confessed that at the instance of Ducret he had forged the whole series of documents.

A reminiscence of the melinite scandal occurred on the

10th of April, in President Carnot's order for the release of Turpin, inventor of the explosive called melinite, convicted of betraying the secret of its manufacture, which is the property of the French government, to the famous Armstrong gun-makers in England. On the 15th the war minister announced to the cabinet that he had appointed a committee to inquire into the published statements to the effect that Turpin had been convicted on perjured testimony.

The French Academy.—M. Henri de Bornier, elect of the French Academy in the succession to Xavier Marmier, was formally received May 26, and pronounced an address in eulogy of his predecessor. On the 8th of June the vacant seat of the late Jean Lemoine was filled by the election of M. Ferdinand Brunetière, author and critic, and one of the brilliant writers for the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, by a vote of 22 to 4 for the novelist Zola, who has become a standing and regularly unsuccessful candidate for a place among the Immortals.

SPAIN.

The present session of the cortes, opened April 5 by the queen regent, has been peculiarly stormy. The speech from the throne was devoted chiefly to an exposition of the new economical policy of the government, and an appeal to the nation to make the sacrifices necessary in view of the critical financial situation.

There had been extensive falsifications in the electoral registers in Madrid and most of the large cities in Spain, to which the government attributed the late Republican successes. In order to give time for a proper revision of the lists, the ministry brought in a bill to postpone the municipal elections until November. To this, however, the Republican deputies, aided by the Carlists, organized a systematic obstruction; and the session which began May 10 lasted 60 hours. It appears that the government, under the constitution, has power to postpone the elections by royal decree without a vote of the chambers; and although the premier, Señor Sagasta, was unwilling at first to resort to that expedient, he finally assented to it. The proposal to leave the matter to the government was carried while most of the Republicans were temporarily absent from the chamber at a conference in the lobby. On learning of the vote, the Republicans withdrew from the building, and on their way to the Republican club, were cheered by thousands, with cries of "Long

live the republic!" A crowd of 10,000 men and women quickly assembled near the parliament buildings, and were also cheering for the republic; but they were dispersed after a protracted struggle with the police, who were reinforced by three companies of troops.

The next day (May 13) all the Republican deputies withdrew from the cortes. The bill as originally presented was then voted on and passed, the previous royal decree being annulled.

Considerable opposition has been manifested to the government proposals in the way of retrenchment, particularly in Navarre and other parts of northern Spain. The Carlist members are using every means in their power to obstruct the taxation bills; and it is probable that the estimated revenue from taxation, of 26,000,000 pesetas, will be materially reduced by modifications of taxation bills necessary to secure their adoption by the cortes. Among the savings effected in the budget, is one item of 1,000,000 pesetas, voluntarily given up by the queen regent from her civil list.

In the latter part of May, Señor Emilio Castelar, for nearly 50 years conspicuous as the leader of the moderate Republicans, announced that he had positively retired from public life, and would devote the rest of his days to the study of history and to literary work. His followers, known as "Possibilists," number 16 in the chamber and 10 in the senate. While favoring Republican principles, they do not work against the monarchy, being convinced that it is for the present the only stable and progressive form of government for Spain.

Some excitement was caused in Spain, and discussion elsewhere, by the recent publication in the *Fortnightly Review* of a suggestion by a British military officer, that England should exchange Gibraltar for the Canary Islands. The former, it was argued, has no longer any strategic value to Great Britain, while the Canary Islands would be of great value as a naval depot for ships on the way to India. The Spanish press, however, disapproves of the proposed exchange; believing that England will at some time freely give up Gibraltar if indemnified for the cost of the fortifications.

PORTUGAL.

The new cabinet of Señor Ribeiro, which succeeded that of Señor Ferreira February 22, seems for the present to have met with greater success than its predecessor in

dealing with the vexatious problems of finance in which the main interest attaching to Portuguese affairs has for a long time centered. At the session of the cortes held on May 15, the finance minister submitted his budget statement, proposing a scheme of new taxes estimated to yield 1,700 contos of reis, and reductions of public expenditure amounting to 1,963 contos. In spite of these measures, however, a deficit of 2,024 contos will still remain.

On the important question of the external debt, which at one time threatened to disturb the foreign relations of the country, an arrangement with the creditors was reached in the early part of May, which, it is hoped, definitely settles the matter. Among its features is a provision for the payment of one-third of the bondholders' interest in gold. A bill embodying the agreement was unanimously approved by the chamber on May 15, and received the signature of the king and the ministers May 20.

ITALY.

The Royal Silver Wedding.—Saturday, April 22, was the 25th anniversary of the wedding of King Humbert and Queen Marguerite; and the event was commemorated throughout Italy by elaborate festivities, which were accompanied with many evidences of hearty loyalty. The festivities began on the 21st and lasted until the 26th; and included receptions to the diplomatic and royal personages deputed to convey the congratulations of their sovereigns and governments; a state banquet at the Quirinal attended by the Italian and German sovereigns and other royalties including the queen-dowager of Portugal, the king of Saxony, the duke of York representing the court of England, several members of the royal family of Bavaria, one of the sons of the king of Sweden, Prince Waldemar of Denmark, the Grand Duke Vladimir, brother of the czar, and the Archduke Rénier of Austria; a state performance of Verdi's *Falstaff*; a grand review of 40,000 troops in the Piazza d'Arme at Rome; a visit to the Italian Derby; and a garden party at the Quirinal. But the most picturesque feature of the festivities was the grand historical tournament on April 25 at the Villa Borghese, witnessed by 20,000 spectators, representing in four allegorical parts the history of the royal house of Savoy. By the wish of the king and queen, the public subscriptions which would otherwise have been devoted to the purchase of a wedding gift, were diverted into charitable uses, the principal object kept in view being the

foundation of a national orphanage for the children of workmen killed by accident. The king also gave half a million lire to the proposed institution, and granted an amnesty for certain offenses, such as desertion from the army and navy.

The German emperor and empress were received with great cordiality; and William II., at the state banquet, bore testimony to the sincere friendship between Germany and Italy. On Sunday, April 23, the German royal couple visited the Pope as already recorded in this number (p.250).

The Cabinet Crisis.—The financial problem is still the source of difficulties to the government of Signor Giolitti, which still continues in office although a reconstruction of the cabinet was necessary in May. On May 19, the estimates of Minister of Justice Bonacci, the items of which had previously been passed by the chamber, were rejected as a whole on a secret ballot by a vote of 138 to 133. Bonacci had proposed certain measures—specially dealing with divorce and civil marriage—which were opposed by the Clericals, and which were not sufficiently radical to win the support of the advanced Liberals. The cabinet resigned; but the king would not accept the resignation of any minister except Bonacci. Signor Giolitti succeeded in reconstructing the cabinet with Signor Gagliardo as minister of finance and Signor Canonico as minister of justice. It was announced that the government program would not be changed; and the premier secured a vote of confidence on May 26 by 227 to 72, 24 deputies not voting.

The difficulties of the government nevertheless continue to be very great. The commission of inquiry appointed to look into the recent banking scandals, has resigned on the ground that its advice as to the validity of the election of an opposition deputy was unheeded. The government proposals for dealing with the problem created by the insolvency of the Banca Romana are strongly opposed in both the senate and the chamber. The premier had, however, a sufficient following to secure, on June 2, the passage of the workingmen's pension bill, which was partially responsible for the recent cabinet crisis. A stormy scene occurred June 24, when the premier made a statement insisting on the necessity of reforming the banking laws in order to avoid a financial panic. Upon this reform the government has staked its existence.

Other Italian Affairs.—On June 13, Signor Cucinello, the manager, and Signor Dalesandro, the

cashier. of the bank of Naples, charged with the embezzlement of funds from the Rome branch of that institution, were sentenced by the assize court to ten years' and six years and eight months' imprisonment respectively.

It was announced May 20, that the United States and Italy had agreed to raise their respective legations at Rome and Washington to the rank of embassies. Baron Fava has already been made the first Italian ambassador to the United States.

The total sum of money given to the Pope during his episcopal jubilee, amounted to 9,080,000 francs, of which 600,000 were given by the American pilgrims.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The opposition of the Young Czechs against the preponderance of German influence in Bohemia, and the striving of the former for a national autonomy similar to that granted to Hungary, as an outward sign of which they request that the Austrian emperor shall consent to be crowned king at Prague as he was at Buda-Pesth, are a constant source of trouble to the imperial authorities at Vienna. On May 17, 1893, a stormy scene occurred in the diet at Prague, due to the opposition of the Young Czechs to a bill which they thought was calculated to strengthen the position of the Germans in a certain town. The sitting was summarily closed by Prince Lobkowitz, the president of the diet, who was in danger of personal violence; and this was followed by the decision of the imperial ministry to dissolve the diet, a decision which has more than ever incensed the Young Czechs. The latter have announced their intention to pursue a course of energetic opposition, in the delegations, to the foreign policy of the empire, especially the policy of adhering to the Triple Alliance; and Herr Plener, the leader of the German faction, has introduced a proposal in the Vienna reichsrath that the Young Czechs be excluded from all committees in the delegations. The tension is serious, and has an international interest from the opposition of the Young Czechs to the policy which binds Austria-Hungary to Germany.

It may be well to explain that the delegations are the national parliament of Austria-Hungary, and decide all questions relating to the dual empire at large, including the military and foreign policy. They are composed of 120 members, elected by the Vienna reichsrath and the Buda-Pesth reichstag, which are themselves composed of

the representatives of their respective provinces, and each of which sends sixty of its members to the chamber of delegations. Bohemia sends her deputies to the Vienna reichsrath, where the offensive motion of Herr Plener has been introduced.

The tension between the Hungarian government and the clerical party over the church policy of the former has been somewhat allayed by the government's acceptance of a compromise on the question of divorce, which has played an even more important part than the questions of civil marriage and the registration of births in causing the *kulturkampf*. The clericals wanted divorce prohibited for Catholics. The government, however, contended that Hungary was not, properly speaking, a Catholic state, for, if Croatia be excluded as enjoying an autonomous *régime*, there are only 52 per cent of Catholics in the rest of the country. However, the government took a middle course favorable to the Catholics, allowing divorce only under the two following conditions: (1) if the life of one of the parties is threatened by the other, (2) if it be proved that one of the parties leads such a dissolute life that marriage in the true sense no longer exists between them. Under the old law, divorces could be obtained by Protestants on flimsy pretexts, and many Catholics turned Protestant to secure them.

On April 10, a fanatical but unsuccessful attempt was made in the streets of Vienna to stab to death Cardinal Vaszary, who is looked upon as the leader of the Clerical party. His secretary, who was walking with him at the time, received two severe wounds. The would-be assassin, on arrest, proved to be a discharged employe of the cardinal's palace.

In the latter part of May, the engagement was announced, of Princess Auguste Marie Louise of Bavaria (born April 28, 1875), second daughter of Princess Leopold of Bavaria and Princess Gisela of Austria his wife, to the Archduke Joseph Augustin of Austria (born August 9, 1872), eldest son of the Archduke Joseph Charles Louis, cousin of the emperor of Austria, by his wife Princess Clothilde of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The bride's mother, Princess Gisela, is the eldest daughter of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

RUSSIA.

Evangelistic work in Russia is carried on only under restrictions which largely interfere with its effectiveness. Of the 500,000 copies of the scriptures, which,

it is estimated, are sold in the czar's dominions each year, the greater part are sold to members of the orthodox Church. Among dissenters of the Old Believers' type, sales are very rare; and while the Protestants, including the Stundists, are ready purchasers, they are comparatively few in number. A most careful censorship is exercised by the bishops over all sermons preached in the established Church. Beyond the tracts giving church news, there is but little literature of a religious character; and the masses of the common people are without the educative influences of papers, magazines, and books. Nor is there any organization of a liberal party within the orthodox ranks, although there are isolated individuals of liberal tendency.

The Stundists, a Protestant body of evangelical Christians, numbering, it is thought, about 1,000,000 members, have lately become the objects of renewed persecution. In the latter part of 1891, the alarm of the Holy Synod of the Greek Church had been aroused, and the czar was reported to have urged the renewal of vigorous measures of repression. It is now announced that these laws—which practically amount to laws of extermination—are to be enforced everywhere in Russia. Their most important provisions are as follows:

1.—The children of Stundists, who are under sixteen, whose parents continue obdurate, are to be placed under the guardianship and tutelage of the village priests or other responsible orthodox persons, who are to see that their parents have no dealings with them, and that they are properly instructed in the doctrines and rites of the Russian Church. 2.—Stundist children who have not been baptized into the orthodox Church are to be obliged to receive this rite from the priest of their village, and any parent placing obstacles in the way of the priest is to be banished for a term of years either to Siberia or to Transcaucasia. 3.—No schools, whether Sunday or day schools, are to be permitted in connection with Stundist places of worship. 4.—Even to the grave, ruthless persecution is to follow these brethren; they are to be buried apart from the orthodox in the unconsecrated portion of the churchyard. 5.—No Stundist will be permitted to employ any orthodox servant. 6.—The passports of Stundists are to be marked with the word "Stundist," so that wherever they go the police may have them under supervision.

The condition of the peasants in some of the provinces this year, notably in the European part of the government of Perm, is reported even worse than during the famine of 1891-2. Fully 252,000,000 pounds of grain are required to alleviate the distress until the next harvest. A serious cattle plague, extending over all the steppes stretching to the Caucasus, has added to the perplexities of the government. It has been accompanied with scenes of riot simi-

lar to those provoked by the enforcement of sanitary regulations during the recent epidemic of cholera. Orders were issued for the slaughter of all diseased cattle and all animals in contact with those affected. The government gave its promise that the owners should be compensated to the amount of the estimated value of the beasts thus destroyed; but this was not enough to prevent a strong and active opposition which necessitated the interference of the troops.

On the occasion of the reception accorded to the czar during a visit to Moscow about the first of June, the church of the Chudov monastery, within the walls of the Kremlin, was plundered of plate valued at between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 roubles, which had been used at the reception and had not been returned to the vaults. The robbery was committed by the monks themselves, who were all arrested on June 15. Many of them will undoubtedly be banished to Siberia for life.

The details of another great Nihilist plot were discovered at Warsaw in the latter part of May, over 100 arrests being made.

THE CONDITION OF THE JEWS.

A statistical summary of Christian evangelical work among Jews, compiled by Dr. Dalmann, of the University of Leipsic, shows that in England there are 9 Jewish mission societies; in Scotland, 6; in Ireland, 1; total in the British Isles, 16 societies, employing 334 men at 84 stations, with an income of \$320,000. Germany has 13 societies; but these employ 12 men at 8 stations; income about \$13,000. Switzerland has one society, with 2 stations, 1 missionary, and \$2,100 income. In Holland there are 3 societies with 2 missionaries, 1 station, and \$3,500 income; in France, 2 societies with 3 agents at 3 stations, income \$2,900. Sweden and Norway have 4 societies, with 11 agents at 5 stations, income \$11,000. Denmark has one society, one station, one missionary; and the income is about \$600. There are in Russia 4 societies with 5 missionaries at 4 stations, income \$6,500. In the United States there are 8 societies, employing 26 men at 16 stations, income \$18,000. Palestine has 2 societies, with 3 missionaries at 2 stations; Australia one society and one missionary. Total, 55 societies, 399 missionaries, 127 stations, and about \$500,000 income.

The anti-Semitic movement in Hungary has as yet but little influence upon the policy of the government in that

country. A liberal Jewish emancipation bill was introduced in the Hungarian reichstag April 26, providing for the legal recognition of the Jewish religion, and sanctioning what had hitherto been impossible in Hungary—the conversion of Christians to Judaism.

A less liberal spirit prevails in the Roumanian chamber, where a measure has been passed excluding Jews from the privileges of free education in the elementary schools, and restricting that privilege to full citizens of the state. Roumanian-born Jews are also called upon as citizens to serve in the army, but are treated as foreigners, being absolutely excluded from promotion, even to the rank of non-commissioned officers, and not being allowed to re-enlist after their first term of service.

On April 13, a fanatical attack was made upon the synagogue, the shops, and the houses of the Hebrews in the town of Kolin, near Prague, in Bohemia. Much property was destroyed, and many persons were seriously injured, as the mob stubbornly refused to disperse even after the military had been called out. The riot was due to the ignorant belief of the mob, that a servant girl, whose body was found in the Elbe, had been sacrificed in the celebration of Hebrew religious rites.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

King Oscar refused to sanction the resolution passed by the Norwegian storting in March last (p. 150) in favor of an absolutely separate Norwegian consular establishment. The result was the resignation, April 22, of the Liberal ministry of Premier Steen. The Conservative leader, ex-Premier Stang, at the request of King Oscar, then succeeded in forming the ministry which is now at the head of affairs, but which enjoys the support of only a minority in the storting. A resolution expressing confidence in the late ministry of M. Steen was passed early in May by 64 to 50 votes; and a resolution of censure on the new ministry by 63 to 51 votes. The king is thus placed between two fires. His ministry in Norway represents a minority in the storting; and he cannot accede to the demands of the majority without offending the Swedish parliament, which has recently passed an almost unanimous vote declining to permit the establishment of an independent consular service by Norway. Were it not for the fact that the Norwegian Liberals are not themselves a unit on the question, the aspect of affairs would be very serious. Hopes are entertained that some settlement may be reached

in the interval that must elapse before the storting can be dissolved. Under the constitution the king cannot dissolve the chamber before the expiration of its legal term, and it has still over a year to run. A proposal has been made from some Norwegian source, to refer the case to the arbitration of a commission whose members shall be nominated by the presidents of the United States, France, and Switzerland, and by the German emperor and the queen of England.

An incident significant of the state of feeling among the Radicals in Norway was their introduction, in early May, of a bill providing that the emblem of the union of Sweden and Norway should be eliminated from the Norwegian flag. At the time of the formation of the union in 1814, there was no Norwegian flag. Norway had belonged to Denmark, and was ceded to Sweden as a subject province. She won her national recognition by force of arms; and Oscar I., on his advent to the throne, gave her her present flag. The Radicals now propose to erase from that flag the signs indicating that Norway is one of the two members of the Scandinavian union.

All Europe is more or less interested. The strengthening of the position of the Swedish king and government at Stockholm, where German ideas preponderate, is an object of anxiety to the Triple Alliance; while Russian and French ideas favor the dissolution of the union and the establishment at Christiania of a separate government which might be prepared to assist France and Russia in preventing Sweden or Germany from closing the entrance to the Baltic and shutting off access to the Russian seaports in the north.

A landslip at Vaerdalen in Norway, in May, damaged property to the amount of £55,000, and caused the loss of 120 lives.

ICELAND.

The total population of Iceland is now about 60,000. For twenty years there has been a stream of emigration from the island to America. Minnesota, North Dakota, and Manitoba have been the favored localities. It is estimated that not less than 10,000 Icelanders are now living in the United States and Canada, about 3,000 being in the city of Winnipeg, Man. They are acknowledged to be a desirable class of citizens, honest and industrious.

In the interest of these people there are now published in America three newspapers, one monthly periodical de-

voted to ecclesiastical matters, and an annual pamphlet of the same nature. They have a synod of their own belonging to the Lutheran Church, to which Church the larger number of the scattered congregations belong.

HOLLAND.

There is observable at present, notably in the smaller countries in Europe, a tendency toward the enfranchisement of the masses. The exciting scenes in Belgium, described in this number, were but elements in a widespread movement which has had a more peaceful development in Holland.

Our readers will remember that in July, 1891, the Liberal party came into power, advocating social and economic changes of a somewhat radical character.

The most important of these changes recently enacted concerns the extension of the franchise. For nearly fifty years the Dutch second chamber has been elected by the direct vote of those having the franchise; but that franchise has been restricted to those paying a considerable sum in direct taxes. Under the new bill introduced by the present Liberal government, the restrictions upon the exercise of the franchise are in a large part removed. It is only paupers and those who are unable to read and write, who are debarred from voting—the suffrage being thus practically universal. The bill also introduces the Australian ballot; and its operation, it is estimated, will double the number of electors.

BELGIUM.

The Suffrage Riots.—Unique in several features has been the agitation for universal suffrage in Belgium, which, after several years' continuance, culminated in April, 1893, in open and armed resistance to established authority. It is the first instance in which an industrial strike has been started for distinctly political ends; and it is needless to say that the successful employment of trades unions for political and in fact insurrectionary purposes, is a new and serious phenomenon which calls for attention from responsible statesmen in every land.

Nor was the struggle void of international interest. Threatening as it did the foundations of the Belgian throne, it contained possibilities of interest to France and Germany; and it is reported that the final yielding of the Belgian authorities to the popular demands was due in a measure to the intervention of the British government

and the Vatican. Great Britain, having been a party to the agreement neutralizing Belgium in 1831, felt warranted in taking steps to prevent a revolution the outcome of which might be the absorption or partition of the little kingdom.

Our readers are already acquainted with the causes of the struggle. They are found in the limitations that existed upon the franchise, and the persistent refusal of the government, in spite of the liberal wishes of the king, to extend the right of suffrage. The franchise qualifications, based on property and education, were so high, that out of 6,100,000 of a population, there were only about 135,000 voters. The great mass of the workingmen had no ballot. They demanded it, and were refused it. The result was no surprise.

The necessity for an extension of the franchise was admitted on all hands; but the chamber was divided, and no majority could be secured for any scheme proposed. The government had proposed a scheme of household suffrage with complicated adjustments. Another proposal was for a franchise based upon a civil service examination. The advanced sections demanded manhood suffrage pure and simple—one man one vote. A *referendum* held in February, 1893 (p. 152), had given a clear majority for universal suffrage.

When the chamber, on April 11, by a vote of 115 to 26, rejected the proposal of M. Jansen for giving the franchise to all male citizens 25 years of age with a year's residential qualification, the decisive moment arrived. That evening, at a plenary sitting of the council-general of the Labor party, it was decided to issue a manifesto to the people declaring the necessity for an immediate general strike. The people responded; and the government soon found itself confronted with an uprising, confined not alone to Brussels, but spreading out through the provinces, and making it necessary to mobilize all the militia of the state (about 45,000 troops). Many scenes of violence ensued. There were serious conflicts between the police and the workingmen in Brussels, where the burgomaster was violently assaulted. More serious encounters took place at Mons, the center of the Borinage coal mining district, in which three-fourths of all the miners in Belgium are employed. There the strikers came into conflict with the civic guard; and the latter fired a volley, which killed four of the mob and wounded many others. At Borgerhout, near Antwerp, strikers tried to interfere with free laborers.

The guards fired into the crowd, killing four and wounding 15. At Antwerp a large cotton warehouse was set on fire and destroyed; and similar disorders were reported from almost every industrial center in the kingdom.

Frightened at length by the formidable character of the popular uprising, the chamber of representatives, on April 18, by a vote of 119 to 12, with 14 abstentions from voting, adopted M. Nyssen's proposal for universal suffrage with the plural vote. This plan confers the franchise upon every male 25 years old, who has resided one year or more in the same commune, and has never been convicted of a breach of the law; and confers an additional vote upon the following persons:

1.—Every male citizen aged thirty-five years, and either married or a widower, paying a government tax of at least 5 francs in amount, unless exempted from the tax on account of his profession.

2.—Upon every male citizen aged twenty-five years who is an owner of real estate of the value of at least 2,000 francs, or who has been inscribed for at least two years on the ledger of the public debt or in the stock book of a bank for savings as the possessor of at least 100 francs in Belgian *rentes*.

3.—Upon every male citizen aged twenty-five years who is the bearer of a diploma of superior education, or a similar certificate, showing that he has attended a complete course of higher instruction in a public or private seminary, or that he is filling or has filled a public office, or is holding or has held a position or is exercising or has exercised a profession implying superior education. The question as to what positions and professions are to be regarded as qualifying under this clause to be decided by law. No person is to be entitled to more than three votes, and voting is made obligatory.

This plan was approved by the senate April 27.

The Labor leaders accepted the decision of the chamber as a concession to their views, and immediately ordered the strike to cease, although declaring their intention of continuing to agitate for the abolition of the plural vote, and in favor of universal suffrage pure and simple.

At least a million voters are thus added to the lists in Belgium at one stroke. What the effect will be, may well be watched.

On April 22, many of the Mons rioters were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment.

SERVIA.

On the night of April 13, the chaotic state of political affairs in Servia was reduced to order by a royal *coup d'état* as startling in its boldness as it was remarkable in the swiftness, simplicity, and bloodlessness with which it was effected. The young King Alexander I., who is now

in his seventeenth year and will not be of legal age under Servian law until he is eighteen years old on August 14, 1894, with the co-operation of a portion of the old Radical party, the army, and, it is suspected, his father, deposed his regents and took the reins of government into his own hands.

The Royal "Coup d'Etat."—During a state banquet at the old palace, the public buildings and the houses of the ministers were occupied by troops. The young king, rising at table, thanked his regents and ministers for their services and demanded their resignations. They refused to comply, and he left the room. An aide-de-camp was sent to demand again their resignations; but, as the request was still refused, the ministers and regents were placed under arrest, being conveyed home the next morning under guard. A proclamation was issued over the king's signature, dismissing the regents and ministers; appointing a new cabinet under M. Dokitch, the king's tutor, a Radical with moderate views; dissolving the *skupshchina*; fixing new elections for May 30; and declaring that the jeopardy in which the constitution had been placed by recent events left the king no option but to intervene and assume the royal power.

The army is loyal to the king; and the people have tranquilly acquiesced in the new order of things; while abroad the *coup d'état* is looked upon generally as a satisfactory outcome of the almost anarchical state of affairs which has recently prevailed in Servia.

The pretext for the king's action was based upon the action of the government in bringing pressure to bear to turn the elections, held about March 1, into a Liberal victory. A small majority, hardly sufficient for working purposes, was secured for the Liberal cabinet of M. Avakumovitch, which replaced the Radical ministry of M. Pashitch after the dissolution of the *skupshchina* by the regents in August, 1892. This majority was secured by the government despotically annulling the elections of last March in several districts. The regents had either to come to terms with the Radicals, or to set up an open dictatorship, which would have led to serious developments.

The *coup d'état* is generally attributed to the influence of ex-King Milan and ex-Queen Natalie, the father and mother of the present king, who have lately been reconciled to each other after many years of discord. Natalie, who is a Russian by birth, has never forgiven the regents for her expulsion from the country in May, 1891; while

Milan, who has been in financial straits, has of late placed himself under Russian influence. The result of the recent *coup* has, so far, been a strengthening of the Obrenovitch dynasty, and the restoration of confidence among the conservative elements in the country.

At the elections on May 30, the Liberals largely abstained from voting. They had previously issued a manifesto denouncing as usurpers the new ministry appointed by the king. The Progressists increased their representation from three to eleven seats, and will probably act as a check upon the tendency of the Radicals to rash legislation and unreflecting Russophilism. The Radicals returned 119 deputies; the Liberals only 1.

On June 16, the new *skupstina* was opened at Belgrade by the king. The chief business of the session concerns the budget and the commercial treaties with Austria-Hungary and Germany.



KING ALEXANDER I. OF SERBIA.

BULGARIA.

The marriage of Prince Ferdinand to the Princess Marie Louise of Bourbon, eldest daughter of Don Robert of Bourbon, duke of Parma, and of his first wife Princess Marie Pie of Bourbon, daughter of the late Ferdinand II., king of the two Sicilies, was celebrated April 20, in the private chapel of the duke of Parma in the Villa Pianore, near Viareggio in Austria. For the first time in 500 years, Bulgaria has now a royal princess; and the prospect of a national dynasty is the source of much satisfaction in the country, even the malcontent church officials joining in the enthusiastic welcome to the couple on their entry into Sofia June 10. The marriage gives satisfaction in Aus-

tria, for the second wife of the duke of Parma is the Archduchess Marie Thérèse; but it has been looked forward to with great disfavor by Russia. Both bride and groom are descendants of King Ferdinand I. of Naples and his wife Marie Caroline, Archduchess of Austria, sister of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette.

The bill embodying the proposed modifications in the constitution, providing that the children of Ferdinand may be brought up in the Roman Catholic faith, having been passed by the deputies, was finally ratified by the great *sobranje*, or national assembly, in special session May 27.

The withdrawal of the opposition of the orthodox clergy to the change in the constitution, is an instructive feature of the situation, as showing that national aspiration is gradually supplanting the blind veneration for Russia which dominated the clergy during the days of Turkish rule.

The Russian government, which formally protested against the change, is renewing its demand upon Bulgaria for the payment of the amount due for the cost of the Russian occupation in 1878-79. The sum demanded is 2,000,000 roubles. When this has been discharged, there will still remain due, under the treaty of June 28, 1883, between Russia and Bulgaria, the sum of 3,018,250 roubles, as well as some smaller amounts for arms supplied to the Bulgarians by Russia.

FERDINAND, Prince of Bulgaria, was born in Vienna in 1861, and is the youngest son of the late Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and the Princess Clementine, of Bourbon-Orleans, a daughter of King Louis Philippe. He inherited large estates in Hungary, received a military education in Austria, served several years as an officer in the Austrian army; and, on the deposition of Prince Alexander of Battenberg in 1886, he was offered the vacant throne by a deputation from the *sobranje*. He accepted, and took the oath of fidelity to the Bulgarian constitution on August 14, 1887. Since then he has occupied an anomalous position. He has greatly endeared himself to the Bulgarians; but his sovereignty has not been recognized by the great powers, and Russia is known to be bitterly opposed to his occupation of the throne. Indeed, it has been charged openly by the Bulgarians that the Russians have made several attempts to murder him.

GREECE.

On May 10, the government of M. Tricoupis, which assumed office in June, 1892, resigned owing to difficulties connected with the financial problems of the country.

The foreign debt amounts to 564,000,000 francs, besides which there are 73,000,000 francs due France, Eng-

land, and Russia, under whose protection Greece is guaranteed constitutional liberty. The internal debt, including 104,000,000 francs in forced currency, amounts to 150,000,000 francs. The total debt is therefore, in round numbers, 750,000,000 francs; and the annual charge for interest and sinking fund is about 35,000,000 francs, an obligation too great for the present abilities of the government to completely discharge.

The policy of M. Tricoupis was to obtain abroad a loan of 100,000,000 francs.

Of this, 16,800,000 francs should be used to redeem the gold notes outstanding; and the remainder should be applied to the withdrawal, within two years, of the outstanding bank notes. The loan was authorized; and M. Theotokos, minister of the interior, was sent to London to negotiate it. He succeeded in effecting an arrangement, one condition of which was the appointment of four directors, who should sit at Athens to supervise the cashing and transmission to London of the revenues which were given as securities for the loan. Three



KING GEORGE OF GREECE.

of these directors were to be chosen by the English and French lenders, the other by the Greeks. Immediately the cry was raised by the opposition, that the independence of the government had been compromised, or "sold," to strangers. It was also stated that the foreign syndicate were unwilling to take the loan without the convention being ratified by parliament instead of by royal authority. The king wanted parliament reassembled; the premier thought the government had sufficient authority under the law that had been passed. Finding that the king was largely influenced by the opposition, and that

the royal confidence in the government was shaken, M. Tricoupis resigned.

A new ministry was announced May 14, M. Soteropoulos being premier and minister of finance, and M. Ralli minister of the interior. The program of the new cabinet has secured the confidence of King George, and includes the uninterrupted payment of interest on the national debt. All parties are determined to maintain the credit of Greece, and to secure for the country an economical administration.

The negotiation of a new loan of £4,000,000, bearing interest at 5 per cent, with a sinking fund of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, was authorized in the early part of June.

The work of constructing the canal across the isthmus of Corinth, described in our last number (p. 155), was completed about the end of May, and elaborate opening ceremonies fixed for June 17. By this new waterway travellers escape the tempestuous voyage round the southern coast of the Morea, and are brought within easy access to many points of historic interest.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

The Turkish government has recently been conducting a series of experiments at Constantinople with a view to securing a more efficient rifle for the army than the one now in use. The final choice has fallen upon the Krag-Jorgkensen magazine rifle, which is also to be the new weapon of the United States army.



TURKEY IN ASIA.

THE differences between the United States and Turkish governments over the outrages upon the Americans at Marsovan in February last (p. 157), were settled toward the end of April by the promise of the sultan's government to make reparation by punishing the guilty and paying an indemnity. This had been strongly demanded by the American government through Minister Thompson at Constantinople; and, although the Turkish authorities contended that the seditious movements of the American students should first be investigated, they finally submitted in the face of the firm attitude taken by the United States.

It appears that the apprehension of the Turkish government as to the dangerous character of the plot that existed, was not altogether unfounded. About 900 arrests of Americans were made, but an amnesty was granted to most of the prisoners. The remainder were brought to trial at Angora; and, about the middle of June, seventeen of the prisoners, including two Armenian professors, were condemned to death, while many others were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from seven to fifteen years.

Numerous intreaties from abroad have been made for clemency in behalf of those condemned to death; and the British government has instructed its *chargé d'affaires* at Constantinople to press upon the Turkish government the necessity of bringing the matter before the court of appeals and of not executing the sentence until the cases can be reviewed.

INDIA.

Early in April news was received of atrocities committed by Mir Khndadul, the Khan of Khelat and ruler of Baluchistan. Suspecting five of his wives of infidelity, he had them cruelly put to death; and he also murdered his prime minister and caused other high officials to be mutilated, suspecting them of a plot to assassinate him. The British agent demanded the immediate release of the prisoners still held in torture, and an explanation of the Khan's conduct. The Khan met the agent at Quetta; and agreed not only to release the prisoners, but to pay a fine of 40,000 rupees for the benefit of the families of his victims, which sum will be retained out of his annual subsidy from the British government, of 100,000 rupees. Disturbances broke out at Khelat during the Khan's

absence; and a British column under Colonel Dalton was sent to preserve order.

The important uprising of the natives in the Kachin hills district in upper Burmah, has, it appears, required the renewed attention of the British Indian government. The successes of the British arms during January and February of the present year had seemed to indicate that the trouble had been quelled, and that the trade routes between China and Burmah would no longer be threatened with raids by the marauders from the hills (p. 158); but in April the British found it necessary to send reinforcements north from Bhamo and from Madras, to relieve the rather meagre forces stationed in the disturbed district. It is stated that the Kachins have been assisted by Chinese irregulars armed by the governor of the Province of Yunnan.

PERSIA.

Russian agents are unceasingly at work for the extension of Muscovite influence in central Asia. In times of tranquillity, as in times of excitement, the work goes on uninterruptedly. Where a show of arms is deemed inadvisable, a more peaceful method is adopted in the acquisition of new routes for the extension of Russian trade and commerce. In all cases the ulterior motive is presumably the same—to make St. Petersburg the center of a power that shall dominate Asia as it would now probably dominate Europe were it not for the counterpoise of the Triple Alliance.

The Russian hold upon Persia is very strong notwithstanding the shah's predilection for English persons and things, and has been strengthened by the acquisition, early in June, of a concession for the construction of a cart road from Enzeli, the port of Resht on the Caspian, to Teheran. The survey is already in progress. The road, it is estimated, will cost £100,000, and will greatly facilitate Russian trade.

Advices have been received of the death in prison at Tabriz, in west Persia, on May 14, of Mirza Ibrahim, a devoted Christian convert from Mohammedanism. He was the victim of Moslem persecution.

CHINA.

Within recent years a remarkable decline has taken place in the export tea trade of China, the product of India and Ceylon largely supplanting the Chinese article, and threatening to drive it wholly out of competition.

One reason for this is found in the fact that adulteration has been practiced by many Chinese producers. Alarmed at the continued falling off in the demand for Chinese teas, the Peking authorities have at last issued a proclamation forbidding the manufacture of what is known as "lie" tea, and warning people not to make, buy, or sell any tea except of the genuine tea leaves. The penalty for the placing of an adulterated article upon the market is transportation for life, and large rewards are offered for information leading to the detection of those infringing the regulations.

The attitude of China toward the question of the exclusion of her subjects from the United States and the declared constitutionality of the Geary law, is elsewhere treated in this number (p. 275).

The city of Tea Tsui, lying some 70 miles northeast of Amoy, was the scene of a great anti-Christian outbreak, particulars of which were received in April. It appears that a band of native Christian worshippers, gathered in the house of one of their number, were brutally attacked and beaten by a mob headed by some literary graduates.

The arrest of the principal ringleader of the mob was followed by a general outbreak against Christians residing in the city. The Christian chapel was damaged, and the Rev. R. M. Ross pelted with stones. The latter escaped serious injury only by the help of an escort of soldiers, which was granted on appeal to the authorities. The attention of the British consul at Amoy has been called to the affair.

Owing to a drouth lasting many months, a serious famine has prevailed in Mongolia.

KOREA.

An unsettled state of affairs has prevailed in Korea for some time past. Among the natives there is a strong anti-foreign feeling which resembles strongly that which in 1891 led to most serious outbreaks against the Christians. A native party, politico-religious in character, known as the party of Oriental Learning, was formed a few years ago, the object of which is to restore the religion and philosophy of the East to their old pre-eminence. Its members are now said to number 200,000. At a meeting in April, delegates were appointed to demand of the government the expulsion of all foreigners from the country. They became so violent when their demand was

refused that they were placed under arrest, whereupon members began to collect in Seoul from all parts; and for a time serious fears of an outbreak were entertained. The Japanese and Chinese governments sent war vessels to guard the interests of their respective subjects; and the United States authorities also instructed Admiral Harnony, in command of the Asiatic station at Hong Kong, to send a vessel to the scene of the trouble as a precautionary measure.

The general tendency to unrest has of late been aggravated by the threats of famine. A few months ago, the Korean government, in view of the uncertain harvest, issued a decree prohibiting the export of beans and pulse. As no advance notice of the stoppage of exports had been given, the result was a serious pecuniary loss to the Japanese merchants in Korea, who control the traffic in those commodities. Their protests were unheeded until the Japanese government, being appealed to, interfered. For a brief time, it looked as if there would be war. The Japanese minister to Korea was recalled, and preparations were made for a demonstration in force at Korean ports. A rupture was averted only by the intervention of the commercial powers, who sought to conserve their interests by preventing a resort to arms. The United States took a prominent part in the negotiations, with the result that a treaty of settlement was signed in May, under which the Korean government agreed to pay the Japanese government \$110,000, a portion of the sum originally demanded as an indemnity in settlement of the claims of the Japanese merchants. The incident furnishes another instance of the spread of the principles of modern diplomacy in the adjustment of international differences.

JAPAN.

Early in April the session of the Japanese diet was closed. Very little had been accomplished in the way of actual legislation, much of the time having been spent in obstructing the passage of government measures. The session, however, was of great importance in the political history of the country, inasmuch as it resulted in a virtual acknowledgment on the part of the ministry that they are responsible to the lower house. In order to get their estimates passed, they had not only to consent to certain reductions, but to promise reforms in the different state departments.

The returns of Japanese foreign trade for 1892, show

that the total volume exceeded that of 1891 by 20,000,000 yen, the main increase being in the value of silk and tea. The trade of Japan has increased 150 per cent during the last ten years.

The mikado has instituted a legal suit to recover \$850,000 from the Peninsular & Oriental steamship company, whose steamer *Ravenna* collided with and sank the Japanese man-of-war *Chishima* in November, 1892.

AUSTRALASIA.

Finance still continues to be the one absorbing issue affecting Australia. It would be difficult to find a parallel to the situation there. In every country there occur at times great financial disturbances; but this is the first time when almost the entire banking system of a continent has collapsed. All through April and until after the middle of May, banks continued to suspend, owing to the withdrawal of deposits, until as many as fourteen prominent institutions, involving deposits amounting to over \$400,000,000, had closed their doors.

The following are the names of the suspended banks, with figures, as far as available, showing their deposits:

BANKS.	Deposits.		
	Colonial.	British.	Total.
Federal.....	\$7,610,000	\$2,175,000	\$9,785,000
Commercial.....	31,545,000	28,190,000	59,735,000
English, Scottish & Australian.....	24,315,000	4,475,000	28,790,000
Australian Joint Stock.....	32,665,000	30,040,000	62,705,000
London Chartered, of Australia.....	15,950,000	17,000,000	32,950,000
Standard.....	2,650,000	1,350,000	4,000,000
National Australasian.....	35,280,000	9,025,000	44,305,000
Colonial.....	16,825,000	800,000	17,625,000
Bank of Victoria.....	.....	.....	35,532,500
Queensland National.....	.....	.....	42,500,000
Commercial Bank of Sydney.....	.....	.....	57,303,500
North Queensland.....	.....	.....	1,755,000
City of Melbourne.....	.....	.....	24,927,500
Royal Bank of Queensland.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$166,840,000	\$81,055,000	\$247,895,000

By the end of May it was thought that the worst of the crisis had been passed. Many of the suspended institutions have been wound up by the authorities; but reconstruction schemes have been adopted in the case of others, which have thus been enabled to resume business. The premiers of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia met to discuss the situation; and have recommended the adoption by all the colonies of uniform banking laws, and also common action in case of future emergencies. They advise that banks of issue be inspected by state ex-

aminers, and be restricted by such laws as are enforced among banks in the United States, while savings banks should be under government control in order to guarantee payment of deposits. In New South Wales and Queensland several special bills have been passed. The notes of the bank of New South Wales, the City bank of Sydney, the Union bank of Australia, and the bank of Australasia, have been proclaimed legal tender within the colonies for six months, although the last two named have announced their intention to continue payments in gold if required.

In Queensland, the government is substituting for the present note issue by private banks treasury notes up to £1,000,000; and in New South Wales the government has practically guaranteed the notes of four of the suspended banks, and has legalized advances upon current accounts with the banks, providing the funds by the issue of £2,000,000 in treasury notes redeemable in five years.

The government of the Cape Colony in south Africa offered to assist the Australian colonies by investing £200,000 in the securities of the latter, either in the open market or in an unissued loan; but the offer was declined, although it excited the warmest gratitude.

The result of the crisis is to check the further expansion of banking speculation in the colonies, which has been one cause of the trouble. The extreme competition between the banks had led them to invest largely in doubtful and unrealizable securities.

MALAYSIA.

Negotiations between the United States and Spain for the settlement of the claims made by the former for indemnity to the representatives of the Rev. Mr. Doane, who died from ill-treatment, and to other missionaries on the Caroline Islands, whose property was injured, have been satisfactorily concluded. There are no white missionaries on Ponapi now.

The natives to the number of 6,000 on the island of Mindanao, one of the largest in the Philippine group, desperately attacked the Spanish garrison at Fort Munggan about June 15; but were repulsed with great loss.

The Dutch also had trouble with the natives in east Sumatra about April 1, but were victorious, capturing eight forts.



AFFAIRS IN AFRICA.

Exploration of the Kongo.—As a result of the discoveries of the Belgian explorer, Mr. Delcommune, who has just given to the world an account of his travels, our information as to the sources of the great Kongo river and the course of its principal affluents is practically complete. The explorer has carried out the work begun by Livingstone, Cameron, and Stanley to the north, and by Reichardt, Capello, and Ivens to the south.

He points out that the head waters of the Kongo issue from a mountain range extending from the southern extremity of Lake Tanganyika to the northern extremity of Lake Nyassa; and in this region the river is known as the Tchambesi (not Zambesi), which was discovered by a Portuguese traveller during the last century, and forms the chief affluent of Lake Bangweolo (1,100 metres above the level of the sea). From this lake the waters descend by the river Lnapala, which is a succession of rapids 300 kilometres long, into Lake Moero (900 metres' elevation). From Lake Moero, they issue in a stream 800 metres wide, whose course is over a series of waterfalls. The first navigable water is reached at the village of Ankorro, where the Kongo is joined upon its western bank by the Lualaba, also a navigable stream, which is fed in its turn by the Lunga and the Lovoi on the western, the Lufira on the eastern bank, and the overflow of lakes Kabele, Upemba, and Kassali. The Lukuga, carrying down the overflow of Lake Tanganyika, as described by Cameron and Stanley, is the next affluent to join the Kongo; but is of no great importance, as its course is obstructed, and it flows freely only when the waters of Lake Tanganyika are exceptionally high. By the time the Kongo reaches Nyan-gwe, it has become a mighty river 1,200 metres wide.

Egypt.—Under British administration in Egypt, the last remnants of the *corvée* system of forced labor are gradually disappearing. This system is now in existence only in special works along the Nile, which are required yearly for the protection of the country from inundation. To abolish it entirely throughout upper and lower Egypt would involve an estimated annual cost of £105,000; but no legal provision has been made in the budget fixed by the powers, for the expenditure of such a sum; and the consent of the powers will be necessary before the burdens of the fellaheen can be completely removed. However, the public works department is carrying out the reform on

a small scale by substituting paid labor, in a few of the districts, for the hitherto unpaid and obligatory contributions of work and material.

The Egyptians and the English garrisons in Egypt find a constant source of annoyance in the raids of Osman Digna, the leader of the dervishes in the Egyptian Sudan. For eleven years he has kept up his occasional incursions, which have done much to check traffic along the Suakim-Berber route, and to encourage the slave traffic. In February, 1891, he was decisively defeated by the Egyptians, who established themselves at Tokar; but he simply moved his base of operations further back to Amet, his present headquarters, about eighty miles southeast of Suakim, whence he has continued his depredations. In November last he was repulsed in an assault upon Fort Tamerin; and, early in April of the present year, he made another incursion toward Tokar, but was driven back by the Egyptian cavalry, who pursued his forces and killed twelve of the dervishes.

Morocco.—Toward the end of June, the sultan of Morocco removed his court from Fez to the Tafilet oasis, beyond the Atlas mountains; and the latter place will be the capital of Morocco for the next three years.

The French in Dahomey.—After the capture of Abomey, the Dahomeyan capital, in November last, King Behanzin carried on a desultory warfare against the French, which has up to the present time required their constant watchfulness. About May 1, Behanzin offered to submit on condition that his status and place of residence should be settled. To this the French commander was instructed to reply that he might reside in Senegal or elsewhere, but not in Dahomey; but Behanzin rejoined that his religion and his former royal rank precluded his quitting Dahomey. This seems to have ended the negotiations for the time being; and the guerilla warfare continued. A hot fight is reported to have occurred on May 2 at Toffe, lasting six hours, in which the French were repulsed.

The Kongo Free State.—The important victory mentioned in our last number (p. 165), won by Lieutenant Dhanis over the rebellious Arabs in the Kongo state, has been followed up by the capture, by the same officer, of Nyangwe, the center of the slave traffic and the former residence of the rebel leader Moharra. The capture of Kasongo, the capital stronghold of Sefu, Tippoo Tib's son, is now looked for.

Lieutenant Dhanis, the hero of these operations, is a Bel-

gian officer thirty-one years of age. His mother was an Englishwoman. The importance of his achievements to the Kongo government is very great. The occupation of Nyangwe puts the state in position to avenge the death of its agents who have lately been massacred; to reinforce Captain Jacques against the slave hunters in the Lake Tanganyika district; and, finally, to establish its authority firmly at Stanley Falls, and to insure free communication between the middle course of the Kongo river and Lake Tanganyika on the one hand, and Katanga on the other, thus placing all the territory apportioned to the Kongo state, as far as its extreme eastern limits, under the undisputed rule of King Leopold.

East Africa.—Since the recognition by Great Britain of the French protectorate over Madagascar, the slave traffic in the waters of that region has been to some extent revived; and it is claimed that the French officials there virtually sanction it by permitting the French flag to be used by the Arabs in kidnapping both slave and free children. Color is lent to this complaint by an incident which occurred about April 1. An Arab dhow sailing under French colors was seized by a British cruiser, and was found to have on board sixty children, who had been taken from Zanzibar and were evidently intended to be sold as slaves.

Numerous confirmations have recently been received of the death of Emin Pasha; and, although they do not agree in all details, they are of such a character as to leave little doubt that the distinguished scientist and explorer, with all his party, was killed by the Arabs after a desperate fight in the neighborhood of Wadelai some time in 1892.

EDWARD SCHNITZER (Emin Pasha) was born in Oppeln, in the Prussian Province of Silesia, March 20, 1840, the son of a merchant. He was educated in the academy at Neisse, and the medical department of the University of Breslau. During 1863 and 1864 he continued his studies at the University of Berlin, where he took his degree. Proceeding to Turkey near the close of 1864, he became one of the advisers of the sultan's prime minister. When this official was dismissed on the eve of the last Russo-Turkish war, Emin took refuge in Asia, and finally made his way, by the way of Suakim, to Khartoum. General Gordon made him a store-keeper, and he served some time at Lado. After 1877 he became surgeon-in-chief on Gordon's staff, serving about four years. He was an expert linguist, Turkish, Arabic, German, French, Italian, and English being familiar to him, as well as many of the African dialects. When Gordon became governor-general of the Soudan, he sent Emin to rule over the equatorial provinces. In three years' time he drove out the slave traders from a populous region, and converted a deficiency of revenue into a surplus. When the mahdi's rebellion broke out, and disaster

followed disaster, ending in Gordon's death, Emin remained at his post neglected and almost forgotten; but in the face of many difficulties he maintained his position and governed the country well.

Stanley started on his expedition to relieve Emin early in 1887; but it was not until June that he was able to reach the Aruwimi. His journey thence to Wadelai was a gallant struggle against seemingly insurmountable obstacles; and it was not until January, 1888, that he succeeded in reaching Emin. He found Emin and his party in a fairly good position and determined to resist the mahdi's demand that he evacuate the provinces. Stanley, about the middle of April, left Wadelai to return to his rear guard, from which he had had no news; and he urged Emin to accompany him. The latter would not leave, however, so long as the country was threatened by the mahdi. Soon after Stanley's return to the Aruwimi in August, 1888, he again made preparations for rejoining Emin; and in 1889 he succeeded in inducing Emin to leave his province. Emin went with Stanley to Zanzibar and then on to Cairo, where he wrote the story of his African experiences. In 1891, however, he returned to equatorial Africa, where he was for a time successful in restoring order.

Emin's scientific work has been of great value. His studies of the natural history of central Africa have been far more extended and thorough than of any other explorer. His writings and notes are voluminous, and his collections of insects, plants, minerals, etc., far surpass any others that have been made.

Natal.—The movement for responsible government in Natal has at last taken shape in a definite legal enactment which now places Natal on the same footing as the great colonies of the British empire. A majority in favor of responsible government having been secured as a result of the recent elections, and the consent of the home government having previously been obtained, conditional upon a favorable vote, the legislative council lost no time in confirming its advantage. The measure establishing responsible government was introduced by Sir John Robinson, was read a first and second time May 10, and became a law May 11. The colony has now a free hand to negotiate with the Cape and to conduct her own affairs. The powers of the governor are now limited by the necessity of acting on the advice of his ministers in all matters affecting the whites.

On May 12, the 50th anniversary of the annexation of Natal to the British dominions was celebrated by a banquet in London, presided over by the Marquis of Ripon, colonial secretary. Natal is the first example in history of a colony having spent the first fifty years of its existence under the same ruler.



SCIENCE.

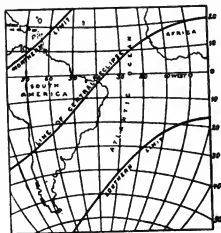
The Solar Eclipse of April 15-16.—The total solar eclipse of April 15-16, 1893, was of peculiar interest to the scientific world. The discoveries of Janssen and Lockyer, supplemented by the invention of Professor Hale, of Chicago, Ill., had enabled us, independent of an eclipse, to make complete observations of the solar prominences; but it is only by such opportunities as eclipses present, that the corona can be studied. Hence the eagerness of scientists on the recent occasion to secure data bearing upon the various special theories regarding the nature of the corona and its relation to the central mass of the sun. Another element adding importance to the observations, is the fact that the sun spots are now at their maximum, whereas at the eclipse of 1878 they were at their minimum; and it is thought that the data now secured may, by comparison with the data of 1878, show what influence the spots and the corona and prominences may have upon each other. Another problem awaiting solution is the determination of the unknown element which seems to form an invariable constituent of the sun's outer atmosphere, and whose presence is indicated by a curious green line in the spectrum of the corona.

The eclipse was visible throughout nearly the whole of South America, much of the tropical Atlantic, a large portion of Africa, and the southern portion of Europe, reaching to the English channel. But it was total only along the narrow line described on the earth's surface by the moon's shadow (see map). This line started in the Pacific ocean; reached the coast of Chile at 30° south latitude; crossed the Argentine Republic in a northeasterly direction; thence travelled across Paraguay and Brazil, reaching the Atlantic coast in about an hour after it had touched the Pacific coast; crossed the Atlantic to the African coast at about 15° north latitude; advanced into the interior of Africa keeping below the parallel of 20° and gradually curving southward; and terminated in the Sahara at sunset, just as it reached Nubia.

Numerous expeditions were organized for purposes of observation—the Harvard College observatory expedition under Professor W. H. Pickering and Mr. Bailey at Mina Aris in Chile; that of Professor J. M. Schaeberle of the Liek observatory, who set up his instruments near Merceditas, Chile, some distance further north and at a higher altitude than the position taken by Professor Pick-

ering; the Argentine Republic expedition under Mr. Thome; three expeditions in Brazil on the Atlantic coast, one Brazilian, one English, and one French; and two expeditions to the African coast, one English under Professor Thorpe, located sixty miles north of Bathurst, the other French under M. Deslandres, a little further south.

In Chile and on the African coast, the weather was clear. Professor Pickering secured a large number of photographs of the corona, besides getting for the first time good photographs of the so-called "reversing layer"—the



MAP SHOWING PATH OF TOTAL SOLAR ECLIPSE
OF APRIL 15-16, 1893.

shallow stratum of gas just outside the photosphere and known to contain the vapors of many elements commonly found on our globe—showing about twenty bright lines. Professor Albrecht of Chile, from a point near by, but about 1,000 feet higher, obtained interesting results concerning the "shadow bands" which accompany the beginning and ending of totality. The corona is described by Professor Pickering as resembling that of 1871, being complex like that observed by Liais in 1857, and more brilliant than that of January 1, 1889. There were four streamers stretching out over 435,000 miles. "Dark rifts were visible extending outward from the moon's limb to the utmost limit of the corona. Filaments were numerous about both the solar poles." The outer corona was unusually extended; and observations showed that the sun was in a state of great agitation.

Professor Schaeberle made about 50 negatives of the corona, eight of them, with plates 18 by 22 inches, being the largest ever taken of an eclipse.

He devoted himself entirely to photographing the corona itself in order to secure data for testing his peculiar "mechanical" theory of its nature and origin.

The corona, he thinks, is caused by the immense volcanoes, which cover the sun, continually belching forth great masses of molten material which the sun draws back to itself with a speed that cannot be realized. This theory he looks upon as sustained by his recent observations.

The African observations were successful; and it is hoped that the comparison of the Chilean and African photographs will settle the question of rapid changes in the corona. M. Deslandres obtained 22 photographs of the corona, and secured some very important results. What he aimed at particularly was to study the general motions of the solar atmosphere, and to measure its rotation. His photographs are said to show that the corona revolves nearly like the sun and forms part of it.

The Form of Jupiter's Satellites.—Professor W. H. Pickering has discovered by observations conducted at Arequipa, Peru, that the satellites of Jupiter are not globular, but present disks that are quite elliptical in form, and that the bodies revolve around an axis which, in the case of the second, third, and fourth satellites, is not the shortest one, thus accounting for the apparent regular changes in brightness. The first satellite is a prolate ellipsoid (egg-shaped), and revolves end over end once in 13 hours 3 minutes. The three other satellites (the fifth not having been observed) seem to be shaped like a watch, and to revolve around the pendant instead of the shortest axis.

Arctic Exploration.—The *Falcon*, bearing the Peary Arctic exploring party, finally sailed from New York June 30. The *Fram*, with Dr. Nansen's party on board, sailed from Christiania, Norway, June 24. Besides trying to determine the extent and nature of the archipelago lying north of the mainland of Greenland, and to survey the unknown coast between Independence bay and Cape Bismarck, an important feature of the work of the Peary expedition will be the recording of observations of the aurora on a plan that will enable comparisons to be made with similar observations taken simultaneously in other regions. Elaborate preparations are being made for taking observations at various points on the earth's surface—at Fort Churchill, near the northern part of Hudson bay, in the vicinity of the magnetic pole itself, at the hydrographic offices of the United States, in Great Britain, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Russia, and Denmark, at Washington, D. C., Toronto, Ont., and at Harvard College and elsewhere. Facts will be brought out in relation to the local

distribution of the aurora, which, it is hoped, will throw light upon the relations, if any, between that phenomenon and thunderstorms.

Besides the expeditions already noticed, preparations are being made, under the auspices of the National Academy of Sciences, for an expedition under Colonel W. H. Gilder, to determine the present position of the magnetic north pole. Colonel Gilder, who was with Lieutenant Schwatka in 1879, and whose observations at that time conflicted with the conclusions of the British explorer Ross in 1831, hopes to secure data that will increase our knowledge of terrestrial magnetism, and settle the disputed question as to the motion of the magnetic poles.

The magnetic needle does not point toward the north pole, but toward a spot on the earth's surface about 1,200 miles to the southward thereof. There is at present a constantly reduced westerly variation of the magnetic needle, and two daily variations in the rate of this motion. This constant needle variation has given rise to the theory that the magnetic poles are movable; and, while some magnetists would carry this motion entirely around the geographical poles, others allot to it a much more limited path. There are still others who insist that the poles of a magnet are persistent, and therefore the magnetic poles of the earth, which is itself a magnet, must be fixed points.

M. Moissan's Experiments.—M. Henri Moissan, who has already succeeded in preparing diamonds artificially, still continues his researches into the phenomena of very high temperatures.

Heat Phenomena of the Diamond.—He has found that the temperature at which diamonds burn varies from 700° to 875° C., the harder the stone the higher the burning point. If the temperature be slowly raised, a gradual combustion goes on without the production of light; but when a temperature is reached, 40° or 50° C. above the point at which the slow combustion begins, a sudden and brilliant flame is produced. Diamonds heated with hydrogen to 1,200° C. remained unchanged, except that when previously cut they lost brilliancy and transparency. Chlorine gas and hydrofluoric acid were found incapable of acting upon the diamond until a temperature of about 1,200° C. was reached.

In his experiments upon the solubility of carbon in various metals in fusion, M. Moissan obtained new varieties of graphite, but he was able to produce the diamond only when the experiment was performed under great

pressure. When iron in fusion is saturated with carbon, between $1,100^{\circ}$ and $1,200^{\circ}$ C., a mixture of amorphous carbon and graphite is obtained on cooling the mass; and at $3,000^{\circ}$ C., pure graphite. Under high pressure, the conditions of crystallization are completely changed. Three kinds of carbon were produced in the experiments performed—part graphite, part black diamond, and part translucent crystals which scratched rubies, burned in oxygen at $1,000^{\circ}$ C., and were undoubtedly diamond.

Iron, at its melting point, combines energetically with the diamond; and as the fused mass cools, crystals of graphite are deposited. This experiment forms one method of converting the allotropic form of carbon that crystallizes in the cubic system into that which crystallizes in the hexagonal system.

M. Moissan has also succeeded in fusing and crystallizing many of the metallic oxides. At temperatures ranging from $2,000^{\circ}$ to $3,000^{\circ}$ C., magnesia, lime, and strontia crystallize and then quickly melt; boric acid, protoxide of titanium, and alumina are volatilized; and the oxides of the iron family, stable at high temperatures, furnish melted masses bristling with little crystals.

New Uses of Electricity.—Although little advance has been made toward an understanding of the precise nature of electricity, this wonderful agent, which now plays so important a part in modern industry and science, is constantly being put to newly discovered uses.

Rapid Generation of High Temperatures.—Through the joint achievement of two Belgian scientists, Messrs. Lagrange and Hoho, a most important discovery has been made in the use of electricity for heating purposes, whereby very high temperatures can be very quickly generated. It is claimed that a temperature of $8,000^{\circ}$ C. has been developed. The apparatus is described as follows:

"The apparatus consists of a glass or porcelain vase lined with lead, which is connected with a strong conductor of positive electricity. The vase is filled to three-fourths of its capacity with acidified water. A pair of iron tongs with insulated handles is attached by a flexible conductor to the negative pole of an electrical current generated by an ordinary dynamo. The electrical current having been switched on, a bar of wrought iron or other metal is taken up with the tongs and plunged into the water, which immediately begins to boil at the point of contact; the immersed portion of the iron quickly rises to a red, then to a white heat, emitting a stream of brilliant white light; and in a few moments the heat becomes so intense that the iron melts and falls off in sparks and bubbles, leaving a clear, glowing surface in perfect condition for welding. The heating process is so rapid that neither the water nor the end of the bar held within the tongs is more than slightly warmed.

By the use of a stick of carbon, instead of a bar of metal, it has been demonstrated that a temperature of $4,000^{\circ}\text{C}$. is developed in the manner described. The rapidity of the heating and the limit of temperature desired are easily governed by the strength of the current employed, so that the whole process is under the absolute control of the operator."

The rationale of the experiment is simply this: Resistance to the passage of an electric current causes heat; the resisting medium in the present case is the envelope or jacket of hydrogen (a poor conductor) which immediately surrounds the immersed portion of the bar; the hydrogen is produced by the passage of the electric current through the water, the oxygen, which is also separated, being gathered on the relatively large surface of the lead lining and producing no noticeable effect.

By this process the end or submerged surface of a mass of iron may be heated to any desired temperature, while the rest of the mass is left cool and little affected. It is thought that this may lead to important results in the hardening and tempering of armor plates, where great resistance to penetration or abrasion is required, while the interior must be kept fibrous and tough to resist concussion. The great Krupp gun factory at Essen, Germany, is experimenting with the process in hardening steel cannon.

It is claimed that by an electrical process recently discovered by Mr. W. A. Baldwin, aluminum can be obtained at a cost of 50 cents a pound. The only process formerly known required the use of metallic sodium, and was very costly. Aluminum constitutes one-twelfth of the earth's crust, and is abundant in common clay. Light, strong, ductile, and not easily subject to corrosion, it seems destined to supersede to a great extent wood and iron in building and domestic utensils; while in alloy with other metals it has properties which render it most valuable in the arts.

Electric Cooking.—Another important application of electricity is found in the use now made of it for cooking purposes. All sorts of utensils and apparatus are now made for convenience in electric cooking. The electric oven is fitted with a glass door, and is lighted with incandescent lamps, while a thermometer attached shows the degree of heat in use. There are electric flat-irons that may be used all day, tea kettles, sauce pans, &c.

The Leprosy Commission.—The report of the leprosy commission appointed about two years ago at the instance of the prince of Wales, to investigate the condi-

tions of the prevalence and alleged increase of leprosy in India, has been published. Personal examinations of lepers were made in over 2,000 cases; and the inquiries were subsequently supplemented by careful pathological and bacteriological researches. Some interesting results are announced. As to the cause of the disease, this could not be absolutely determined, although the etiological identity of the anæsthetic and tuberculous forms of leprosy was shown. There is some connection, accidental or otherwise, between dampness of climate and the prevalence of leprosy; and in those regions where cholera is endemic, leprosy is especially prevalent. It is also most prevalent in the most poverty-stricken areas. And so it seems that poor and insanitary conditions and bad social surroundings are important factors in the etiology of the disease—a conclusion corroborated to some extent by the fact that the native population is most prone to it, and the unmixed European least. The commissioners also arrived at the conclusion that leprosy was not an hereditary disease. The offspring of leprous parents have no appreciable specific predisposition to it; and marriages among lepers and with lepers do not increase the risk of a diffusion of the disease by means of the offspring. Leprosy is to be classed as a contagious disease; but the risk of contagion is so small that it may practically be disregarded. Since the earliest days in the history of the disease, defective or bad dietetic conditions have been classed among the important predisposing factors; but several of the old theories advanced have been shown to be groundless. The old fish theory is rejected. The bacilli of leprosy have never been found in fish; and the commissioners found over 50 cases where the principles of the patients required them to abstain from eating fish or meat. A deficiency of salt has also been considered a cause; but this theory too is thrown aside, as is also the theory that use of water for drinking or bathing purposes assists in the diffusion of leprosy. As to geographical distribution, it cannot be said that the sea coast, riparian areas, or large valleys are affected more than other districts.

The disease is pronounced incurable; but much can be done, by attention to hygienic surroundings, to ameliorate the condition of the sufferers. The drugs and oils usually employed, one of the most valuable being arsenic, have a palliative use only.

Other Scientific Notes.—Recent experiments made by G. Neumann and F. Streinitz on the absorption of

hydrogen by various metals, give results at variance with those obtained by former experimenters, and some of which are entirely new. Thus it was found that lead absorbed from 0.11 to 0.15 of its volume. Palladium black absorbs 502.35 volumes, and platinum sponge 49.3 volumes. With gold two experiments gave 37.31 and 46.32 volumes, while silver absorbed none at all. The ratio for gold is greater than that formerly obtained by Graham, who likewise asserted that silver absorbed 0.211 of its volume. Iron in a finely divided state was found to occlude 19.17 times its volume, and copper 4.5 times, nickel being midway between the two, with 17.57 volumes. It appears that repetition of the experiment causes a decrease in the absorptive power of some of the metals.

It is announced that Dr. Kitasato, of Japan, who studied under Professor Koch at Berlin and discovered the bacillus of tetanus, has discovered a method of treating consumption, which promises great results. It is a modification of Koch's treatment. A preparation of tuberculine is injected under the skin and taken into the blood. The reactionary fever always noticed in the Koch treatment does not follow in the present case. Numerous patients showing all the symptoms of consumption, but none of whom, it should be noted, had passed the second stage of the disease or had cavities formed in their lungs, have been discharged as cured. Dr. Kitasato is pursuing his researches under a liberal grant from the Japanese government.



LITERATURE.

THE fields of philosophy, social science, religion, history, and biography have been especially enriched by recent contributions from the press. Herbert Spencer has completed the second volume of his elaborate work *The Principles of Ethics*, by the publication of parts 5 and 6 under the title of *Negative Beneficence and Positive Beneficence*. The first part of the work appeared in 1891 under the title of *Justice*. The second part treats of the ethical restraints on action, motives for action, and contains appendices discussing the Kantian idea of rights, the land question, and conscience in animals. The influence of Positivist ideas upon the present age is revealed by a perusal of Dr.

Edward Caird's clearly written *Social Philosophy of Comte*. The idea of the individual life as related to the life of society, how this idea was formulated in Comte's works, and its true interpretation, is the burden of the work. In *The Meaning and the Method of Life, a Search for Religion in Biology*, Dr. George M. Gould finds the mystery of all life centered in the cell, in which alone God, the "world life," becomes incarnate. The book is able but disappointing. The whence and the whither of both matter and spirit are still unsolved problems, and we are given no hint that the Divine Himself is in us, of us, and about us. The book is nevertheless an earnest attempt to forward the solution of the riddle of life. In *The Pursuit of Happiness*, Dr. Daniel G. Brinton defines happiness in the broadest sense as the increasing consciousness of self, and its pursuit as an imperative duty. Its place in life, its conditions, and many allied subjects of interest to ethical students, are ably discussed. Ramsden Balmforth (Laon Ramsay) formalizes in the *New Reformation* the influence of Carlyle, Ruskin, and Matthew Arnold, "the Isaiah, Ezekiel, and Ecclesiastes of the Agnostic canon," intending to show that we are still going on to be good and religious after creeds are shed, and that in the end we shall be Socialists.

Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, author of *Our Country*, of which 160,000 copies have been sold, and which has been translated into several foreign tongues, has now given us *The New Era; or The Coming Kingdom*, a strong and stirring book on another phase of the same subject. The transitional character of the present age, the destiny and mission of the races, the two fundamental laws of obedience to God and love for man on which the Church must move, are first treated. Then the subjects of social discontent, the problem of the city and the country, and the mission of the Church are taken up; and the important thought is brought out that the Church must identify itself with the conscience of the people along all its advanced lines, and must expect to adapt itself to great social changes. In *Philosophy and Political Economy in Some of Their Historical Relations*, Dr. Bonar makes perhaps the first adequate attempt to treat the subject through the whole of its history. The duke of Argyll in the *Unseen Foundations of Society*, bases a theory of political economy upon the foundation of "possession." DeCourcy W. Thom gives us a timely translation of *A Brief History of Panics*, and their periodical occurrence in the United

States, by Clement Juglar, vice-president of *La Société d'Economie Politique*; John M. Robertson treats of *The Eight Hours Question*; *Philanthropy and Social Progress* contains seven essays delivered before the School of Applied Ethics at Plymouth, Mass., during the session of 1892, with an introduction by Professor H. C. Adams.

In *National Selection and Scriptural Freedom*, Joseph John Murphy takes the liberal view that there is progress in religious truth, and that evolution is better than earlier theories as a basis for religious belief. *Survivals in Christianity* again presents to us the lectures by the Rev. Charles James Wood, in which he tries to disengage from the dogmas and practices of Christian theology the accretion of pagan and alien elements that lingers there. In *The Gospel and Its Earliest Interpretations*, Dr. Orello Cone, the Universalist divine, labors to show that one day of earnest endeavor to live the Gospel of Christ is worth more than a cycle of discussion of its absoluteness or reality. Other noteworthy religious works have been H. G. Mitchell's translation of Ch. Piepenbring's *Theology of the Old Testament*, a book of peculiar interest to Bible students; Dr. W. J. Seabury's *Lectures on the Apostolic Succession in the Church of England*, defining precisely what is meant by that tenet; *The Gospel of the Kingdom*, an exposition of St. Matthew's Gospel, the last work of the late Rev. C. H. Spurgeon; Archdeacon Farrar's *First Book of Kings*, one of the latest additions to *The Expositor's Bible*; *Phillips Brooks' Addresses*, collected, with an introduction by Rev. J. H. Ward; Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke's *Straight Sermons*, preached to the young men of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton; and *The Book of Job*, containing the text of the revised version, designed for class-room use, and to introduce the English reader to the full literary form of the Hebrew classic, by Professor R. G. Moulton, of university extension fame.

The first English history of *Venice* altogether worthy of the name appears as the work of Horatio F. Brown. It is based upon a first-hand study of the original sources of information. Volume 2 of Prof. H. Graetz's *History of the Jews*, covers in a plain and somewhat non-critical manner, and without asperity, the period from 135 B. C. to 500 A. D., including the rise of Christianity. It is the fruit of a life of earnest study, and a tribute of devotion to the memory of the chosen people by one of its learned sons. W. Warde Fowler's *City-State of the Greeks and Romans*, outlines the changes which began with village

communities, passed on to the organization of cities, and ended in the Roman empire. In *The Story of Poland*, (The Story of the Nations series), W. R. Morfill conducts us from the first landmark in Polish history across 900 years to the second Polish insurrection in 1860. He makes out that most of the so-called Polish territory now included in the czar's dominions was conquered by the Polish kings; and that when the czars occupied Livonia, Lithuania, Little Russia, and Red Russia, they did but recover their own. Bayard Tuckerman, in *Peter Stuyvesant*, treats of the early Dutch settlement of Manhattan Island down to the English conquest, incorporating much new material; Part 1 of Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu's *The Empire of the Tsars and the Russians*, translated by Z. A. Ragozin, describes the country and its inhabitants. Two other volumes are yet to appear, in which the author will deal with Russian institutions and the Russian Church. In spite of its fair-minded and genuinely sympathetic attitude toward Russia, the work has been proscribed by the St. Petersburg authorities. It is not consonant with the autocratic form of government to allow even discussion of its acts or principles.

Scholars and literary men as a general thing differ on the Homeric question, the former being usually unwilling to admit that the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* were both composed by one poet. In *Homer and the Epic*, Mr. Andrew Lang takes sides with the latter class. The work is written in a sprightly style. In it the entire problem is summarized, the history of its discussion given, and the poem analyzed, the little that is known of the cyclic poems is narrated, and a sketch given of the literary history of the *Nibelungen Lied*, *Roland*, and the Finnish *Kalevala*.

Other important historical works have been Elizabeth Gilbert Martin's translation of Imbert de Saint-Amand's *Women of the Valois Court*, the first part of which, devoted to Marguerite, sister of Francis I., gives an interesting analysis of the beginning of the Reformation, the second part being devoted to Katherine de Medici and her contemporaries at the French court; William O'Connor Morris's *Napoleon, Warrior and Ruler*, containing a well balanced estimate of the career of Napoleon in every capacity except that of husband; Major-General William Farrar Smith's *From Chattanooga to Petersburg under Generals Grant and Butler*, in which the author vindicates himself against the charges made in Butler's book; Edith Carpenter's *Lorenzo de Medici*, giving an attractive view of Lo-

rené the magnificent, but criticising Savonarola somewhat sharply; Alexander Major's *Seventy Years on the Frontier*, the memoirs of a lifetime on the Western border: a rearrangement of Mr. W. E. H. Lecky's *History of Ireland in the 18th Century*, in which the Irish chapters are separated from the English, and form a separate work; a new edition of Prof. Green's *Short History of the English People*, containing invaluable illustrations; Professor H. F. Pelham's *Outlines of Roman History*; Professor T. F. Tout's *Edward the First*, in the Twelve English Statesmen series; and Henry W. Luey's *Diary of the Salisbury Parliament* (1886—1892).

A large number of admirable biographies have been added to our shelves. Mr. F. B. Sanborn and Dr. W. T. Harris detail for us the life and philosophy of *A. Bronson Alcott*, the "peddler, schoolmaster, and philosopher," who sacrificed to some extent his family to his theory. The biography of one of the foremost of American statesmen is now rounded out by the publication of volumes 3 and 4 of Edward L. Pierce's *Memoir and Letters of Charles Sumner*. Volume 3, covering the period between 1854 and 1860, tells of the Mexican war, the rise of the Free Soil party, the Missouri compromise of 1850, the Kansas conflict, and the election of Lincoln; volume 4 carries us on to 1874, covering the periods of the rebellion and the reconstruction. In *Recollections and Appreciations of James Russell Lowell*, a work dedicated to O. W. Holmes, Dr. Francis H. Underwood recalls to us, by a series of personal impressions and reminiscences, one who was his life-long friend, the poet, critic, and diplomatist, who belonged to that historic group of authors whose fame is the pride of New England. A similar service is done for Nathaniel Hawthorne by Commodore Horatio Bridge, U. S. N., in his *Personal Recollections*. They were originally published in *Harper's Magazine*; but have been enlarged by the addition, among other things, of several hitherto unpublished letters, and now make a volume worthy of the memory of the great romancer. Bridge was one of Hawthorne's earliest friends. In *Life and Letters of Mme. de Krudener*, Clarence Ford tells of the gifted but rather hysterical lady who at one time exercised an important influence over the Czar Alexander I. Dr. Gabriel Compayre has interwoven the incidents of the life of *Abélard* with what is really a sketch of the mediæval French university in Latin hands. Henry T. Finck's *Wagner and His Works* is a unique contribution to the mass of Wagner literature—an original

work enlivened by the introduction of copious extracts from the Wagner-Liszt correspondence, and from the letters to Uhlig, Fischer, and Heine. In *Shadows of the Stage*, William Winter gives us brief but delightful sketches of the elder Booth, Charlotte Cushman, John Gilbert, and other unforgotten lights. In *Buffalo Bill*, a compilation of anecdotes and sketches, John M. Burke ("Arizona John") embodies much interesting historical matter relating to the development of the "Wild West." Two heroes of Revolutionary fame are recalled to us in Francis Vinton Greene's sketch of *General Greene*, commander of the Rhode Island troops during the Revolution, and, taken all in all, perhaps the greatest of Washington's generals, and Dr. Charles Stillés biography of *General Anthony Wayne*, the Phil Sheridan of the Revolution.

Abraham Lincoln is the subject of two important works, one being the two-volume contribution to the American Statesmen series, by John T. Morse, in which, however, the author quarrels with some of the disclosures made in Mr. Herndon's work. In the other, Joel Benton edits for us, giving the full text and quotations, the celebrated lecture on Lincoln which Mr. Greeley prepared but never delivered, and which first appeared in the *Century Magazine* with its elaborate quotations omitted.

Other admirable biographical sketches are Sir Monnt-stuart E. G. Duff's *Ernest Renan*; Mrs. Oliphant's life of *Thomas Chalmers*; Dr. James Schouler's life of *Thomas Jefferson*; Cosmo Monkhouse's *Life of Leigh Hunt*; John W. Chadwick's Washington's birthday address before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences on *George William Curtis*; Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks' sermon on his late lamented brother, the great preacher *Phillips Brooks*; *The Earl of Aberdeen* (The Queen's Prime Ministers series), by his son the Hon. Sir Arthur Gordon; *W. E. Gladstone, England's Great Commoner*, by Walter Jerrold; *Victoria, Queen and Empress* (2 vols.), by John Carly Jeaffreson; George Ebers' *The Story of My Life*, giving an account of the political, educational, and intellectual ferment during the last half century in Germany, written clearly and with artistic charm; and *The Maxims and Reflections of Goethe*, translated by T. Bailey Saunders, the first attempt that has been made to present the greater part of these incomparable sayings in English.

Science has been enriched by the publication of St. George Mivart's *American Types of Animal Life*, a work full of invaluable matter dealing with the relations and

characters of the animals and birds we see or hear about us, but somewhat obscure its attitude toward the Darwinian theory; Philip Lake's translation of Dr. E. Kayser's *Text Book of Comparative Geology*; Charles S. Newhall's *The Shrubs of Northeastern America*, a valuable summer companion in country jaunts; *A Course of Practical Elementary Biology*, by John Bidgood; and T. J. Hudson's *The Law of Psychic Phenomena*, a scholarly investigation of the subject of hypnotism, spiritualism, mental therapeutics, etc., designed to bring psychology within the domain of the exact sciences.

In *Vagaries of Sanitary Science*, Dr. F. L. Dibble takes a stand at variance with most of his professional brethren when he asserts that:

"In the study of epidemics, ancient or modern, one is forced to conclude that the meddling, teasing, prosecuting regulations of the sanitarians of every age have been utterly worthless to avert or control any epidemic of any infectious disease, for the reason that they have failed entirely to determine the cause of such disease; and that epidemics are no more under human control than are biting frosts, scorching droughts, famines, cyclones, volcanoes, or earthquakes."

That hypnotism in its public exhibition is a humbug, and in its private exhibition capable of explanation in part by familiar facts and in part by imposture, is what Ernest Hart tries to show in his *Hypnotism, Mesmerism, and the New Witchcraft*; Dr. George R. Wilson's *Drunkenness*, shows that we, *i. e.*, those of us who are of Teutonic stock, belong to one of the greatest, if not the greatest, drinking nations in history, and that drunkenness is a disease whose bent lies so deep and so high in the nerves that it attacks the machinery by which the will works. It is however curable, and Dr. Wilson leans to the Gothenburg plan.

Several important works on archæological and palæographical subjects have appeared, including Dr. E. M. Thompson's *Hand Book of Greek and Latin Palæography*; and Major C. R. Conder's *Tel Amarna Tablets*, the latter endeavoring to show that the wonderful tablets (320 in number), which were once letters exchanged between various rulers from Babylon to Egypt and Palestine, contain contemporaneous references to the entry of the Hebrews into the Promised Land.

Among educational works we note the appearance of *A Pathfinder in American History*, by W. F. Gordy and W. I. Twichell, a "live" book in touch with the most advanced views on method, and of value to all teachers of

history; and the first book of the "Modern French series" of reading books, containing two well selected short stories by Francisque Sarcey, annotated by Dr. E. H. Magill, and to be used with the latter's *Reading French Grammar*.

In the field of poetry there have been no great attempts, but several graceful volumes have appeared. Felix N. Gerson's dainty book *Some Verses* gives musical voice to many fancies, singing the joy of dawn, age, and youth "finding God's glory in the simplest truth, and the light that lies in the fond wonder of a mother's eyes." LaRoy Harrison's *Cap and Gown* is a noteworthy collection of short poems which have appeared in the periodicals of 27 colleges during the last 15 years. In *Greek Poets in English Verse*, Professor W. H. Appleton has collected 175 of the choicest specimens from the best translators. *Horatian Echoes*, by the late John O. Sargent, consists of translations almost literal in their faithfulness to the original, but preserving something of the tunefulness of the bard of the Digentian valley. Other poetical contributions have been Anna Hubbard Mercer's *Сокровища, and Other Poems*; Louis James Block's timely *El Nuevo Mundo*; Caroline Prentiss' *Fleeting Thoughts*; and William Lawrence Chittenden's *Ranch Verses*, depicting life in Texas.

Of tales of travel the most noteworthy have been Max O'Rell's *English Pharisees, French Crocodiles, and Other Anglo-French Typical Characters*; *The Arctic Problem and Narrative of the Peary Relief Expedition of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia*, by Angelo Heilprin; Miss Bickersteth's *Japan as We Saw It*; E. F. Knight's *Where Three Empires Meet*, a narrative of recent travel in Kashmir, western Thibet, and adjoining countries; and *Out of Doors in Tsarland*, describing the wanderings of Fred. J. Wishaw through one small corner of the Russian dominions.

Fiction writers have been very active. Justin McCarthy has given us *The Dictator*, a novel of English politics and society. The hero, Ericson, dictator of Gloria, one of the South American republics, is a Saxon with Viking blood in his veins. He displays certain Napoleonic traits, but believes in human rights; is driven into exile in London, where he finally marries Honoria, the daughter of Sir Rupert Langley. In the end he returns with his bride to Gloria, recalled by a grateful republic. Miss Charlotte M. Yonge, who has already written about 65 novels, sustains the interest of her previous works in yet another—

Grissley Grissell, or the Laidly Lady of Whitburn, a tale of the Wars of the Roses, the scenes of which are laid in England and Flanders; A. Conan Doyle's *The Refugees*, a tale of two continents, describes events at the court of Louis XIV., about the fall of Mme. de Montespan and the marriage of Mme. de Maintenon, and later adventures in America during the close of the 17th century. In *The Scallywag*, by Grant Allen, continental society at Mentone and English society at Oxford are humorously and somewhat sarcastically delineated. The main characters are a clever English adventuress, who passes as an Austrian countess, and the Jewish money-lender Solomons, who educates the "scallywag" so that he may marry an heiress and become a baronet. In Maxwell Gray's *The Last Sentence*, we have the story of an Englishman, Cecil Marlowe, who deceives a French girl, who later seeks him with her child. Cecil rises to be a judge; and in time it becomes his painful duty to pass sentence for murder upon his own offspring. Joseph Hocking's *The Story of Andrew Fairfax* traces the career of one, who, failing of success in various ventures, ultimately achieves it in journalism, "the last refuge of the destitute." In *Social Strugglers*, reprinted from the *Cosmopolitan* magazine, H. H. Boyesen relates the interesting experiences of an American family which "rises" into the upper strata of polite society in New York. In *Marked Personal*, Anna Katharine Green ingeniously unravels the mystery surrounding the sudden death, on his wedding day, of Samuel White, who is found dead in his room two hours after the ceremony. The cause of the package "marked personal" lies 25 years back of the story; and a connecting link is found 12 years back during the time of the New York draft riots of 1863. *Heather and Snow*, by George MacDonald, takes us once more among the brakes and burns of bonnie Scotland, following the events that lead to the marriage of Kirstie and Francie. *Pietro Ghisleri*, by F. Marion Crawford, a story of love and intrigue, includes several strong character studies. Sara Jeannette Duncan's *The Simple Adventures of a Mensahib* is an extremely vivacious story of the early married life of a young English woman in lower Bengal, in which is interwoven a series of admirable pen pictures of East Indian life. Amelia E. Barr's *A Singer from the Sea* is a tale of a Cornish fisherman's daughter with an excellent voice, who seeks the stage, marries a gentlemanly idler—and the rest.

Other noteworthy novels are Lloyd Bryce's *Friends in*

Ecile, a lively story of life in Paris and on the Riviera, turning on the intrigues of a beautiful young woman who claims to be the widow of a young American military officer whom the American ambassador had befriended; Henryk Sienkiewicz's *Without Dogua*, a novel of modern Poland, the romance of Leon Ploszowski, a young nobleman of large fortune, but a cynic and a pessimist, whose philosophy dominates his whole life; Anna Fuller's *A Literary Courtship*, the scene of which is laid at Pike's Peak, Col.; Brander Matthews' delightful *Story of a Story and Other Stories*, told with all the brilliancy of which the author is master; M. G. McClelland's *Broadoaks*, a tale of the daughter of an old Virginian family, who wins the love of two men, one of New England birth, the other a gallant young Southerner; W. R. H. Trowbridge's *Gossip of the Caribbees*, sketches of Anglo-West Indian life; Marion Harland's *Jessamine*; T. C. De Leon's *John Holden, Unionist*, a picture of life in the South during and after the Civil War; Sarah B. Elliott's somewhat complicated story of *John Paget*; I. Zangwill's *Merely Mary Ann*, the tale of a commonplace drudge in a cheap London lodging-house, who comes into an unexpected fortune; Florence Warden's pathetic love story of *Grave Lady Jane*; A. S. Roe's *James Montjoy, or I've Been Thinking*; Pierre Loti's *Jean Beruy, Sailor*, translated by E. P. Robins, one of the best of French stories; Jules Sandeau's *Catharine*, one of the few French novels beyond reproach, translated by Jennie H. Irving; *Dorothy the Puritan*, by Augusta C. Watson, a romance founded on Salem's witchcraft frenzy of 200 years ago; *Donald Moncrieff*, by Jeanie Oliver Smith, a book worthy of reading by those interested in social theories, which tells of life and love in a city in which class distinctions are obliterated and labor is an honorable estate; *Twenty Minutes Late*, by Pansy, telling how the loss of a train by a party of young people on a nutting excursion affects the whole subsequent career of Caroline Bryant; Julien Gordon's *His Letters*, giving the 115 epistles with which Herbert Thornton bombarded the citadel of Mrs. Moncrieff's heart. Kate Douglas Wiggin's *A Cathedral Courtship and Penelope's English Experiences*, charming travel sketches and a glimpse of English social life, containing sound advice to Americans who have certain "aspirations;" Emily H. Hoppin's tale of an old love rekindled *From Out the Past* among the poetic associations of fair Touraine; Octave Thanet's *Stories of a Western Town*, in which the

author gathers some of her best short stories; Sarah Orne Jewett's *A Country Doctor*; and M. E. Braddon's *All Along the River*.

Many books have appeared this quarter which will be specially relished by youthful readers: *Heroic Happenings* by Elbridge S. Brooks, songs and stories telling of deeds heroic, such as Casabianca's noble sacrifice, the bravery of the young King Edward, Rodney's ride, and Scævola, bravest of the Romans; *Archie of Athabasca*, by J. Macdonald Oxley, a well told and well illustrated story of Indian and half-breed life in the great north of Canada; Edward Everett Hale's *New England Boyhood*, a book that will do much to give American boys a proper historical sense of our history in the early half of this century; *Raftmates*, by Kirk Munroe, a catchy story of adventure on the Mississippi; Elizabeth Stuart Phelps' *Donald Marcy*, telling of a rich, wild student in a New England university, who finds a refining influence in one with whom he is thrown in contact; and Margaret Sidney's *Little Paul and the Frisbie School*, a story of life in a boys' school in this country.

Other books worthy of note have been George Moore's *Modern Painting*, racy art criticisms expressed with much vigor and freedom; Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer's *Art Out-of-Doors*, touching lightly on all phases of landscape gardening; Elizabeth A. Reed's *Persian Literature*, a fitting successor to the author's volume on Hindu literature; William Morton Fullerton's clever *Patriotism and Science*, depicting familiar American and English contrasts; W. D. Howells' *The Unexpected Guests*, a farce depicting social life in Boston, but introducing characters which belong to a different set from the personages in the author's novels; and *The Making of a Newspaper*, in which Melville Phillips has done a service to journalism by collecting and editing the experiences (related by themselves) of certain representative American masters of the craft.



ART.

THE fifteenth annual exhibition of the society of American artists was held in New York City in April. The nude figures were the most notable exhibits. Among them E. C. Tarbell's picture, *The Bath*, was easily first; it is worthy of a place in any collection of the very best works of art. The Shaw fund purchase prize of \$1,500 was awarded to this picture. Other nude figures which showed remarkable excellence in drawing, modelling, and color, were *Sleep*, by Kenyon Cox; *A Study*, by W. M. Chase; and *Morning*, by Henry O. Walker. The portraits exhibited well sustained the character of this display as one of the finest ever made in the United States. Noteworthy among the numerous landscapes and marines were: *A Summer Morning in Normandy*, by Willard L. Metcalf; *The Deerfield Valley*, by Henry Dearth; C. M. Dewey's *River at Night*; and *An Old Seaport*, by C. T. Chapman. Of the sculptures, Caroline C. Peddie's statue in plaster of *The Young Virgin*, and F. W. Ruckstuhl's marble statue of *Evening*, deserve special mention.

The sale of the Blakeslee collection of paintings took place in New York City April 4 and 5. The collection comprised 149 pictures, among them works by D'Aubigny, Vollon, Troyon, Millet, and Bague; there were some fine landscapes by Delpy, Richet, and Knyff. The total receipts of the sale amounted to \$136,630. Troyon's *Approaching Storm* was sold for \$29,250; D'Aubigny's *Apple Orchard* for \$11,190; Isabey's *Return of Royal Hunting Party* for \$6,300.

At a sale held in New York on the same days, some pictures collected by Dr. James R. Leaming, many of them by famous masters, went at very low prices. Thus, a *Mother and Child*, by Correggio, was sold for \$325; *Boy and Dog*, by Murillo, for \$300; and a putative work of Raphael's, *Head of St. John*, for \$77.50.

At the New York Academy of Design, April 19, the Clarke prize of \$300 for "the best figure composition" was awarded to C. C. Curran for his painting, *The Sirens*; the Dodge prize of \$300 for the best picture painted by a woman, to Cecilia Beaux for her portrait of *An Elderly Lady*; and the Hallgarten prizes of \$300, \$200, and \$100 (increased by accumulation during four years to \$1,150, \$1,050, and \$200), were awarded to C. M. McIlhenny for his *Gray Morning*, a cattle picture. E. A. Bell for his *Fire Dreamers*, and Henry Prellwitz for *The Prodigal Son*.

How the exchange value of paintings varies is seen from a comparison of the prices obtained at a recent sale in Paris with the prices of the same pictures at the sale of the Didier collection in Paris in 1868. The pictures sold belonged to the collection of the late Mme. Denain, a retired French actress, who had purchased most of them at the Didier sale. Prudhon's *Four Seasons*, which was sold in 1868 for 33,500 francs, brought 80,000 francs. The prices of other paintings were as follows: Portrait of *Mme. Sombreval* (1868) 6,000 francs, (1893) 40,700 francs; portrait of *Rembrandt* by himself, (1868) 4,000 francs, (1893) 40,000 francs; *The Rainbow* by Th. Rousseau, (1868) 4,700 francs, (1893) 17,500 francs; *Reconciliation*, by Fragonard (1868) 1,450 francs, (1893) 16,200 francs; portrait of *Mlle. Olivier*, by Grenze, (1868) 6,500 francs, (1893) 15,000 francs; portrait of a *Monk*, by Rubens, (1868) 2,000 francs, (1893) 12,800 francs; *Forest Landscape*, by Diaz, (1868) 3,000 francs, (1893) 12,500 francs. On the other hand, a few pictures were sold in 1893 at a lower price. *e. g.*, portrait of *A Girl*, by Velasquez, (1868) 15,100 francs, (1893) 10,000 francs. A few works by Prudhon and Decamps were sold at prices far below those of 1868.

The Spitzer collection of works of art was sold at auction in Paris, the sale occupying two months, April 17 till June 16. The collection comprised ivories, enamels, bronzes, terra-cottas, porcelains, work in glass, in stone, etc.; reliquaries, shrines, chalices, etc. in silver; wood-carvings, medallions, and plaques; tapestries, furniture, rings, jewels, crystals, ancient books of *Hours* in illuminated manuscript, clocks and watches, etc. The sum realized by the sale was nearly 2,000,000 francs.

The sale of Meissonnier's studio paintings, studies, and sketches was concluded May 15. The total sum realized by the sale was \$346,000. The prices of some of the pieces were as follows: *The Etcher* \$54,000, *Dragon en Vendette*, \$7,200, *Le Guide* \$11,600, *Homme d'Armes* \$3,960.



MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

IN the order of time, Mr. De Wolf Hopper, the actor and manager, with his "Merry Company" at the Broadway theater, New York, must claim precedence in production of a new light opera, *Panjandrum*, presented for the first time on any stage at the Broadway during the first week in May. The libretto for this piece is furnished by Cheever Goodwin, the music by Woolson Morse. Its theme is of course from "the great Panjandrum himself, with the little round button at the top;" and the announcements for its performance describe it as an *olla podrida*. The piece is an extravaganza of the wildest character, "a mixture of everything under the dramatic heavens;" but is kindly mentioned by the critics, and will have its little or longer run with the rest.

At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 26, occurred a more dignified and interesting dramatic event. It was the performance in the Collingwood opera house of that city, exclusively by young lady students from Vassar College, of the great play of *Antigone*, by Sophocles. Far and wide it was regarded by scholars as an incident of unusual importance, although similar attempts had been made by the undergraduates of Harvard University, Toronto University, Iowa College, and other large schools. The professor of Greek in Dartmouth College wrote of the performance:

"To say that the acting deserved the liberally bestowed applause of the somewhat critical but in the highest degree friendly audience, would be a truthful statement, but would not set the sure stamp of a noble achievement upon the enterprise. What was of more consequence than this, was that these girls demonstrated that Sophocles comes home to the heart of the men of our times as he did to that of the Athenians."

On the 29th of May a new comic opera—libretto by De Koven, music by Smith, was produced by the "Bostonians" at the Garden theater, New York, with a success that continued to fill the house nightly. It is called *The Knickerbockers*, and is based upon Irving's delightful satire of the *History of New York*.

On the 15th of June in the Grand opera house in the same city, the Italian operetta by Leoneavallo entitled *I Pagliacci* (*The Clowns*) was performed acceptably for the first time in this country.

Abroad some dramatic events have had a certain international interest. A new play, *The Second Mrs. Tanqueray*, by Mr. Pinero, was presented in London at

the St. James' theater. It is strikingly original in important particulars, and received severe treatment at the hands of the critics; but the first-night verdict of a fashionable and critical audience was enthusiastic in its favor. Augustin Daly's new theater in Leicester square, London, was formally opened June 27, with a poem by Clement Scott, recited by Miss Ada Rehan, and the performance of *The Taming of the Shrew*. At Drury Lane an important experiment was successfully attempted on



THEODORE THOMAS.

the 29th, in the presentation by the renowned members of the *Comédie Française* of *Œdipe Roi*, a rendering by Jules Lacroix of the *Œdipus Tyrannus* of Sophocles into French verse. Oscar Wilde has a new comedy, *A Woman of No Importance*, which is reputed to carry a particularly bright dialogue, and had a remarkably successful first night at the Haymarket in London.

The dramatic world was considerably shadowed for a time by the death on June 7 of Edwin Booth, who more than any other

actor of his generation had by unsullied private character and assiduous professional labor contributed to purify and elevate the American stage, and educate the public taste of the country.

The interest of the musical world centered largely upon Jackson park, Chicago. The bureau of music for the World's Fair provided for the opening, May 1, the noble compositions, Professor Paine's *Columbian March and Hymn*, Beethoven's *In Praise of God*, and Handel's *Hallelujah Chorus*. A great orchestra, with military bands, and a chorus of 1,500, took part in the imposing ceremony. Special concerts were provided for the people in festival

and music halls, and free band concerts morning and afternoon upon the plaza of the Administration building. An unfortunate difficulty occurred in the fair with Theodore Thomas, musical director, from the insistence of the Columbian commission that he should use no piano whose manufacturer was not represented among the exhibits; but concessions were made, and the services of Mr. Thomas were retained.



ARCHÆOLOGICAL EXPLORATION.

THE results of two years' work in the archæological survey of Egypt under the direction of Percy Newberry are to be published this summer; they comprise copies of inscriptions and tracings and fac-similes of the paintings, etc., at Beni Hassan. After completing the researches at Beni Hassan the working party began operations at Der el Nak-huh, better known as the tomb of Colossus. The tombs in the range of Gebel el Gebrai, between Gebel Abu Fedah and Asint, were next explored. Another party has explored the temple of Deir el Bahari at Thebes, commenced by Thothmes I., completed by Queen Hatsepn, his daughter. Many inscriptions were here brought to light and copied. On the west side of the Nile, at Mer, excavations have been carried on by the authorities of the Gizeh museum, which have developed painted tombs and buildings of the 6th dynasty; and at Attan, near Asint, some interesting graves of the 18th dynasty have been opened, yielding some very fine pottery, glass, and lapis-lazuli work. At Mit Rahineh, ancient Memphis, was found an exceptionally fine work of art—a figure, life size, of a seated scribe.

At Ancient Argos.—Dr. Waldstein, director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, reports the very important results of excavations made at the site of ancient Argos. An ancient temple, dating from Homeric times, which was destroyed by fire about 420 B. C., has been completely excavated.

Ecclesiastical Antiquities.—The newly discovered MSS. of the Gospel and Apocalypse of Peter have been published in phototype fac-simile at Leipsic by Dr. Oscar von Gebhardt under the title *Das Evangelium und die Apokalypse des Petrus*.

The Vulgate.—It is now 300 years since by decree of Pope Clement VIII. the text of the Bible in the Latin Vulgate was definitively settled; and the occasion is commemorated by the publication of a work by Dr. Nestle, professor in Tübingen University, *Ein Jubiläum der Lateinischen Bibel* (A Jubilee of the Latin Bible).

The Newly Discovered Syriac Gospel.—In this manuscript, discovered last year in the convent of St. Catherine ou Monnt Sinni, by Mrs. Lewis, widow of the Rev. S. S. Lewis, of *Corpus Christi* College, Cambridge, and her sister, Mrs. Gibson, occur sundry passages hitherto found only in single manuscript copies of the New Testament. Thus in Luke xxiii, 48, after the words "smitting their breasts," one Latin manuscript adds: "saying, Woe to us; this is done on account of our sins; the end of Jerusalem is come." These additional words appear in the new Syriac version, as also in the Gospel of Peter. Again, a single Greek manuscript of the New Testament tells that Jesus, seeing a man laboring in the field on the Sabbath day, said to him: "Man, if thou knowest what thou art doing blest art thou; but if thou knowest not, thou art accursed, and a transgressor of the law." This, too, is found in the Syriac version.



RELIGION.

The Church and the School.—The encyclical letter of Pope Leo XIII. on the much discussed school question in America and the relation of the Roman Catholic Church thereto, was given to the press June 21, and marks an important epoch in the history of American Catholicism. It is addressed to Cardinal Gibbons and the archbishops and bishops of the United States, and indorses the position taken by Monsignor Satolli, Cardinal Gibbons, and Archbishop Ireland. The authority of the Apostolic delegate is confirmed; his mission is declared permanent; and the hope is expressed that controversy within the Church may be set at rest. The letter is conciliatory and cautious in tone. It commends the decree of the plenary council of Baltimore affirming the duty of Catholics to establish parochial schools; but at the same time it does not condemn or treat with indifference the public schools. Catholic schools are to be promoted when feasible; but the

right of Catholic parents to send their children to the public schools shall not be denied. For the cultivation of the useful arts and sciences, it is allowable that by the joint action of civil and ecclesiastical authorities there shall be public schools in every state according as the circumstances of the people require. The latter increases the authority and prestige of Mgr. Satolli, whose aim seems to be to bring the Church in America into closer relations with American life and institutions.

The Mormon Temple Dedicated.—On April 6, 1893, the 63d anniversary of the organization of the Mormon Church, the great temple in Salt Lake City, Utah, after 40 years spent in building, was dedicated with impressive ceremonies. It was in 1847 that the Mormons arrived in the valley of the Great Salt Lake. In April, 1851, the construction of the temple was voted. In February, 1853, ground was first broken; and on April 6, in the same year, the four cornerstones were laid. From that time to the present, with the exception of the four years' delay caused by the approach of the army under General Johnson in 1858, when the foundation was covered over with earth, and the people of Salt Lake City moved south for a time, and with the exception of two years, 1868 and 1869, when construction of the Union Pacific and other railroads employed most of the workmen in the valley, the work has progressed as fast as means would permit.

Situated on an eminence, the structure commands a full view of the city, and is an imposing landmark. The plans were drawn by a Mormon named Truman O. Angell; and it is said that as an architectural design the building is not duplicated by anything ancient or modern. It is built of granite almost white; and is 186½ feet long and 99 feet wide. There are six towers, three on the east end and three on the west. The main tower at the east end, where the entrance is, is 222½ feet high; the western tower, 219. The building proper is 167½ feet high. The cost is variously estimated at from \$6,000,000 to \$12,000,000.

Another Heresy Trial.—The Presbyterian Church in Canada is confronted with a similar problem to that raised in the United States by the teaching of Dr. Briggs. The Rev. Dr. John Campbell, professor of Church history and apologetics in the Presbyterian College in Montreal, Que., is charged with heresy, the charge being based on a lecture delivered by him on February 23, 1893, in Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., on "The Perfect Book, or the Perfect Father," in which he is said to have announced

in effect that he believed no longer in the God portrayed in the Old Testament, the infallibility of which book he had formerly taught, and that he even claimed the right to criticise the New Testament. The matter was brought before the general assembly at Brantford, Ont., June 14, by an overture from the presbytery of Maitland calling attention to the alleged heretical utterances; but the assembly voted to leave it with the Montreal presbytery to be dealt with in the constitutional way.

Episcopal Appointments.—On May 4, the Rev. Dr. William Lawrence, dean of the Cambridge Theological School, was elected bishop of Massachusetts to succeed the late Bishop Phillips Brooks. His choice is considered an indorsement of the broad and liberal policy carried out by his predecessor. On the first ballot the laity gave him a clear majority of 72 votes, and he was appointed on the second ballot.

REV. WILLIAM LAWRENCE, S. T. D., was born in Longwood, Mass., in 1830. He is a son of the late Amos A. Lawrence and grandson of Abbot Lawrence, who founded the city of Lawrence and the Lawrence Scientific School at Hartford. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1871, spent two years in study at Andover and in Philadelphia, and was graduated at the Cambridge Theological School in 1875. On June 11, 1876, he was ordained in Grace church, Lawrence, and was its rector from February, 1877, till December 31, 1883, when he resigned to accept the chair of homiletics in the Cambridge Theological School. In 1889, on the death of George Z. Gray, he was elected his successor as dean of the school; and this office with his professorship he held till his election to the bishopric on May 4, 1893. There were twelve nominations for the office, a total of 270 votes by clergy and laity, 137 votes necessary to a choice, and he received on the second ballot 82 from the clergy and 75 from the laity, or 157 in all, with Bishop Hare second, with 59 votes by the clergy and 24 by the laity.

The Rt. Rev. John Hennessy, bishop of Dubuque, Iowa, has been appointed archbishop of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Dubuque.

THE RT. REV. JOHN HENNESSY was born in County Limerick, Ireland, in 1825. He received his preparatory education in his native place; removed to St. Louis, Mo., in 1847; completed his studies in Carondelet Seminary; and was ordained a priest in 1850. He was engaged in missionary work till 1854, then became professor of dogmatic theology and ecclesiastical history in Carondelet Seminary; and in 1857 succeeded the present Archbishop Feehan as president of the institution. After six years' labor in the cathedral and in St. Joseph's church in St. Joseph, Mo., he was chosen bishop of the diocese of Dubuque, and was consecrated September 30, 1866. Among his special works are the founding of the Hospital of Mercy in Dubuque, of St. Joseph's College in the same city, and of St. Malchus's priory in Creston, Ia., the first English-speaking community of Benedictines

in the United States. He was a member of the third plenary council of Baltimore in 1884.

On June 22, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hart, a professor in Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., was elected bishop of Vermont to succeed Bishop Bissell, who died May 14, 1893.

REV. SAMUEL HART, D. D., was born in Saybrook, Conn., in 1845. He was graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1866, took a course at the Berkeley Divinity School, and was ordained deacon in 1869 and priest in 1870. Soon after his ordination he became a member of the faculty of Trinity College, where he served till his election to the bishopric, and where he was for many years secretary of the college and active in the erection of the new college buildings in the suburbs of Hartford. He is considered an authority on the liturgy of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Other Religious Matters.—The canonization by Pope Leo XIII., of Joan of Arc, took place May 30. It was on that day 462 years ago, that the celebrated French heroine was burned at the stake.

The name of the American Home Missionary society, which has been for many years a Congregational organization, has been changed to the Congregational Home Missionary society, in order to meet the condition on which a bequest of \$150,000 was made by Mr. Stiekney of Baltimore, Md.



NECROLOGY.

American:—

ALLEN, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, jurist; born in Winhall, Vt., December 10, 1829; died in New York City April 26.

ARMSTRONG, SAMUEL CHAPMAN, educator; born in Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii, January 30, 1839; died in Hampton, Va., May 11. He was the son of Richard Armstrong, who, with his wife, was among the first American missionaries to the Sandwich Islands, and who founded the educational system of the kingdom. He was educated in Oahu College, Honolulu; and on the death of his father in 1860, came to the United States and entered Williams College, where he was graduated in 1862. Within a few weeks he aided in raising a company in Troy, N. Y., for the Union army, which was attached to the 125th New York volunteers, and of which he was chosen captain. Serving to the close of the war, and for two and a-half years in command of colored troops, he was mustered out of the volunteer army in 1865 with the rank of brigadier-general. During his service with the colored troops he had attracted the attention of Gen. O. O. Howard; and, on his leaving the army, the latter induced him to enter the service of the Freedmen's bureau. He was at first placed in charge of the bureau station at Hampton, Va., where he had the supervision of the refugee and other negroes in ten counties,

and was soon engaged in fruitful missionary labor. As his work grew he prepared plans for the education of the people under his charge, and sought to have the American Home Missionary society take control of the work; but the society found itself unable to do so, and urged him to remain in charge. This was the beginning of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, one of the most unique educational institutions in the world. To this school General Armstrong devoted his whole heart, time, and exceptional energy. At the time of his death the institute had nearly 200 Indian and nearly 600 negro youth, and had graduated many who had elsewhere become educators of their race.

BAKER, HARRIET NEWELL WOODS, author; born in Andover, Mass., Aug. 19, 1815; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 26. She was author of more than 150 volumes, many of which are in Sunday school libraries, and her *Tina, the Seismors Grinder* had a circulation of 500,000 copies.

BEALE, EDWARD FITZGERALD, military and naval officer; born in Washington, D. C., February 4, 1822; died there April 22. He was graduated at the U. S. Naval Academy in 1842; served under Commodore Stockton in the Mexican war; was selected as bearer of dispatches to the navy department for heroism in the relief of General Kearney's camp February 9, 1847; resigned after the war, and was appointed brigadier-general and commissioner of Indian affairs for California and New Mexico. He declined appointment as surveyor-general of California in 1861 to enter the Union army, and served to the close of the war. He was one of General Grant's most intimate friends, and in 1876 was appointed by him U. S. minister to Austria, where he served a year.

BEALE, GEN. R. L. T., a veteran of the Confederate army and an ex-M. C., died in Fredericksburg, Va., April 18.

BELL, CHARLES M., photographer; born in Fredericksburg, Va., died in Washington, D. C., May 12, aged about 45. He had photographed a great number of public men.

BISSELL, WILLIAM HENRY AUGUSTUS, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church; born in Randolph, Vt., November 10, 1814; died in Burlington, Vt., May 14. He was graduated at Vermont University in 1836; was ordained deacon in 1839 and priest in 1840; was rector in West Troy in 1841-45, Lyons in 1845-48, and Geneva in 1848-68, all in New York; and was consecrated second bishop of Vermont June 3, 1868.

BLACK, Professor JOSEPH, formerly professor of Greek, logic, and metaphysics in Mount St. Mary's College, Emmettsburg, Md.; died in Glasgow, Scotland, April 5, aged 64.

BOOTH, EDWIN, actor; died in New York City June 7. See p. 210, also frontispiece portrait opposite page 1.

COLLINS, Captain GEORGE J., postmaster of Brooklyn, N. Y., born in New York City in 1839; died in Brooklyn April 13. He served in the 12th N. Y. regiment in the war.

CORSE, JOHN MURRAY, military officer; born in Pittsburg, Penn., April 25, 1835; died in Winchester, Mass., April 27. He was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy in 1857. He was appointed major of the 6th Iowa infantry in 1861, and served through the New Madrid and Island No. 10 campaigns and the battle of Shiloh. As commander of the 4th division of the 15th army corps he again distinguished himself at Missionary Ridge, where he led General Sherman's assaulting army and was wounded. While defending the

supplies of the Union army at Altoona against a sudden rear movement by the Confederates under General Hood, though greatly outnumbered and twice wounded, he held his ground and gained the day. The incident is said to have suggested the famous Moody and Sankey hymn *Hold the Fort, for I Am Coming*, and gave General Corse the appellation of "the hero of Altoona." He was promoted major-general; accompanied General Sherman to the sea; retired from the army in 1867; was collector of internal revenue at Chicago in 1867-69; and was postmaster at Boston in 1886-90.

DOOLITTLE, THEODORE SANFORD, educator; born in Ovid, N. Y., November 30, 1836; died in New Brunswick, N. J., April 18. He was graduated at Rutgers College in 1859 and at the New Brunswick Theological Seminary in 1862; held a pastorate near Brooklyn 1862-64; was professor of rhetoric, logic, and metaphysics in Rutgers College from 1864 till his death, and vice-president since 1890.

DREXEL, ANTHONY JOSEPH, financier; born in Philadelphia, Penn., 1826; died in Carlsbad, Bohemia, June 30. He was the second son of Francis Martin Drexel, founder of the great banking house of Drexel & Co., in Philadelphia, on whose death in 1863 Anthony, with his brother Francis, succeeded to the management, enlarged the scope of the business, and established branch houses in New York, London, and Paris. His most noted benefaction was the establishment in Philadelphia of the Drexel Institute of Art, Science, and Industry, for both sexes, which was dedicated December 17, 1891. He also, in conjunction with his most intimate friend, George W. Childs, founded the Childs-Drexel home for aged printers, in Colorado Springs, Col., dedicated May 12, 1892. The estimated value of his estate was between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000; and he bequeathed \$1,000,000 to trustees to use the income for the erection of an art gallery, museum, or other public institution in connection with the Drexel Institute; \$100,000 to the German hospital in Philadelphia; and as much as the income of the \$1,000,000 as may not be required for the proposed art gallery or other institution, to a fund for the establishment of a Drexel hospital.

DUPONT, A. V., capitalist; born in Wilmington, Del., in 1833; died in Louisville, Ky., May 16. He founded the Louisville Manual Training School, of which the building alone cost \$75,000, and deeded the property to the city two weeks before his death.

FARMER, MOSES GERRISH, electrician; born in Boscawen, N. H., Feb. 9, 1820; died in Chicago, Ill., May 25. He constructed a small electro-magnetic locomotive and railway in 1847; invented the first electric fire-alarm apparatus in 1849; is said to have been the first who succeeded in sending four messages simultaneously over a single wire about 1850, and the first who suggested the use of the continuity-preserving key in the duplex telegraph. He perfected the double transmitter with reversed currents and constant resistance in 1856; invented an automatic regulator for controlling the distribution of electricity to electric lamps in 1859; and illumined his own house in Salem by electricity in the same year. Subsequently he perfected a thermo-electric battery; made important improvements in the dynamo-electric machines used for naval torpedo practice; and from 1872 till 1881 was electrician at the U. S. naval station at Newport.

FRANCIS, JOSEPH, inventor; born in Boston, Mass., March 12, 1801; died in Cooperstown, N. Y., May 10. He began building row boats early in life; received the first prize of the Massachusetts Mechanics' Institute for one when 18 years old; and soon afterward

began building life boats for the U. S. navy. He invented a metallic life car in 1842, which, failing to receive government recognition, he placed on the New Jersey coast near Long Branch and maintained at his own expense. It was not used till January, 1850, when it saved 200 persons out of 201 from a British emigrant vessel. His claim to be the inventor of the life-saving car was recognized by European sovereigns, but it was not till 1888 that the U. S. government took official notice of his services. Then the congress ordered a special gold medal, which cost over \$3,000, struck for presentation to him. On April 1, 1892, the U. S. senate unanimously voted him the freedom of its chamber, and suspended business to give him a touching reception.

GANNETT, Rev. GEORGE, D.D., clergyman and educator; born in East Bridgewater, Mass., October 29, 1819; died in Chicago, Ill., June 11. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1842, and at the Bangor Theological Seminary in 1847. He was settled over the Orthodox Congregational church in Boothbay Harbor, Me. (1847—1850). Ill-health compelled him to resign the duties of the ministry, and he entered upon that large educational work with which his name will ever be identified. In 1850, he opened a private school for young ladies in West Cambridge, now Arlington, Mass. In 1857 he removed it to Boston, Mass., and founded the celebrated Gannett Institute, which was the first school to inaugurate collegiate work before any of the colleges for women were opened in this country.

GOODWIN, H. BRADBURY, author; born in Chesterville, Me., in 1827; died in Boston, Mass., June 1. She wrote for many years under the initials "H. F. B.;" was principal of the Charlestown Female Seminary; was intimately associated with the work of Wellesley College in the last 16 years; and among other popular works published the *Wingood Series*, *Dorothy Gray*, and *Madge*.

HARVEY, Rev. Dr. HEZEKIAH, professor of pastoral theology, and dean of the theological faculty in Colgate University; born in England in 1821; died in Hamilton, N. Y., June 28.

HAY, Rev. Dr. CHARLES A., professor of Hebrew, German, and Old Testament exegesis in the Lutheran Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, Penn.; died there June 26.

KIP, WILLIAM INGRAHAM, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church; born in New York City, October 3, 1811; died in San Francisco, Cal., April 7. He was graduated at Yale University in 1831, and at the General Theological Seminary in 1835; was ordained deacon in June, 1835, and priest in October following; was rector in Morristown, N. J., in 1835-6, New York City in 1836-7, and Albany 1837-53; was consecrated missionary bishop of California in 1853; and was elected first bishop of the diocese of California in 1857.

KIRKHAM, RALPH WILSON, military officer; born in Springfield, Mass., February 20, 1821; died in Oakland, Cal., May 24. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1842; served through the Seminole and Mexican wars; was chief quartermaster of the department of the Pacific during the Civil War; and attained the rank of brigadier-general.

LAMON, Col. WARD H., a close personal friend of President Lincoln, and appointed by the latter as marshal of the District of Columbia, died in Martinsburg, W. Va., May 7.

LARCOM, LUCY, poet; born in Beverly, Mass., in 1826; died in Boston, Mass., April 17. In early life she worked in a cotton mill in Lowell, and spent several years teaching school in Massachusetts and Illinois.

She began writing while a factory girl, and was encouraged by John G. Whittier. During 1865-1874 she was assistant editor and editor of *Our Young Folks*.

LUPTON, NATHANIEL THOMAS, educator; born in Virginia December 19, 1830; died in Auburn, Ala., June 12. He was president of the University of Alabama in 1871-74; then professor of chemistry in Vanderbilt University till 1885, after which he was state chemist of Alabama and professor in its agricultural college.

MAGRATH, Ex-Gov. A. G.; born in Charleston, S. C., February 8, 1813; died there April 9. In April, 1856, he was made district judge for South Carolina, by President Pierce; and continued on the bench until 1860, when he sent his resignation to President Buchanan in anticipation of the rebellion. His resignation was one of the prominent events which determined the relation of the state to the government of the United States, and was the first irrevocable step to its secession.

MCCOY, WILLIAM D., educator; born in Cambridge City, Ind., of free colored parents, November 14, 1853; died in Monrovia, Liberia, May 14. He was educated in the public schools of Boston, and was engaged in teaching till January, 1892, when he was appointed United States minister to Liberia.

MERIWETHER, DAVID, ex-United States senator; born in Louisa county, Va., October 30, 1800; died in Louisville, Ky., April 4. He served out Henry Clay's unexpired term in the United States senate, and was territorial governor of New Mexico 1853-57.

MORTON, LOUIS MILLS, chemist; born in Athol, Mass., in 1855; died in Auburndale, Mass., April 26. He was graduated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1875; took the degree of Ph. D. at Göttingen in 1879; was professor of industrial chemistry at the Institute of Technology since 1882; and at the time of his death was preparing its exhibit for the World's Fair.

NUSSBAUM, ISAAC, philanthropist; born in Bavaria; died in Albany, N. Y., May 21. He emigrated in 1848, and founded the Jewish home for the aged in Albany.

PATTERSON, JAMES WILLIS, educator; born in Henniken, N. H., July 2, 1823; died in Hanover, N. H., May 4. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1848; was elected to congress in 1863, where he served two terms; and was a United States senator in 1867-73. In 1885 he was appointed superintendent of public instruction of New Hampshire, and early in 1893 resigned to accept the chair of rhetoric in Dartmouth College.

PIKE, RICHARD, navigator; born in Carbonar, Newfoundland, in 1834; died in St. John's May 4. In 1881 he took the Greeley party to Lady Franklin bay; in 1883 took the Greeley relief expedition; in 1891 conducted the Peary party to Greenland; and in 1892 brought Peary and the relief party back on the *Kite*.

ROOTS, Colonel LOGAN H., military officer; born March 26, 1841; died in Little Rock, Ark., May 30. He was chief depot commissary to the armies of General Sherman in his march to the sea.

SENEY, GEORGE INGRAHAM, financier; born in Astoria, L. I., May 12, 1826; died in New York City April 7. He was graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1847; entered the Metropolitan bank as paying teller; became its president; and held the office till the suspension of the bank in 1884. While engaged in banking he interested himself deeply in various railroads. At one time his fortune was estimated at \$20,000,000. Mr. Seney was

one of the most noted philanthropists of the country, and his picture gallery, numbering 285 pieces, and sold at auction for \$406,910, was widely known. When his bank suspended he turned his gallery over to the liquidators, and it was sold for the benefit of the institution. He had previously given many valuable works of art to the Metropolitan museum. During his lifetime he gave to various institutions about \$2,000,000.

STANFORD, LELAND, capitalist; born in Watervliet, N. Y., March 9, 1824; died in Palo Alto, Cal., June 20. He studied law and settled in Fort Washington, Wis., to practice, but became inter-



SENATOR LELAND B. STANFORD,
OF CALIFORNIA.

interested in the early news of the discovery of gold in California, and in 1852, made the overland trip, locating on the American river, in Placer county. Engaging in both mining and commercial operations, he acquired wealth rapidly, and began seeking political preferment. In 1861 he was elected governor of California, and gave the state a progressive, conservative administration; and in 1885 and 1891 was elected to the U. S. senate. Prior to entering political life he was convinced of the desirability and feasibility of constructing a trans-continental railroad, and had a bill drawn up and submitted to congress, which was the first legislation in behalf of the great Pacific railroads. Then he, Mark Hopkins, Charles Crocker, and Collis P. Huntington agreed to pay the cost of a survey across the Sierra

Nevada mountains, and, after congress had agreed to aid the project by an issue of bonds, these men carried on the construction of the road with their private means till the bonds became available. In organizing the Central Pacific railroad company, Mr. Stanford was chosen president by his associates. The work of construction was begun on February 22, 1853, and completed on May 10, 1866, he superintending its construction over the mountains, and building 500 miles of road in 293 days. With the completion of this work, he became largely interested in other railroad properties, in agriculture, and in manufactures, increasing his wealth to vast proportions. He had costly residences in San Francisco, Sacramento, Menlo Park, and in Washington. From early life he was most generously disposed, and he achieved the reputation of having been in his lifetime the largest giver to philanthropic objects in modern times. On November 11,

1885, burdened with sorrow at the death of his only son, he and his wife deeded to trustees his Gridley farm of 21,000 acres, having a market value of \$1,500,000, his Vina farm of 55,000 acres, valued at \$1,800,000, and his Palo Alto farm of 7,000 acres, valued at \$2,100,000, for the purpose of founding and endowing, as a memorial to his son, a university for both sexes, which should provide a complete education of the highest university standard, and render its graduates absolutely self-supporting. To-day the Leland Stanford, Jr., University represents a capital investment of more than \$20,000,000. He watched the growth of its many buildings and departments with keenest interest, and cheerfully provided that everything about the institution should be perfect and complete, and in his will he supplemented his vast gifts by a bequest of \$2,500,000 to its trustees.

THWING, EDWARD PAYSON, medical missionary; born in Ware, Mass., August 25, 1830; died in Canton, China, May 9.

TRUDEAU, T., Canadian deputy minister of railways and canals; born in Montreal, Que., September 28, 1826; died in Ottawa, Ont., June 22.

WHITE, JAMES JONES, for 41 years professor of Greek at the Washington and Lee University, a friend of Stonewall Jackson, and a Confederate captain of volunteers, died in Lexington, Va., April 29, aged 65.

WILLIAMS, Major R. ALFRED, for 17 years financial and commercial editor of the *Baltimore American*, died in Baltimore, Md., May 12, aged 70.

WILTSE, GILBERT C., naval officer; born in Binghamton, N. Y., November 29, 1838; died in New York City April 26. He was graduated at the U. S. Naval Academy in 1859; was commissioned lieutenant in 1861, lieutenant-commander in 1866, commander in 1873, and captain in 1887; and was appointed commander of the cruiser *Boston* in 1891. He was in Hawaiian waters during the change of government in January, 1893, and led the marines that hoisted the American flag at Honolulu when U. S. Minister Stevens established a protectorate over the islands.

WOODRUFF, Rev. FRANK S., professor of English literature in the Presbyterian College at Beyrout, Syria, a graduate of Princeton College, died May 26.

WOOLSEY, ABBY HOWLAND, philanthropist; died in New York City April 7. For 12 years she had been librarian and a manager of the State Charities Aid association. She was one of the most active promoters of the training school for nurses.

Foreign:—

ANDERSON, Sir JAMES, commander of the *Great Eastern* during the laying of the Atlantic cables in 1865-66, and the first man to demonstrate that submarine cables could be recovered and repaired in deep water; born at Dunfries, Scotland, in 1824; died in London, Eng., May 7.

APPOLLONI, ACHILLES, Roman Catholic cardinal deacon; born in Italy May 13, 1822; died in Rome April 3.

BELLIN, SAMUEL, mezzotint engraver; born in Burnt house, Chigwell, Eng., May 13, 1799; died in London April 29.

BISMARCK, BERNARD VON, a country magistrate; elder and only brother of the German ex-chancellor, died in Ferlin May 8.

BISMARCK-SCHIERSTEIN, head of the house of Bismarck-Schoenhausen, and a cousin of Prince Bismarck; born in 1809; died at Schierstein in Hesse-Nassau, April 18.

CANDOLLE, ALPHONSE LOUIS PIERRE PYRAMUS DE, botanist; born in Paris, France, Oct. 27, 1806; died in Geneva, Switzerland, April 9.

CHIDESBRIGHT, AUGUST B., naturalist; born in Belgium in 1811; died in San Cristobal, Mexico, in April. He made known to Europe the flora and fauna of Mexico.

CONWAY, Most Rev. HUGH, D. D., Roman Catholic bishop of Kil-lala; died in Dublin, Ireland, April 25.

DONDOUKOFF-KORSAKOFF, Prince ALEXANDER, Russian administrator; died in St. Petersburg April 28. He was a general of cavalry, aide-de-camp-general to the czar; a member of the council of the empire. He owned the most valuable private library in Europe. After the Berlin congress he was appointed governor of Bulgaria, and at one time was considered an aspirant to its throne. At the czar's direction he installed Alexander of Battenberg as ruling prince.

DORMER, Lieut.-Gen. Sir JAMES CHARLEMAGNE, K. C. B., commander of the British forces in Madras, India; born January 26, 1854; died May 3. His death was due to injuries inflicted by a tiger.

FOX, Sir WILLIAM, statesman; born in Durham, England, in 1812; died in Auckland, New Zealand, June 23. He was graduated at Oxford in 1832, was called to the bar in 1842, and immediately afterward went to New Zealand. He was conspicuous in the establishment of local self-government; was premier in 1856, in 1861-2, in 1869-72, and in 1873; and was knighted in 1879.

FRANCK, ADOLPHE, philosopher, born in Liocourt, France, October 9, 1809; died in Paris April 24. He became professor of philosophy in the College of Douai in 1832, and subsequently in institutions in Nancy, Versailles, and Paris; professor of Greek and Latin philosophy in the *Collège de France* in 1849; and professor of natural and physical law there in 1856. He was elected to the French Institute in 1844; and became assistant to Bartholomé Saint-Hilaire at the Sorbonne in 1847.

GEORGE, VICTOR, sovereign prince of Waldeck; born January 14, 1831; died at Marienbad, Bohemia, May 12.

GIORDANI, LEIGI, Roman cardinal archbishop; born in Italy October 13, 1822; died in Rome April 21. He was created cardinal archbishop of Ferrara March 14.

GONNINDARD, Monsignor, archbishop of Rennes, France; died there May 17.

GONZALES, MANUEL, ex-president of Mexico; born near Matamoros in October, 1820; died in Guanajuato May 8. He joined President Diaz in his revolution against President Juarez; after the death of Juarez he lived in Mexico City till 1876, when he went to the relief of Diaz and secured him the victory at Jex-acac. Under the first presidency of Diaz he was governor of Michoucan, then secretary of war, and afterward commander of the army of northern Mexico. He was elected president in 1880; appointed Diaz secretary of public works; held office till November, 1884, when he was forced by financial mismanagement to resign. Diaz succeeded him, and appointed him governor of Guanajuato.

HIDSON, Maj.-Gen. Sir JOHN, commander of the British forces in Bombay, India; born in 1853; died June 9 from the result of a fall from his horse. He served in the Persian, Indian Mutiny, Abyssinian, and Afghan campaigns.

LAROMBIERE, LEON, jurist; born in Saint-Vaury, France, De

ember 23, 1813; died there June 27. Among his numerous publications was *Traité Théorique et Pratique des Obligations*, in seven volumes.

LOÑO, Admiral GOMEZ Y, commander of the Spanish men-of-war in the Columbian naval review; died in Havana, Cuba, May 10.

MACKINNON, Sir WILLIAM, founder of the British East India company; born in Campbelltown, Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1823; died in London, England, June 22. He first went to India in 1847, and afterward extended his operations into the Far East, Africa, and Australia. Through his efforts the sphere of influence of Great Britain in east Africa was largely extended, and, it is believed, the East Africa company took possession of Uganda. He greatly aided Stanley's Emin relief expedition; and was created a baronet in 1889.

MAZADE, CHARLES DE, writer; born in Castel-Sarrazin, Tarn-et-Garonne, France, in 1821; died in Paris April 27. He published a history of the Franco-German war in 1870-1, which is considered the best extant, from the French point of view.

MCALL, Rev. Dr. ROBERT W., founder of the famous McAll mission in Paris, France; died there May 11, aged 71. For 21 years he had labored among the poor and the wretched, winning the confidence of all classes of the people, preaching the gospel, establishing Sunday schools, and planting other missions in various parts of France.

MOZLEY, Rev. THOMAS, Anglican clergyman, editor, and author; born in Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, England, in 1806; died in Cheltenham, England, June 17. He was most widely known as the anecdotal chronicler of the famous "Oxford movement," in his *Reminiscences of Oriel College and the Oxford Movement* (1882).

NICHOLSON, General Sir LOTHIAN, governor of Gibraltar, died there June 26.

OLIVEIRA, JOSÉ SIMEAO da, Brazilian military officer; born in Rio Grande do Sul September 6, 1838; died in New York City June 20. He received a military education; entered the army in 1860; was promoted major for services in the war with Paraguay in 1870; and was commissioned a general on the downfall of the empire in 1890. Under the republic he became a senator, governor of Pernambuco, secretary of war, mareschal, and member of the supreme military court. He came to the United States as president of the Brazilian World's Fair commission, and died suddenly from overwork and change of climate, while returning home.

PAULET, LORD WILLIAM, a field marshal in the British army, and a distinguished Crimean veteran; born July 7, 1804; died in London, Eng., May 9.

PETRE, Rt. Rev. WILLIAM JOSEPH, a member of the British house of lords, and a domestic prelate to the Pope; born February 26, 1847; died May 8.

SCHMERLING, ANTON VON, statesman; born in Vienna August 23, 1805; died there May 23. He was considered one of the most distinguished founders of the Austrian constitution.

SEPIACCI, Cardinal LUIGI; born in Italy September 12, 1835; created cardinal December 14, 1891; died in Rome April 26. He was prefect of the sacred congregation for the indulgence of sacred relics.

STANLEY, EDWARD HENRY, fifteenth EARL of DERBY; born July 21, 1826; died in London April 21. He was graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1848; was appointed under-secretary for foreign affairs under his father's first administration, and secretary of state for India under his second; became secretary of state for

foreign affairs in 1866; succeeded his father in the house of lords in 1869; re-entered the foreign office in 1874, became a liberal in 1879; was secretary of state for the colonies in 1882-85; and since 1886 had opposed Irish home rule measures. He was succeeded in the title and estates by his only brother, Lord Stanley of Preston, at the time governor general of Canada.

SYMONDS, JOHN ADDINGTON, author; born in Bristol, England, October 5, 1840; died in Rome, Italy, April 19. He was educated at Oxford, and was widely known for his writings which included *Introduction to the Study of Dante*; *Studies of the Greek Poets*; *The Renaissance in Italy*; *Shakespeare's Predecessors in the English Drama*; lives of Shelley and Sir Philip Sidney in the *English Men of Letters* series; life of Ben Jonson in the *English Worthies* series; and *The Life of Michelangelo Buonarroti* (1893).

TRYON, Sir GEORGE, British naval officer; born in Northamptonshire, England, January 4, 1832; died in the sinking of the *Victoria*, near Tripoli on the coast of Syria June 22. He entered the British navy in 1848; served with the naval brigade and was wounded at Sebastopol in 1853; was promoted captain in 1866; directed the transport service in Abyssinia in 1868; was private secretary to the first lord of the admiralty in 1871-74; permanent secretary in 1883-84; naval aide-de-camp to the queen in 1879-84; was promoted rear-admiral in 1884; commander-in-chief of the Austrian station in 1884-87; was promoted vice-admiral in 1889; and had been commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean station since 1891. He was a bold and original tactician, and had greatly distinguished himself in the British naval manœuvres of 1888. For an account of the disaster in which he lost his life, see p. 357.

ZIGLIARA, TOMMASO, Roman Catholic cardinal priest; born in Bonifacio, Corsica, October 29, 1833; died in Rome May 10. He was created cardinal May 12, 1879.



OUR FRONTISPIECE—JOHN RUSKIN.

JOHN RUSKIN, M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., art critic and philosopher, was born in London, Eng., February 8, 1819, the son of a wealthy wine merchant. He was educated privately till he entered Christ Church College, Oxford. There he won the Newdigate prize for English poetry by his poem *Salsette and Elephanta* in 1839.

After taking his degree he applied himself to the study of painting under the best English masters; but his teachers, he says, were Rubens and Rembrandt. His first literary essay in the field of art criticism was a pamphlet in defense of Turner, which was expanded into *Modern Painters* (5 vols., published between 1843 and 1860). The aim of this work is to demonstrate the superiority of the modern painters, and especially of Turner, to the old masters, in landscape painting; but in the later volumes, Ruskin, who in the meantime had made an extended sojourn

in Italy, broadens his treatise into a disquisition on the principles of art, and on the relations of nature and art, in which he shows a sympathetic insight and a power of imagination never before equalled. The work was revolutionary, and called forth the hostility of the conservatives in art, while the progressives declared it to be a new revelation. According to Ruskin himself, *Modern Painters* "declares the perfectness and eternal beauty of the work of God, and tests all work of man by concurrence with or in subjection to that." One hostile critic has written: "If Mr. Ruskin's writings had to depend merely on their logic, they would not keep out of the dust-hole a week." But another critic declares that "the five volumes contain the most valuable contributions to art literature the language can show." And this last critic justly notes the distinguishing character of these volumes and of every other work of Ruskin, *viz.*: that "a strong and earnest purpose runs through them all, given to the highest ends."

The younger artists submitted to the influence of Ruskin, and the doctrine of *Modern Painters* has largely determined the course and character of later English art. In successive editions, the work has been revised, amended, and enlarged. The final edition is that of 1889, 6 vols., with additional plates, an epilogue, and a new index.

Architecture largely engaged Ruskin's attention during his residence in Italy; and the fruit of his studies and meditations appeared in *The Seven Lamps of Architecture* (1849) and *The Stones of Venice* (1851-53), in both of which he strove to introduce a new and loftier conception of the significance of domestic architecture. Like his first great work, these volumes were exquisitely illustrated by Ruskin himself. When Pre-Raphaelitism began to assert itself in the world of art, Ruskin warmly defended its principles in pamphlets and letters. His conception of the meaning of Pre-Raphaelitism is that it attempts "to paint things as they probably did look and happen, not as, by rules of art developed under Raphael, they might be supposed gracefully, deliciously, or sublimely to have happened."

The list of Ruskin's writings on art subjects comprises, besides the works already mentioned, *Lectures on Architecture and Painting* (1854); *Giotto and His Works in Padua* (2 vols., 1855); *Notes* for several years on pictures exhibited in London galleries; *The Elements of Drawing*, in three letters to beginners (1857), a work which reached its sixth thousand in 1860; *Elements of Perspective* (1859); *The Two Paths*, lectures on art and its application to decora-

tion and manufacture (1859); and numerous addresses, as one on the opening of the London crystal palace (1854); the *Inaugural Address* at the Cambridge School of Art (1858); and another on *The Unity of Art*, delivered at the Manchester School of Art (1859). About this time political economy began to engage his attention; his works in that field are enumerated below.

Ruskin was appointed Rede lecturer at Cambridge University in 1867, and was Slade professor of art in the same university from 1869 to 1879. On retiring from that office he gave \$25,000 to the university to endow a mastership of drawing. He was re-elected to the Slade professorship in 1883, but the next year resigned.—The list of his writings on art continues as follows: *Lectures on Art*, at Oxford (1870); *Aratra Pentelici*, lectures on the elements of sculpture (1870); *Relations between Michael Angelo and Tintoret*, also lectures on sculpture (1872); *The Eagle's Nest*, lectures on the relation of natural science to art (1872); *The Sepulchral Monuments of Italy*; and *Ariadne Florentina*, lectures on wood and metal engraving (1872); *Val d'Arno*, lectures on Tuscan art; *Proserpina*, studies of wayside flowers in the Alps, in Scotland, and in England (1875-79); *Mornings in Florence*, studies in Christian art (1875-77); *The Laws of Fésolé*, a treatise on the principles and practice of drawing (1877-79); *The Art of England*; *Cæli Enarrunt*, studies of cloud forms; *Notes on Samuel Prout and William Hunt* (illustrated, 1880); and numerous minor pieces, many of which appear in *Arrows of the Chase*, a collection of Ruskin's letters; in *The Old Road*, a republication of his essays and articles in magazines; and in *Fors Clavigera*, a periodical published at irregular intervals as a medium of communication with the workmen of Great Britain (8 vols., with index, 1887).

Ruskin published a volume of *Poems* (1850); *The King of the Golden River*, a story for children (1851); *Love's Meinie*, lectures on Greek and English birds (1872); *St. Mark's Rest*, a history of Venice; *Elements of English Prose* (1880); *The Lord's Prayer and the Church*, letters to the clergy (1880); *Our Fathers Have Told Us*, a history of Christendom for children (1881); *Dilecta*, consisting of correspondence, diary, etc. (1887); and *Præterita* (1887-8), an autobiographical sketch, one of the most charming writings of the kind in the language, telling very fully the story of the earlier years of the author's life. To this class of works, intermediate between Ruskin's writings on art subjects and his writings on political economy, or

touching on both, is to be assigned *Ethics of the Dust*, which quaint title designates a collection of lectures on crystallization, addressed to the pupils of a girls' school. Here it is not less the author's aim to point out the beauties of crystal formation than to show analogies between "crystallization" and "conduct."

The first of Ruskin's volumes in which he expressly treats political economy was published in 1857—*The Political Economy of Art*. This was followed by *Munera Pulveris*, in which, Ruskin claims, is contained the first accurate analysis of the laws of political economy that had till then been published in English. Political economy, according to Ruskin, has for its object the maintenance of the state, *i. e.*, of the people of the state, in health and happiness, "multiplication of human life at the highest standard" as regards beauty, intelligence, and character. He describes the essays and investigations of prior political economists as merely studies of certain commercial operations. For Ruskin, "wealth" is whatever contributes to support life in its fullest sense; therefore political economy embraces a large part of the sphere of private and public morals, and of political philosophy. True political economy, according to him, demands a complete change and reconstruction of society; and he does not hesitate to call himself "a communist, the reddest of the red." He unfolds his economic views in the volume *Unto this Last*, four essays on the first principles of political economy (1862), which he regards as "the best" of his works; in *The Crown of Wild Olive*, three lectures on work, traffic, and war respectively, in the preface to which occurs his eloquent and pathetic lament over the dishonoring and defilement of Nature in rural England; and in sundry contributions to *Fors Clavigera*. He sums up in sixteen "aphorisms" in this last named work his views regarding government and political economy. One of these aphorisms, the second, is as follows: "The first duty of government is to see that the people have food, fuel, and clothes; the second, that they have means of moral and intellectual education."

Ruskin founded the St. George's guild, an association designed to exemplify the principles of conduct and the views of life advocated in his writings. It was to be an agricultural community in which "the old-world virtues should be strenuously inculcated in young and old, and where ancient and homely methods might be cherished in defiance of all modern mechanical and manufacturing

processes." To the founding of the guild he devoted all his energies and a great part of his original patrimony, as well as the income from the sale of his works.

For a long time Ruskin's works were privately printed and circulated only by the author himself or the guild, without the intervention of middlemen, publishers, or booksellers. Now they are published by an agent of Mr. Ruskin, in the usual way, except that the author requires them to be sold at net prices. The earlier writings of Ruskin in the original editions are numbered by bibliophiles among "scarce books," and copies of them command exceptionally high prices.

Of Ruskin's service to art the London *Spectator* declares that "it is simply impossible for the present generation to comprehend it." Of Ruskin as a writer of English, the London *Athenæum* says: "At his worst Mr. Ruskin is a better writer than most men; at his best he is incomparable." The judgment of Edward Dowden (*Transcript and Studies*, p. 233) gives the secret of Ruskin's enduring influence:

"The cardinal doctrine which runs through all his teachings can be stated in a line. It is that men—men and not the works of men, men and not materials, or machines, or gold, or even pictures, or statues, or public buildings—should be the prime object of our care, and reverence, and love. Hence it is that, as a writer on art, he necessarily becomes a moralist, since he must needs inquire from what human faculty does this work of art arise, and to what human faculties does it appeal. Hence it is that in the decline of architecture or painting he reads the degradation of national character. Hence it is that the life of the workman appears to him to be of higher importance than the quantity of work which he turns out. Hence it is that he has opposed himself to the orthodox political economy, with a sense that man, and the life and soul of man, cannot be legitimately set aside while we consider apart from these the laws of wealth or of so-called utility. No other truth can be quite so important for our own age, or for any age, as the truth preached so unceasingly and so impressively by Mr. Ruskin."

A telegram from London of May 8 to the press of the United States mentioned the offer by Mr. Gladstone to Ruskin of the position of poet laureate of England, vacant since the death of Tennyson. No confirmation of this report has since that time appeared. Since his 26th year he has written no poetry that has been published, except one piece, *Awake! Awake!*, which appeared in a re-publication of his poetical writings (1891). The announcement of his appointment was a surprise to the world of letters, and was received with varied comment. Since the publication of *Præterita* he has done no literary work.

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EVENTS would seem to indicate that in monetary matters we have at last come to the parting of the ways. Silver cannot much longer occupy the anomalous position it has long held in the monetary systems of the world, but must either be assigned a permanent status as a money metal or pass out of coinage use in civilized countries. In any event radical changes in existing monetary systems seem near at hand. Unusual opportunities, therefore, are presented for agitation toward the adoption of a uniform coinage system by common consent, which will settle for all time the vexed questions that originate in fluctuating money values and result in serious financial and industrial disturbance.

Believing that it will be of general interest, we call the thoughtful attention of our readers to the following, which is one of the many plans suggested to prevent the recurrence of financial crises similar to that from which the banking and industrial circles of the country are now suffering. The problems of Bimetallism, Free Coinage, and Universal Money, are now pressing for solution; and the scheme, which was formulated by Mr. O. S. Garretson of Buffalo, N. Y., and appeared in a recent issue of the *Buffalo Review*, is presented merely as a practical suggestion that may serve as a basis for discussion from which definite and important results may follow. Its fundamental idea has been embodied in plans proposed at different times; but has never been widely discussed. In the form here presented, it has at least the merit of definite tangibility, as distinguished from the vague and merely speculative character of many of the current proposals.

A UNION LEGAL TENDER DOLLAR.

"The plan provides for the use of both gold and silver in coinage, through a union of these metals in a single coin which shall be the universal unit of value and the legal tender in all the countries which adopt it.

This union may be effected by inlaying 50 cents' worth of gold (in the shape of a wreath, star, or other design) in one side of a coin consisting of 50 cents' worth of silver, the amount of silver to be determined and fixed by agreement among the countries adopting the plan.

Should it be preferred, the gold might take the shape of a small coin to be inserted in a perforation in the center of the silver piece, firmly held, and so arranged that both its sides and the greater part of its edge would be open to inspection.

A union of the metals by alloying them, it is thought, would make a coin which might be easily counterfeited. Otherwise it might consist of a single piece.

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Union bars should be made of suitable denominations, say of \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, by inserting \$50, \$250, and \$500 gold pieces in the shape of a taper plug through the center of the silver bar in a taper socket. A slight tap of a mallet would disengage the two metals when desired.

Were there a sufficient supply of gold available for use as money for the proper conduct of the world's business, it is conceded that that metal would be preferable to silver or to any combination of gold and silver, for all monetary uses except subsidiary coinage and small change. In the case of the yellow metal, however, the demand for its use in the arts is so great that the supply does not keep pace with the demand; consequently gold is slightly but certainly appreciating.

The amount of both the gold and silver of which this union dollar is to be made should be carefully considered in all its bearings, keeping in view the present and prospective capacity of our mines, and the monetary system of America and of the English-speaking peoples, and, indeed, of all the world, so that the standard adopted may be best suited to the use of all who in time may accept it. The adoption of the metrical decimal system of coinage by France, and by several other European and South American states was a long stride toward international unification of coinage. It is a serious question whether we should not now adopt the franc as our unit of values, and make our coinage conform to the system. Or we might, in adopting the new standard, make the gold in ten of our union dollars worth \$4.86½ of our present money. Then our central gold bars of \$50, \$250, and \$500 would correspond in value with the English gold standard and could be used in paying or collecting balances.

The amount of silver should be so fixed that the intrinsic value of the union dollar would be likely to remain as near the value of our present gold dollar as would be possible under the changed conditions of mining, metallurgy, and coinage.

This union dollar is intended to be the unit of value and the legal tender money in which all debts contracted after its adoption shall be payable, all present obligations to be paid in our money now current.

It is proposed under this plan to open the mints to free coinage, with only such charge for mintage both of coins and bars as the process actually costs.

The government is to receive this money on deposit and issue union certificates therefor in all denominations that the country may require, from one dollar up. The government should also issue its notes redeemable on demand in union dollars at designated banks or United States depositories located in all our large cities. It should pay all its obligations in these notes; should keep in use all that would circulate at par and redeem them on demand, thus allowing the people the privilege of a choice between a more convenient paper currency and metallic money. The present fractional silver coins are to be kept in circulation so long as they may be needed. Whenever they are presented to the government for redemption let them be redeemed in union dollars.

It is believed that a fractional currency such as that issued during the late war would be gladly received by the people of the United States; and that this form of fractional currency should be adopted and made receivable by the United States for postage and all dues, and should be exchangeable for and redeemable in union dollars by the government. The circulation of this fractional currency should be unforced and unrestricted.

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Advantages.

I. Under the plan proposed, a way is opened for the admission of both noble metals to the mints without discrimination. The amount of the precious metals available for use as money would be practically doubled, for, under the present laws of coinage, and considering the fluctuations in the relative values of the two metals, the one or the other must of necessity be excluded from a general circulation and use as money.

II. It is believed that the union dollar would be more stable in value than either a gold or silver dollar could be. The gold appreciating in value, the silver depreciating, their fluctuations would tend to counterbalance each other, so that the union coin would approximate more closely to a fixed value in relation to the other products of industry than could any coin composed of either metal by itself.

III. The gold should be inserted in such a way as to be depressed below the surface of the surrounding silver. It would not, as our present gold coins are, be subject to great loss by abrasion in use. The less valuable silver would protect the more valuable gold.

IV. The union dollars, halves, and quarters would be but little more than half the weight and bulk of our present equivalent coins, and would therefore be much preferred as money.

V. The cost of coinage would be somewhat increased, but the increase would be more than compensated by the saving effect in protecting the gold from loss by abrasion in use.

VI. The union coinage would be difficult to counterfeit.

VII. By selecting appropriate designs for inlaying the gold, very handsome and attractive coins could be made from the yellow and white metals.

The business of the world has been so long carried on with both gold and silver as money, that the adoption of either by itself to the exclusion of either as money must be followed by widespread disaster.

If this plan or any modification thereof, should meet with favor in this country, it is proposed to bring it to the attention of the other nations of the civilized world in the belief that this is the proper time to adopt a universal standard of values by general consent and agreement. And the signs of the times seem clearly to indicate that the standard should not be gold or silver but a union of the two noble metals.

In the discussion which the above proposal has undergone, the following have been the main objections raised:

1. The union dollar would be a coin of unstable value, fluctuating with every variation in the value of the silver it contains.

2. It could not be used in the settlement of balances with those countries which adhere to a single gold standard.

3. What business men demand for ordinary currency, is paper, the parity of which is guaranteed—not coin, which is inconvenient to handle.

4. If paper be issued representing the union dollar, the coinage of the latter becomes useless. The metals might as well be deposited in the form of bars, and the paper dollars redeemed by weighing out the gold and silver.

5. The mechanical difficulties connected with the new coinage would be very great. The bulk of the gold being so small in pro-

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portion to that of the silver, it would not be easily noticed or recognized.

To these objections the following answers have been brought ont:

1. A coinage of absolutely fixed value is an impossibility. The union dollar would approximate to it more nearly than even the gold dollar; and would furnish a medium of exchange sufficient in quantity for the transaction of the world's business, which gold alone cannot do.

2. As a matter of fact, we have no need of coin for foreign use in any circumstances. No American coin is sent abroad to settle debts. Bullion could be secured as readily as now for foreign exchanges. Besides, should an international agreement be brought about, for the adoption of the union dollar, the standard would cease to be either gold or silver by itself, and would become a union of the two in the proportions fixed. The coinage systems of the various countries would thus be unified; and there would be no limit on the freedom of interchange of money, were such desired. And should other nations refuse to adopt the new standard, we should be no worse off than we are at present so far as they are concerned, while we should have reaped the advantage of having settled the embarrassing domestic question of a difference between a gold and a silver standard.

3. The new dollar, being smaller and more attractive in appearance than the present silver dollar or a dollar containing a larger quantity of silver, would be used more freely than the latter; and no objection is raised to the issue of paper representing it.

4. The coinage of the union dollar would not be useless in view of the issue of paper dollars, since the coining is merely a certification by the government that the weighing, for purposes of redemption, has been done correctly and in convenient quantities. No greater number of the dollars need be actually coined than the business of the country causes a demand for.

5. The mechanical difficulties are exaggerated. The new dollar would be extremely difficult to counterfeit, and would be easily distinguishable, for the gold inserted could be made to present a surface sufficiently large to be readily noticed and recognized.





WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE.

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THE MONETARY QUESTION.

It has been a characteristic of the American nation in the past to adjust itself quickly to even the most unfavorable circumstances. In the present financial and industrial crisis, however, the evil appears to be of that kind that "goeth not out but by prayer and fasting;" and the prospects are that the remedial process will be slow. It is unnecessary here to reiterate the various views regarding the source of the trouble. Suffice it to say that doubt and indecision, which are among the greatest evils that can affect the business of the country, continue to be the prevailing features of a situation which has altered but little materially during the past three months. It is true that the general feeling now approaches less closely to the verge of panic than it did in the early summer; and there are encouraging signs—such as the wide resumption of suspended industries, the disappearance of the premium on currency, and the alteration of the ratio between exports and imports toward a favorable balance of trade—but, so far as any material accomplishments toward a genuine purging of the causes of trouble are concerned, nothing has been done save by the operation of ordinary economic laws. The house of representatives has stamped its disapproval of the policy of purchasing silver in order to keep up its price; but the senate is still (September 30) absorbed in a protracted and acrimonious debate on the question; silver purchase repeal is contested at every stage by an active and adroit opposition, who hold many points of vantage; and the result of congressional action thus far has been to leave shrouded in as deep uncertainty as ever the future policy of the country on both the money and the tariff questions.

Crisis of 1893 Compared with Others.—As com-

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pared with other business crises through which the country has passed, that of 1893 has features that peculiarly distinguish it. It came on when productive industry had reached the high-water mark of prosperity, when crops were bountiful, and when neither war, famine, pestilence, fire, nor extravagant speculation was present as a cause. The panics of 1837 and 1861 were mainly industrial in character. A large share of the productive force of the country was arrested, as in the present crisis; but there was comparatively little monetary disturbance. The panic of 1873, again, was mainly a financial one, and surpassed that of 1893 in the monetary disorder it caused. A far greater proportion of the banks were forced to suspend payments, money commanded higher premiums, and the paralysis of exchanges between different sections was greater than on the present occasion. Within the past six months, however, more disastrous results have been produced, in the most important industries of which accurate statistics are kept, than were caused by the panic of 1873 at any time during the six succeeding years. That panic was the necessary outcome of a long period of overtrading and excessive speculation, induced by a depreciated and fluctuating currency; but it is remarkable how little the productive industries of the country diminished during the years of disorder that intervened between the demonetization of silver (1873) and the assurance of the resumption of specie payments (1878). The following table shows the consumption in the United States, of pig iron, wool, and cotton during the years named:

STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIAL CONSUMPTION.

	Pig iron.	Wool.	Cotton.
1872.....	2,802,986	249,114,571	1,300,000
1873.....	2,602,481	237,030,380	1,440,000
1874.....	2,454,261	231,216,614	1,328,000
1875.....	2,117,672	241,586,345	1,508,000
1876.....	2,005,480	231,808,263	1,579,000
1877.....	2,154,685	252,734,143	1,725,000
1878.....	2,429,332	244,673,978	1,784,000

The greatest decline in consumption of pig iron—from 2,802,986 tons in 1872 to 2,005,480 tons in 1876—was 28½ per cent. During the four months ended August 1, 1893, the decrease was over 40 per cent. The greatest decline in wool consumption, as shown above, was only about 7 per cent; whereas this year there has been a decline of more than 33½ per cent. The decline in cotton consumption in 1874 as compared with 1873, was less than 8 per cent. The statistics of this industry for the first nine months of 1893 are not yet available, but it is known that

over 2,000,000 spindles have stopped in New England alone, which is about 13 per cent of the whole number in the country, while many have stopped in other sections also. Whether the silver purchase policy is sufficient to account for the industrial difference between the two crises, is an open question; but Republicans are not slow to point out that one cause exists now which did not exist then—the uncertainty as to the future of the tariff, the prospect of a revolution in prices and of the unchecked competition of foreign labor.

Throughout July and August the depression in trade and industry noted last quarter continued. Bank failures and suspensions of commercial and industrial establishments were of almost daily occurrence. Perhaps the greatest sensation of the quarter in this respect was the collapse, on August 1, of the great provision deal at Chicago, Ill., when pork dropped from \$19 to \$10 a barrel, and several of the best known houses of the Chicago board of trade, including the great Cudahy Brothers' packing house, went under, with total liabilities aggregating about \$5,000,000. The volume of trade, as shown by clearing houses outside New York City, exhibited a decrease of 15 per cent during July, and 30 per cent during August, as compared with those months last year. For the month of September the decline was 24 per cent; and the decrease in payments through all clearing houses, New York included, for the three months of July, August, and September, as compared with the same quarter of 1892, was nearly \$3,000,000,000. It is of course impossible at so early a date to say exactly what part of the producing capacity of the country was relegated to idleness; but, as already noted, the decrease in production of the great industries had, by the middle of August, gone beyond the decrease realized at any time after the panic of 1873. The stoppage of industrial works, either wholly or for part of the time, was in almost all cases due to diminished or uncertain demand for products. Of cotton mills, 23 per cent were closed, the proportion being greatest in New England, where it is said that the number of spindles rendered idle was greater than the whole number in all the Southern states. Of woollen mills, 43 per cent were closed, wholly or in part, including 40 per cent of those in New England. Of knit goods works, 53 per cent in number were closed, and 47 per cent of the machinery was idle, the Middle states being affected the worst. Out of nearly 500 textile works which had stopped, wholly or in part, by the middle of August, les

than 50 were closed for a vacation. The iron trade has been unusually depressed, suffering probably more than any other branch of industry from overexpansion, it being only recently that the United States surpassed Great Britain in the production of pig iron, while



HON. R. P. BLAND OF MISSOURI,
LEADER OF THE SILVER FORCES IN THE HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES.

the production has been reduced to about one-half the normal capacity. The shrinkage in demand is seen in the extremely low prices that have prevailed. The records of the shoe and leather trade and other important industries have also been a tale of reduced demand and canceled orders. These industrial facts will account for much of the complaint that collections have been slow, and also for part of the decline in bank deposits, although the disposition to withdraw and hoard funds has been unpleasantly prevalent both east and west. The following figures, which

show the number of failures of all kinds during the first nine months of this year as compared with other years mentioned, are sufficient evidence that the present crisis, in its industrial effects, is the worst on record:

STATISTICS OF FAILURES OF ALL KINDS—JAN. 1 TO SEP. 30, 1908.

	No.	Actual Assets.	Liabilities.	Assets to Liabilities.
1907.....	11,174	\$225,758,881	\$224,087,768	70 per cent
1902.....	7,378	39,209,701	76,971,771	51 per cent
1901.....	8,906	71,811,320	138,811,510	51 per cent
1900.....	7,537	44,450,712	92,541,950	48 per cent
1899.....	8,344	50,751,964	101,755,518	50 per cent
1908.....	7,330	44,659,552	83,941,991	53 per cent

In regard to bank failures, official data show that from January 1 to September 1, this year, 560 state and private

banks suspended, 72 of which resumed business. In the same time, of the nearly 3,900 national banks in the country, 155 failed, and 70 resumed business. The comptroller of the currency points out that most of the suspended banks were small institutions situated in parts of the country most affected by the silver agitation. The figures for state and private banks are given as follows:

STATE AND PRIVATE BANK FAILURES, JAN. 1—SEP. 1. 1893.

	Suspen- sions.	Re- sumed.		Suspen- sions.	Re- sumed.
Alabama.....	5	0	New Jersey.....	1	0
Arkansas.....	4	0	New Mexico.....	1	0
California.....	23	18	New York.....	25	2
Colorado.....	26	1	North Carolina.....	4	0
Delaware.....	1	1	North Dakota.....	6	0
Dis. Columbia.....	2	0	Ohio.....	32	5
Florida.....	5	1	Oklahoma.....	1	0
Georgia.....	5	1	Oregon.....	16	0
Idaho.....	3	0	Pennsylvania.....	14	3
Illinois.....	41	1	Rhode Island.....	1	0
Indiana.....	36	7	South Carolina.....	4	1
Indian Ter.....	1	0	South Dakota.....	12	0
Iowa.....	28	3	Tennessee.....	16	0
Kansas.....	43	4	Texas.....	17	1
Kentucky.....	7	0	Utah.....	2	0
Louisiana.....	1	0	Vermont.....	3	0
Maine.....	1	0	Virginia.....	9	1
Massachusetts.....	3	0	Washington.....	14	1
Michigan.....	16	4	West Virginia.....	2	0
Minnesota.....	31	8	Wisconsin.....	32	5
Missouri.....	24	3	Wyoming.....	4	0
Montana.....	6	0			
Nebraska.....	25	1	Totals.....	560	72
New Hampshire.....	3	0			

About 500 of the 715 bank failures occurred in trans-Mississippi states, where the free coinage cult is strongest, and there has been more unwise expansion than elsewhere. The Southern states, too, suffered more heavily than the Eastern and Middle states, when their respective volumes of trade are considered.

The Currency Premium.—Scarcity of money is a sign common to panics; and it was particularly observable during July and August of this year. From figures showing the condition of the national banks in July, it is estimated that fully one-tenth of all deposits was withdrawn and hidden away. The continued demand for bills of small denominations, needed for the pay rolls of industrial concerns, caused almost a currency famine. During the early part of August money brokers offered premiums ranging from \$2.50 to \$25 per \$1,000 for small bills. The Chemical National bank of New York was unable to furnish the cash—about \$800,000—required for the monthly pay roll of the New York Central railroad company; and

the Boston checks deposited with the bank had to be sent to the Bay city for collection. In many places certified checks payable to bearer came into wide use, taking the place of the currency, whose volume available for business purposes was thus added to. In a short time, however, the scarcity of money, as is usual, began to work out its own cure. The premium paid for currency brought out much hoarded money; and, what is more important, the resulting premium on gold rendered its importation profitable, about \$40,000,000 being brought in during August. Large additions to bank note circulation were also rendered possible by the low price of government bonds. Before the end of August the premium on currency had fallen from 3 to about 1 per cent, and during the first week in September it disappeared entirely.

The month of September has shown a limited but genuine improvement in the general business situation. Even before the vote of August 28 in the house of representatives, whereby the Wilson bill repealing the silver purchase clause of the so-called Sherman act of 1890 was passed by the remarkable majority of 130, there were evidences that the tide of adversity had reached its ebb; but it was not until after that vote had shown that the people of the country were largely in favor of repeal, that positive improvement began. Bradstreet's report says:

"No sooner had one branch of congress voted to repeal the compulsory purchase of silver clause of the Sherman law, no sooner had the likelihood of similar action in the senate become apparent, than hoarding and the premium on currency disappeared; domestic exchange rates became almost if not quite normal, the banks stopped taking out clearing-house certificates, and advised Southern and Western correspondents that they would be able to advance needed funds to move the crops; while last but not least, the number of banking suspensions practically stopped short, and the number of commercial and industrial failures dropped off 17 to 20 per cent; a 'better feeling' was manifest in business circles north, east, south, and west, and a widespread growth of confidence in an improvement in the general situation was manifest."

During the first half of September this improvement was particularly noted. With a revival of confidence, many mills, factories, and banks which had been closed, resumed business. The stock market showed an advance, and the markets generally improved. Money became easier, and commercial paper more salable. The hoarding disposition seemed to have passed away; and, although failures continued, they declined in number, and the proportion of industrial establishments shutting down became smaller than those resuming work.

There are still, however, many drawbacks which delay recovery. The results of overproduction, although not general, are still felt in the iron and cotton trades. The damaging storms at the South and the small crops at the West have lessened the purchasing power of large districts. But the greatest drawback is the continuance of the very causes, which, in the general public opinion, have been the most to blame for the recent trouble—a total uncertainty as to the monetary future of silver and as to the tariff changes contemplated by the present Democratic administration. The silver party in the senate has developed an unexpected strength; and the delay of that body to take definite action on the matter of silver purchase repeal has caused a suspense which acts as a check to the revival of business confidence. Similar in its chilling effect, is the fear of the unknown and unknowable results of coming changes in the tariff—changes that can hardly be definitely proposed before next December and cannot be fairly enforced before next midsummer.

The Colorado Silver Convention.—The recent great decline in the price of the white metal has proved a serious blow to the silver mining industry. In Colorado, Nevada, and other districts largely interested, an era of prosperity has suddenly given place to a season of depression accompanied with much hardship and suffering. In Colorado alone there are 15,000 idle miners. Extensive relief works, in sheltering and feeding the unemployed, have been necessary in Denver and other towns; while many of those out of work have taken forcible possession of freight trains, and thus made their way east to mingle with the hosts of those already reduced almost to dependence upon public charity. The silver question is of vital interest to many sections of the West, and the feeling about it is intense. The majority of the people of Colorado believe that silver was demonetized by a conspiracy, and that the present stringency was deliberately planned by the financiers of Wall Street in subservience to the money power of Europe, in order to enhance the value of gold and thus defraud the people. They look upon the right of silver to free coinage as a natural, God-given right; and are in no mood to listen to argument on a question which they regard as not simply one of economics, but one of moral and constitutional right.

Alarmed at the growing prospect of adverse congressional action, the silver men of Colorado assembled in convention in Denver, July 11, to take steps with a view

to influencing public sentiment. The gathering attracted universal attention owing to the sensational address of Hon. Davis H. Waite, the Populist governor of the state, whose remarks were widely construed as a threat of secession and armed resistance to congress. Among other things, he said:

"If the money power shall attempt to sustain its usurpation by the 'strong hand,' we will meet that issue when it is forced upon us, for it is better infinitely that blood should flow to the horses' bridles than that our national liberties should be destroyed. * * * * * If it is true that the United States is unable to carry out its governmental policy without the dictation or consent of foreign powers, if we are a province of European monarchies, then we need another revolution, another appeal to arms. If war is forced upon us, we will send to Halifax a far greater army of 'British Tories,' according to our population, than our forefathers sent there after the Revolutionary war. * * * * * The war has begun; it is the same war which must always be waged against oppression and tyranny to preserve the liberties of men."

An appeal was issued "to the people of the United States." It is in the form of an address, the early part of which attempts to give an account of the way in which the decline in silver has been accomplished. The decline is attributed primarily to a conspiracy of the money power of Great Britain, which is said to have been plotting for 77 years to overthrow silver. The recent closing of the Indian mints to free coinage is represented as but the latest incident in the plot. The charge that bimetallicists desire the government to stamp 60 cents in silver as worth a full dollar, is declared to be "a lie."

"It was the trick of the single standard conspirators," it is said, "that lessened the value of silver. Had gold been demonetized instead of silver—retaining for silver its greatest use and chiefest function, and depriving gold of its greatest and chiefest functions—gold would not to-day be worth \$5 per ounce, and silver's value and purchasing power would be increased largely above its former highest figures. What bimetallicists do ask, and all they ask, is that the law relating to coinage, as it was for the seventy-five years of the country's greatest glory, shall be restored without the addition or expunging of a syllable. If, with that law re-enacted and a fair trial of it had, silver shall not, without the purchase of an ounce of metal by the government, resume its former relative value with gold, bimetallicists will cheerfully submit to any legislation that experience will suggest as necessary to make every dollar in the United States equal in intrinsic value to every dollar bearing its stamp."

The latter portion of the address points out the ruinous effects which, it is declared, will follow a repeal of the Sherman law. The silver mining states and territories—comprising Colorado, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada,

South Dakota, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico—embrace an area of 1,000,000 square miles, with a population of 2,000,000. They “depend peculiarly on silver mining for their prosperity,” that industry being “the very heart from which nearly every other industry receives support.” The reduction in the price of silver to about 70 cents has already shut down 99 per cent of the silver mines. While some silver is produced for much less than its market value, it is claimed that the average cost of silver, taking all the legitimate items into account, is fully up to the highest price it ever brought in the market. And the address declares that:

“If the schemes of the gold kings are accomplished, if the present silver law shall be unconditionally repealed, the great bulk of us will be made paupers, and our beautiful and wonderful state will be set back in its march of progress more than a quarter of a century.”

The action of the silver convention was supplemented July 30 by a petition to congress from the Denver chamber of commerce, in favor of free silver coinage.

The National Bimetallic League.—Another important gathering in the interests of silver was the first convention, in Chicago, Ill., on August 1, shortly before the special session of congress began, of the national bimetallic league. There were 810 delegates present. The meeting lacked the sensational features of the earlier gathering in Denver, Col.; but was not the less earnest in its uncompromising advocacy of free coinage. An address to the country was adopted, setting forth the reasons for free coinage, and embodying the demand of the league. The reasons were in substance as follows:

1. Bimetallism is as ancient as human history. The relations of gold and silver have varied but little through 3,000 years, and then almost invariably through legislation.

2. The joint use of gold and silver is the money basis of our constitution.

3. The demonetization of silver in 1873 was effected by stealth.

4. The bill of 1873 was passed through the machinations of Ernest Seyd, a London banker, who, it is claimed, was sent to Washington by the “moneyed classes” of the Old World to secure its passage by secret and corrupt means.

5. President Grant was unaware that the bill demonetized silver.

6. The effect was to double the value of gold, as predicted by the president of the bank of France.

7. The present distress is the result; and the repeal of the Sherman law, without making provision for an increase of currency, will deepen the distress.

8. Daniel Webster, the great expounder of the constitution, de-

clared that gold and silver, at rates fixed by congress, are the constitutional standard, which congress has no right to change.

9. The late Secretary Blaine is quoted as saying that "the struggle now going on in this country and in other countries for a single gold standard would, if successful, produce widespread disaster in and throughout the commercial world."

10. Secretary Carlisle is quoted as saying that the "conspiracy" to destroy silver is "the most gigantic crime of this or any other age."

11. Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, "who more than any other man is responsible for the demonetization of silver," is quoted as saying that the contraction of the currency is impossible without the sorest distress.

The following are, in substance, the demands of the bimetallic league:

1. All legislation demonetizing silver and restricting the coinage thereof must be immediately and completely repealed by an act restoring the coinage of the country to the conditions established by the founders of the nation. We protest against the financial policy of the United States being made dependent upon the opinion or policies of any foreign government.

2. We assert that the only remedy for our metallic financial troubles is to open the mints of the nation to gold and silver on equal terms at the old ratio of 16 of silver to 1 of gold. Whenever silver bullion can be exchanged at the mints for legal-tender silver dollars worth 100 cents, that moment 412½ grains of standard silver will be worth 100 cents; and, as commerce equalizes the prices of all commodities throughout the world, whenever 412½ grains of standard silver are worth 100 cents in the United States, they will be worth that sum everywhere else, and cannot be bought for less. While such a result would enhance the price of bullion, a similar rise would be immediately made in every kind of property, except gold and credits.

3. The repeal of the Sherman law of 1890, without the restoration of free coinage, would stop the requisite expansion of our currency; and its repeal is protested against, except by an act restoring free bimetallic coinage as existing prior to 1873.

4. We assert that the Sherman law is not the cause of the present distress, as that distress extends to all gold standard countries; and we therefore insist upon the executing of the law, and upon the purchase of the full amount of silver each month that it provides for, to the end that the monthly addition to the circulating medium the law requires shall be maintained.

5. In the midst of all the troubles of the time, the value of the national bonds and the national legal-tender money, whether made of gold, silver, or paper, has not fallen a particle. The distrust is not of the government or its money, but of the banks, which have, as we believe, precipitated the present panic on the country in an ill-advised effort to control the action of congress on the silver question and the issue of bonds. We invite the bankers to attend to their legitimate business and permit the rest of the people to have their full share in the control of the government.

History of United States Coinage Laws.—It is necessary to bear in mind that the coinage ratio and the market or commercial ratio between gold and silver are

not identical. The coinage ratio, or proportionate weight of each entering into coinage, is fixed by statute, and is changeable only by legislative action. Their commercial ratio, or relative value in the market as commodities, on the other hand, is beyond the control of statutory enactments, and is regulated only by the inexorable laws of supply and demand. It fluctuates from day to day as the prices of all commodities of mercantile traffic fluctuate. Were it possible to keep the coinage and market ratios of gold and silver at all times equal, the dangerous effects of depreciation in either currency would be avoided, for, in that case, the gold and the silver dollar would each be worth at all times 100 cents; and the supply of each kind, to meet the demands of business, might safely be left unrestricted. But just here lies the difficulty of maintaining a bimetallic standard. Everyone who has taken the first steps in the study of political economy, knows that depreciated money drives "full value" money out of use; and, just as soon as the public loses confidence in the ability of the government to keep every dollar of its coinage as good as the best, that moment arises the danger of a speedy reduction of all payments to the depreciated basis, with all the derangement and distress which that implies.

The history of coinage in England prior to 1812, and in the United States prior to 1873, shows that even a slight variance in the coinage and market ratios of the metals drives the one or the other out of circulation; and the maintenance of a bimetallic standard has never been possible, save by the changing of the coinage ratio from time to time so as to make it correspond to the market ratio. In the United States this change has been made but once—in 1834—when the original ratio of 1 to 15 was altered to the present ratio of 1 to 15.988, or practically 1 to 16.

The first United States coinage act was passed in 1792, and authorized the unrestricted mintage of gold and silver at the then prevalent ratio of 1 to 15. However, one ounce of gold having become, in 1834, equal in commercial value to 16 ounces of silver, congress in that year changed the coinage ratio as above stated. Since then that ratio has remained unaltered, but the commercial ratio has varied greatly. As a result, from 1834 to 1878 gold continued practically our only metallic currency. When, in the latter year, the era of silver legislation began, there were no silver coins, except change money, nor silver notes in the country; and the stock of gold was in-

creasing rapidly. In the six fiscal years, 1873—1878, the gold coinage of our mints aggregated \$254,302,134. At that time not a single mint in Europe was open to the coinage of silver for individuals. Gold was the sole standard of value, congress having in 1873 abolished the silver dollar.

The remarkable decline in silver since 1873 has been accompanied by a steady increase in the relative market value of gold, the commercial ratio of the two metals at the close of the present quarter standing at about 1 to 25. The following table shows the average price of silver each year since 1873, the equivalent in United States gold coin of a fine ounce; the gain or loss per cent; the bullion value of a United States silver dollar; and the ratio of gold to silver:

TABLE OF SILVER AND GOLD VALUES.

Calendar years.	Value of fine ounce at average quotations.	Gain or loss per cent.	Bullion values of a U. S. silver dollar.	Gold ratio.
1873.....	\$1.30	0.45 gain	\$1.004	15.9
1874.....	1.28	1.00 loss	.989	16.2
1875.....	1.25	3.00 loss	.96	16.6
1876.....	1.16	10.00 loss	.80	17.9
1877.....	1.20	7.00 loss	.929	17.2
1878.....	1.15	10.00 loss	.89	17.9
1879.....	1.12	13.00 loss	.869	18.4
1880.....	1.14	11.00 loss	.886	18.0
1881.....	1.14	12.00 loss	.884	18.1
1882.....	1.13	12.00 loss	.878	18.2
1883.....	1.11	14.00 loss	.868	18.6
1884.....	1.11	14.00 loss	.86	18.6
1885.....	1.06	18.00 loss	.82	19.4
1886.....	0.99	23.00 loss	.769	20.8
1887.....	0.98	24.00 loss	.757	21.1
1888.....	0.94	27.00 loss	.727	22.0
1889.....	0.93	28.00 loss	.72	22.0
1890.....	1.05	19.00 loss	.800	19.7
1891.....	0.99	25.00 loss	.76	20.9
1892.....	0.87	31.00 loss	.67	23.7
1893 8 months.....	0.81	37.00 loss	.625	25.5

If silver bullion were now worth \$1.29 an ounce in the market, the silver dollar coined at the present ratio of 16 to 1 would be at par with gold. However, silver has not been worth that sum, nor anything like it, for about 20 years. At the present low price of about 70 cents, which it has reached since the closing of the Indian mints, the coinage ratio would have to be raised to 294 to 1 in order to raise the silver dollar to par. Even at the ratio of 20 to 1, the highest proposed by the silver men in congress, the silver dollar, at the present price of the metal, would represent a debasement of the standard of value by 25 or 30 per cent. The following table shows the price of silver that must accompany various coinage ratios.

if the silver dollar is to be as good as the present standard gold dollar:

A ratio of 16 to 1 must be accompanied by a silver price of	\$1.29
A ratio of 20 to 1 must be accompanied by a silver price of	\$1.03
A ratio of 24 to 1 must be accompanied by a silver price of	.86
A ratio of 26 to 1 must be accompanied by a silver price of	.80
A ratio of 27½ to 1 must be accompanied by a silver price of	.75
A ratio of 29½ to 1 must be accompanied by a silver price of	.70

Standard gold or silver consists of nine parts pure metal, and one part copper or other alloy. The standard gold dollar contains 23.22 grains pure metal and 2.58 grains alloy, or 25.8 grains standard gold. The standard silver dollar contains 371.25 grains pure metal and 41.25 grains alloy, or 412.5 grains standard silver. One ounce of gold will coin \$20.64; one ounce of silver will coin \$1.29.

The movement for the restoration of silver as a money metal began in this country in 1878 with the passage of the Bland-Allison act; and the history of silver legislation has since been a series of compromises with the advocates of free coinage. In 1878, the Bland bill for the free coinage of silver dollars passed the house. An amendment, subsequently concurred in by the house, was secured by Mr. Allison in the senate; and the measure finally became a law over the veto of President Hayes. The coinage of the silver dollar, with full legal-tender power, was restored—not for individuals, as prior to 1873, but on government account—the law requiring the purchase and coinage monthly, by the government, of not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 worth of silver bullion. Although only the minimum amount was purchased and coined, the purchases of silver under this act aggregated 291,292,019 ounces, costing \$308,199,262, from which there were coined and issued, either in actual dollars or paper certificates, \$378,166,795.

When this bill was passed, continental Europe had already gone far toward the adoption of the gold standard. In 1870 Great Britain was the only gold standard country in the world by law. The United States was practically a gold standard country, for the silver dollar, being undervalued, did not circulate. In 1871 Germany decided on the gold standard, and practically threw her old silver coins on the market in the form of bullion. Holland followed in 1873, the Latin Union in 1876, and Spain in 1878. The immediate reason for this movement was the depreciation of silver. Silver had fallen, by reason of the discovery of the great American silver mines, from 61½d. per

ounce in 1863, to 59½d. in 1873, when the demonetization act was passed. By 1877 it was down to 54 13-16d. It is now worth about 33d.

The effort to keep up the market price of silver through government purchases has turned out a failure. Notwithstanding the enormous absorption of silver, through purchases under the Bland-Allison act, the price of the metal fell from \$1.20½ an ounce on February 28, 1878, to \$0.92 an ounce on May 29, 1889. Even when the Bland-Allison act was superseded by the present Sherman law of 1890, which about doubled the amount of the required purchases, the price continued to decline.

In June, 1890, the senate, by a vote of 42 to 25, had passed a bill for the free coinage of silver into legal dollars at the ratio of 16 to 1. There being a prospect that the bill would pass the house, the present silver law of July 14, 1890 (the so-called "Sherman" law), was framed. It finally passed the house by 122 to 90, the yeas being 121 Republicans and 1 "Wheeler," and the nays all Democrats. In the senate the vote stood 39 to 26, a strict party division, the yeas being all Republicans, and three unpaired Democrats not voting. The treasury was required to purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver monthly, and the act required the coinage into dollars monthly, until July 1, 1891, of 2,000,000 ounces of the silver bought. A declaration was, however, inserted by Senator Sherman, to the effect that it is the "established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law." Up to July 1, 1893, the treasury had purchased, under the operation of this law, about 157,000,000 ounces of silver, at a loss, estimated at present prices, of about \$40,000,000. As we have already had occasion to point out, most of the silver purchased is paid for in gold, through the policy of gold redemption of the paper issued against the bullion.

The honesty of the intentions of the government is impugned by none, and the national credit is still fortunately unimpaired. To many, however, it appears as if the inevitable limit to silver absorption and, at the same time, gold redemption, were almost reached. From various causes (p. 223), there has been a steady outflow of gold from the United States for several years. Commencing in May, 1888, the gold shipments aggregated to June, 1889, over \$328,000,000. During the same period the imports of gold amounted to only \$114,683,035. The stock of free

gold in the treasury fell from \$218,818,255 in May, 1888, to \$93,582,172 on September 30, 1893; while the net loss of gold to the country during the first half of the present year was considerably over \$61,000,000. In these circumstances it becomes a question, not of the willingness, but of the ability of the government to much longer maintain gold payments. Hence the present agitation for an abolition of the silver purchase policy embodied in the Sherman law.

Under that law the government goes on adding at the rate of over 140 tons per month to a stock of bullion, unavailable for any use, which already amounts to about 4,900 tons, or 600 tons more in weight than the enormous Ferris wheel at the World's Fair. It also goes on issuing against the metal paper money which it is redeeming in gold and receiving for its dues, but which is not regarded as money or a valid representative of money in any other country in the world except Mexico and the South American republics, which, however, demand payment for our debts at rates of gold exchange.

Silver in Congress.—It was for the special purpose of securing a repeal of the silver law of 1890 that President Cleveland convoked the 53d congress in extraordinary session August 7. His message, ably summarizing the main arguments against continued purchases of silver, was not of the character to overcome opposition; and the debate was prolonged in the house until August 26 (see account of proceedings of congress in this number). The silver men, however, fought a losing battle; and on August 28, the Wilson bill (so called from Hon. W. L. Wilson,



EX-SPEAKER THOMAS B. REED OF MAINE.

Democratic, of West Virginia, who introduced it August 11), was passed by the altogether unexpected majority of 130. It repeals the purchase clause of the Sherman act, but leaves unimpaired the legal-tender quality of the standard silver dollars heretofore coined, and pledges the faith and credit of the United States to maintain the parity of all its coins.

The most noteworthy speeches in the house debate for repeal, were those of ex-Speaker Reed and Hon. Bourke Cockran. The silver men, under the leadership of Mr. Bland, of Missouri, made desperate efforts to secure the passage of a free coinage law. Several ratios, ranging from 16 to 1 to 20 to 1, were proposed; but were successively rejected by decisive majorities. A similar fate met a proposal to resurrect the Bland-Allison act of 1878.

Having passed the house, the Wilson bill went immediately to the senate. At the end of September, it is still awaiting the action of that body. Various amendments have been proposed, framed with a view, not only to provide for an expansion of the currency, but to incorporate into the repeal bill itself some provision favorable to silver. It being felt by most of the silver senators that any independent bill favorable to silver would have but little prospect of passage over the almost certain veto of the president, they have resorted to filibustering tactics in the hope of securing a substitute, an amendment, or a compromise recognizing their claims. How long they will succeed in prolonging the discussion, it is impossible to foresee. That the debate has not been summarily closed by the Republican and Democratic majority in favor of repeal, is due to the traditional "senatorial courtesy" which allows any senator to speak as long and as often as he likes. The introduction, in the house, of the Tucker bill to repeal the federal elections law, has somewhat distracted attention from the silver issue, and increased the prospect of further delay. There is at the close of the quarter much talk of a compromise between the Democratic advocates of repeal in the senate and the silver senators—a compromise that will provide for the continued absorption of silver and inflation of the currency. It is, however, to be borne in mind that Republicans in congress, while they look upon a repeal of the Sherman act as a condition necessary to the restoration of business confidence and prosperity, do not regard the operation of that act as the only, nor even as the main, cause of the present trouble; nor do they believe that its repeal, without definite assurances as to the tariff

intentions of the administration, will restore the prosperity which lately existed.

Should the Sherman act be repealed without a silver amendment or substitute—or in other words, should the policy of providing a market for silver by special legislation in order to keep up its price be absolutely rejected, the white metal would immediately be reduced, so far as the law is concerned, to the position in which it was left by the demonetization act of 1873—with this difference, that it is now much more extensively supplanted by gold in the coinage systems of the world than it was twenty years ago; it has greatly fallen in market value; and there are vast accumulated stocks of the metal which could not be disposed of without adding great stimulus to the decline in its already greatly reduced value. The insufficiency of the world's gold stock for currency requirements is universally recognized; and there are not a few who think that the refusal of the United States to keep up its policy of silver absorption, while other countries of the world have rejected it, will be the surest and the quickest means to cause the great nations to come to a common understanding for the more extended use of silver in their coinage systems.

Silver Situation in India.—Up to June 26, 1893, the dominant feature of the silver situation in India was the continued decline in the exchange value of the rupee, involving a heavy and increasing loss to the exchequer. Since that date the dominant feature of the situation has been an uncertainty as to the ability of the Indian government to dominate the exchange market and maintain the rupee at 1s. 4d., the rate provisionally fixed. One immediate effect of the closing of the mints was to drive down the value of silver in the open market to about a shilling per rupee. The scarcity of coinage may in time raise the value of the rupee, on which result the government relies; but what its ultimate effects will be, none can foretell. Little hope is entertained in England that that value can again rise above 1s. 4d. The closing of the mints has in one respect strengthened the position of the Indian secretary of state in the money market. The balance of trade has long been in India's favor, exports exceeding imports of merchandise by an average of 300,000,000 rupees a year. The secretary of state's drafts, which are sold for sovereigns in London, and are payable in rupees in India, have heretofore been the principal means of adjusting this balance. While the Indian mints remained open, if the secretary of

state refused to sell his rupee drafts at a rate only a little above the current price of silver, the banks could conduct their operations by sending out silver to be coined into rupees. But the latter alternative is now ended by the stopping of free coinage, and rupee drafts naturally command a premium above the current price of silver. The price at which these drafts will be sold depends, of course, in the long run, upon the demand for them. The London money market will not pay 1s. 4d. for them until it



EARL OF KIMBERLEY,
BRITISH SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

finds out that it cannot do its Indian exchange business at a lower rate; and the Indian secretary will ultimately be obliged to take for them what he can get. Up to the present time the drafts have not commanded the full price of 1s. 4d. During the first week in July, out of 500,000 rupees offered for sale, the government succeeded in placing only 80,000, and these at the rate of 15½ pence, or one-eighth of a penny below the rate of 1s. 4d. Drafts were subsequently sold as low as 15¼d. The secretary's action in selling below the provisional

rate of 16d. caused a heavy fall in government securities and exchange, called forth a vigorous protest from the president of the Indian currency association, and almost caused a panic in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

Besides the effects above noted, the closing of the mints has so far resulted in serious depression in the trade of India with China and the silver-using countries of the East, from which it is that by far the largest part of the annual balance due to India accrues. In the early part of July, there was an almost complete cessation of export trade at Bombay, Calcutta, and other ports. Exchange

with China fell 14 per cent, or, in other words, the Indian exporter, for every \$100 paid him for goods in Shanghai, received 30 rupees less in Bombay. To counteract this effect, the Bombay cotton mill owners have determined to restrict the output by reducing the hours of work in the mills from 12 or 13 hours per day to 10. It is questionable, however, whether this step will have the desired result. The experience of similar attempts in England to force up prices, would go to show that their main observable effect is a great increase of the distress among the working classes.

Another important result has been a fall of 17 per cent in the price of opium, threatening, if the result be permanent, a loss of revenue which may seriously disturb the budget.

The closing of the mints has not caused a stoppage of silver imports. During the six weeks following its adoption on June 26, it is estimated that Europe shipped to India £538,200 in silver.

What the ultimate effect of the abolition of free coinage upon the native population will be, is not yet apparent. The mint returns favor the supposition that the silver hoarded is largely in the form of rupees, in which case the natives will benefit rather than suffer from the prevention of further decline in the value of their holdings.

The government has adopted a scheme of compensation to those officials who have suffered a virtual loss of resources through the decline in the rate of exchange. Each officer, and each civil servant not domiciled in India, is to have half his salary, subject to a *maximum* limit of £1,000, paid in rupees, at a privileged rate of 18s. per rupee. His remittances to England, up to the prescribed limit, will have the benefit of this improved rate; and, if no remittances are made, he will have a benefit none the less in what amounts practically to an addition to half his salary.

THE BERING SEA DISPUTE.

NOT only in the United States and Great Britain, but throughout the civilized world, the course of proceedings before the Bering Sea tribunal in Paris was watched with more than ordinary interest. Great principles of far-reaching influence were at stake. The reference to such a tribunal of a dispute which diplomacy had been unable to settle, was in itself a triumph of reason and peace; and now the manifest willingness of both disputants unquestioningly to accept and abide by the decision, is further evidence that the "god of war" is receiving less and less of the homage of men. It is true that the established principles of international law have been neither strained nor stretched by the award; but the spectacle of the two great English-speaking branches of the Anglo-Saxon race amicably adjusting through arbitration a difference which in a less liberal age would surely have culminated in war, forms a remarkable contrast whose force can hardly be lost upon other states of Christendom which are still dotted with military camps, and groaning, in a time of profound peace, under the growing burdens of war taxation already almost intolerable.

With the closing remarks of Hon. E. J. Phelps, whose skillful and eloquent appeal in behalf of the United States was finished July 8, the submission of testimony and hearing of argument were concluded, and the case went to the court. On August 15, the decision of the arbitrators was given out. When we consider the complicated nature of the dispute, the multiplicity of distinct facts in question, the difficulty of ascertaining evidence, and the foreignness of the issues to all that lay within the common knowledge and experience of mankind, even this long trial seems quite short.

The Award of the Arbitrators.—The treaty of arbitration was signed in Washington February 29, 1892, and ratifications were exchanged in London, Eng., May 7 following. The text of the award, which received the signatures of the arbitrators August 15, 1893, and was made public the same day, after reciting the provisions of the said treaty and detailing the organization of the court of arbitration, goes on to say:

"Now we, the said arbitrators, having impartially and carefully examined the said questions, do in like manner by this our award decide and determine the said questions in manner following—that is to say, we decide and determine as to the five points mentioned in

Article VI., as to which our award is to embrace a distinct decision upon each of them.

1. As to the first of the said five points, we, the said Baron de Courcelles, Mr. Justice Harlan, Lord Hannen, Sir John Thompson, Marquis Visconti Venosta, and M. Gregero Gram, being a majority of the said arbitrators, do decide and determine as follows:

By the ukase of 1821 Russia claimed jurisdiction in the sea now known as the Bering Sea to the extent of 100 Italian miles from the coasts and islands belonging to her; but, in the course of the negotiations which led to the conclusion of the treaties of 1824 with the United States, and of 1825 with Great Britain, Russia admitted that her jurisdiction in the said sea should be restricted to the reach of cannon-shot from shore; and it appears that from that time up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States, Russia never asserted in fact or exercised any exclusive jurisdiction in Bering Sea or any exclusive rights in the seal fisheries therein beyond the ordinary limit of territorial waters.

2. As to the second of the said five points, we, the said Baron de Courcelles, Mr. Justice Harlan, Lord Hannen, Sir John Thompson, Marquis Visconti Venosta, and M. Gregero Gram, being a majority of the said arbitrators, do decide and determine that Great

Britain did not recognize or concede any claim upon the part of Russia to exclusive jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries in Bering Sea outside of ordinary territorial waters.

3. As to the third of the said five points, as to so much thereof as requires us to decide whether the body of water now known as the Bering Sea was included in the phrase 'Pacific Ocean' as used in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, we, the said arbitrators, do unanimously decide and determine that the body of water now known as the Bering Sea was included in the phrase 'Pacific Ocean' as used in the said treaty. And as to so much of the said third point as requires us to decide what rights, if any, in the Bering Sea were held and exclusively exercised by Russia after the said treaty of 1825, we, the said Baron de Courcelles, Mr. Justice Harlan, Lord Hannen, Sir John Thompson, Marquis Visconti Venosta, and M. Gregero Gram, being a majority of the said arbitrators,



SIR CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER, K. C. M. G.,
BRITISH AGENT IN BERING SEA CASE.

do decide and determine that no exclusive rights as to the seal fisheries therein were held or exercised by Russia outside of ordinary territorial waters after the treaty of 1825.

4. As to the fourth of the said five points, we, the said arbitrators, do unanimously decide and determine that all the rights of Russia as to jurisdiction and as to the seal fisheries in Bering Sea east of the water boundary in the treaty between the United States and Russia of March 30, 1867, did pass unimpaired to the United States under the said treaty.

5. As to the fifth of the said five points, we, the said Baron de Courcelles, Lord Hannen, Sir John Thompson, Marquis Visconti Venosta, and M. Gregero Gram, being a majority of the said arbitrators, do decide and determine that the United States has not any right of protection or property in the fur seals frequenting the islands of the United States in Bering Sea when such seals are found outside the ordinary three-mile limit."

Protective Regulations.—"And whereas the aforesaid determination of the foregoing question as to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States mentioned in Article VI. leaves the subject in such a position that the concurrence of Great Britain is necessary to the establishment of regulations for the proper protection and preservation of the fur seal in or habitually resorting to the Bering Sea, the tribunal having decided by a majority as to each article of the following regulations, we, the said Baron de Courcelles, Lord Hannen, Marquis Visconti Venosta, and M. Gregero Gram, assenting to the whole of the nine articles of the following regulations, and being a majority of the said arbitrators, do decide and determine, in the mode provided by the treaty, that the following concurrent regulations outside the jurisdictional limits of the respective governments are necessary, and that they should extend over the waters hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:

ARTICLE I. The governments of the United States and of Great Britain shall forbid their citizens and subjects respectively to kill, capture, or pursue, at any time and in any manner whatever, the animals commonly called fur seals within a zone of 60 miles around the Pribilof Islands, inclusive of the territorial waters.

The miles mentioned in the preceding paragraph are geographical miles of sixty to a degree of latitude.

ARTICLE II. The two governments shall forbid their citizens and subjects respectively to kill, capture, or pursue, in any manner whatever, during the season extending each year from the 1st of May to the 31st of July, both inclusive, the fur seals on the high sea in that part of the Pacific Ocean, inclusive of the Bering Sea, which is situated to the north of the 35th degree of north latitude and eastward of the 180th degree of longitude from Greenwich till it strikes the water boundary described in Article I. of the treaty of 1867 between the United States and Russia, and following that line up to Bering Straits.

ARTICLE III. During the period of time, and in the waters in which the fur seal fishing is allowed, only sailing vessels shall be permitted to carry on or take part in fur seal fishing operations. They will, however, be at liberty to avail themselves of the use of such canoes or undecked boats, propelled by paddles, oars, or sails, as are in common use as fishing boats.

ARTICLE IV. Each sailing vessel authorized to fish for fur seals must be provided with a special license issued for that purpose by its

government, and shall be required to carry a distinguishing flag to be prescribed by its government.

ARTICLE V. The masters of the vessels engaged in fur seal fishing shall enter accurately in their official log-book the date and place of each fur seal fishing operation, and also the number and sex of the seals captured upon each day. These entries shall be communicated by each of the two governments to the other at the end of each fishing season.

ARTICLE VI. The use of nets, firearms, and explosives shall be forbidden in the fur seal fishing. This restriction shall not apply to shotguns when such fishing takes place outside of Bering Sea during the season when it may be lawfully carried on.

ARTICLE VII. The two governments shall take measures to control the fitness of men authorized to engage in fur seal fishing. These men shall have been proved fit to handle with sufficient skill the weapons by means of which this fishing may be carried on.

ARTICLE VIII. The regulations contained in the preceding articles shall not apply to Indians dwelling on the coasts of the territory of the United States or of Great Britain, and carrying on fur seal fishing in canoes or undecked boats not transported by or used in connection with other vessels, and propelled wholly by paddles, oars, or sails, and manned by not more than five persons each, in the way hitherto practiced by the Indians, provided such Indians are not in the employment of other persons, and provided that, when so hunting in canoes or undecked boats, they shall not hunt fur seals outside of territorial waters under contract for the delivery of the skins to any person.

This exemption shall not be construed to affect the municipal law of either country, nor shall it extend to the waters of the Bering Sea or the waters of the Aleutian passes.

Nothing herein contained is intended to interfere with the employment of Indians as hunters or otherwise in connection with fur sealing vessels as heretofore.

ARTICLE IX. The concurrent regulations hereby determined with a view to the protection and preservation of the fur seals shall remain in force until they have been in whole or in part abolished or modified by common agreement between the governments of the United States and of Great Britain.

The said concurrent regulations shall be submitted every five years to a new examination, so as to enable both interested governments to consider whether, in the light of past experience, there is occasion for any modification thereof."

It will of course be remembered, that, although these regulations as formulated by the arbitrators are clothed with the highest moral authority, municipal legislation in America, Canada, and Great Britain will be requisite to invest them with the force of law.

Searches and Seizures.—After specifying the above protective regulations, the award quotes the British statement of facts regarding searches and seizures in Bering Sea made by public armed vessels of the United States acting under government instructions, which statement is indorsed by the American counsel, and pronounced by the arbitrators to be true.

The following table shows the names of the British sealing

vessels seized or warned by United States revenue cruisers, 1886-1890, and the approximate distance from land when seized:

Name of Vessel.	Date of Seizure.	Approximate Distance from Land when Seized.	United States Vessel making Seizure.
<i>Carolina</i>	August 1, 1886	75 miles	<i>Covina</i>
<i>Thornton</i>	August 1, 1886	70 miles	<i>Covina</i>
<i>Onward</i>	August 2, 1886	115 miles	<i>Covina</i>
<i>Favourite</i>	August 2, 1886	Warned by <i>Covina</i> in about the same position as <i>Onward</i>	
<i>Anna Beck</i>	July 2, 1887	66 miles	<i>Rush</i>
<i>W. P. Sayward</i>	July 9, 1887	50 miles	<i>Rush</i>
<i>Dolphin</i>	July 12, 1887	40 miles	<i>Rush</i>
<i>Grace</i>	July 17, 1887	26 miles	<i>Rush</i>
<i>Alfred Adams</i>	Aug. 10, 1887	82 miles	<i>Rush</i>
<i>Ada</i>	Aug. 25, 1887	15 miles	<i>Bear</i>
<i>Triumph</i>	Aug. 4, 1887	Warned by <i>Rush</i> not to enter Bering Sea.	
<i>Juanita</i>	July 31, 1889	66 miles	
<i>Pathfinder</i>	July 29, 1889	50 miles	
<i>Triumph</i>	July 11, 1889	Ordered out of Bering Sea by <i>Rush</i> —(?) as to position when warned.	
<i>Black Diamond</i>	July 11, 1889	35 miles	<i>Rush</i>
<i>Lily</i>	Aug. 6, 1889	65 miles	<i>Rush</i>
<i>Ariel</i>	July 30, 1889	Ordered out of Bering Sea by <i>Rush</i> .	
<i>Kate</i>	Aug. 13, 1889	"	
<i>Minnie</i>	July 15, 1889	65 miles	<i>Rush</i>
<i>Pathfinder</i>	March 27, 1890	Seized in Neah Bay*	

* Neah Bay is in the state of Washington, and the *Pathfinder* was seized there on charge made against her in Bering Sea in the previous year. She was released two days later.

In addition to the claims for damages which may be based upon the above seizures, there will, of course, be claims for losses due to the suspension of the sealing industry under the *modus vivendi* during the pendency of the arbitration.

The arbitrators append to the above award the following declarations, which are referred to the governments of both the United States and Great Britain for their consideration:

"1. The arbitrators declare that the concurrent regulations as determined upon by the tribunal of arbitration by virtue of Article VII. of the treaty of the 29th of February, 1892, being applicable to the high sea only, should, in their opinion, be supplemented by other regulations applicable within the limits of the sovereignty of each of the two powers interested and to be settled by their common agreement.

2. In view of the critical condition to which it appears certain that the race of fur seals is now reduced in consequence of circumstances not fully known, the arbitrators think fit to recommend both

governments to come to an understanding in order to prohibit any killing of fur seals, either on land or at sea, for a period of two or three years, or at least one year, subject to such exceptions as the two governments might think proper to admit of.

Such a measure might be resorted to at occasional intervals if found beneficial.

3. The arbitrators declare, moreover, that, in their opinion, the carrying out of the regulations determined upon by the tribunal of arbitration should be assured by a system of stipulations and measures to be enacted by the two powers, and that the tribunal must in consequence leave it to the two powers to decide upon the means for giving effect to the regulations determined upon by it."

Taken as a whole, the award is of the nature of a compromise. On each of the five points submitted, regarding the American claims to exclusive jurisdiction over the fur seal beyond the three-mile limit, the decision is against the United States. America has neither a derivative title to the eastern half of Bering Sea, nor a proprietary title in any shape to the seals. All of the technical points by which the United States hoped to amend and extend the body of international law are overruled; and the tribunal refuses to create a precedent of unknown bearing, even for the commendable object of protecting the seals. However, this latter object is provided for by the establishment of liberal protective regulations morally binding upon both nations; and, inasmuch as the preservation of the seal herds was the ultimate motive with which the United States entered into the arbitration, Americans are generally disposed to look upon the award as a practical, if not a theoretical, vindication of their claims.

It is significant that on the principal issues the decision of the arbitrators was almost unanimous, which fact gives added importance to the verdict. On the question of the American claims to a derivative title and exclusive jurisdiction in Bering Sea, covered by the first four points submitted, Senator Morgan's was the only dissenting voice. On the fifth point, however, Mr. Justice Harlan sided with his colleague. It was upon this point of alleged proprietary right in the seals, even when beyond the ordinary three-mile limit, that the United States had laid greatest stress in the later stages of the controversy; but the foreign arbitrators unanimously decided that the American claims had no foundation in law.

That the tribunal, however, was deeply impressed with the arguments upon which the alleged property rights of the United States were based, and with the evident inhumanity and destructiveness of the common

practice of pelagic sealing, is evident in the provisions made for the protection of the seal. They prohibit the taking of seals within a zone of sixty miles around the Pribilof Islands; they establish a close season in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, extending from May 1st to July 31st; and they provide that none but sailing vessels may engage in seal taking in the open season, prohibiting the use of nets, firearms, or explosives, excepting shotguns used outside Bering Sea in the open season. It is made the duty of the United States and England to take measures to enforce these provisions. Each party is required to furnish a sufficient patrol to prevent vessels of its own nationality from violating the rules laid down.

On the matter of protective regulations, the arbitrators differed more widely than when dealing with the legal aspects of the case. Sir John Thompson, the Canadian representative on the tribunal, joined with the two American arbitrators in dissenting, but presumably on different grounds from the latter.

Future of the Sealing Industry.—It is from Canada, in fact, that the loudest complaints are uttered. The mere extension of the protected zone from 3 to 60 miles around the Pribilof Islands is of small interest to the Canadian sealers compared with the establishment of a close season in Bering Sea and the North Pacific during the three months when the largest catches are wont to be made. The sealers usually set out in February and return in September or October. The catch will be much curtailed by the loss of three months' time; and there are not a few who think that the close season will put a stop to pelagic sealing altogether by rendering it unprofitable. It is impossible, however, so soon to gauge the effect of the new regulations. The maintenance of patrols will be expensive; the possibility of rendering them effective is an open question; and the diligence which the two powers will display in enforcing them is yet problematical. Vessels which are not of English or American registry can now pursue the sealing industry with impunity anywhere outside the three-mile limit. And even with a close season fully maintained, it is possible that an enhancement of prices may counteract a loss of profits. The prohibition of the use of firearms (with certain exceptions) and the return to the old method of spearing, will greatly lessen the slaughter; but, inasmuch as many of the seals sank and were lost after being shot, the alteration of the

method of hunting will not affect the actual catch as much as would at first sight appear. Nevertheless, the arbitrators themselves recognize that the proposed regulations are tentative in character; and they make provisions for future modifications by requiring that they be submitted to reconsideration every five years. That even the fate of the sealing industry itself, notwithstanding the protective regulations established, is a matter for possible questioning, is evident from the suggestions which the arbitrators append to their formal award. The international regulations being limited to the international domain, the high seas only, should be supplemented by other rules applicable within the territorial waters of the two powers, and agreed upon by them. In the interests of commerce and humanity, it might even be advisable to prohibit sealing absolutely, either on land or sea, subject to any exceptions agreed upon, for at least one year, and possibly for two or three years, and to repeat this measure from time to time if it prove beneficial.

The number of poachers who have ventured into Bering Sea this summer has been small, and the cruise of the patrolling fleet has been lacking in exciting incidents. A considerable increase in the number of seals has been noticeable at the rookeries on the Pribilof Islands.

The Question of Damages.—The question of property rights having been settled adversely to the American contentions, interest now centers in the question of damages which the United States will have to pay Great Britain, to compensate those sealers who have been kept out of Bering Sea through the operations of the *modus vivendi*, or whose vessels were illegally seized prior to an agreement for a close season.

Under Article V. of the convention signed April 18, 1892, for a renewal of the *modus vivendi*, the reader may remember that the arbitrators, in case of a decision under the main treaty adverse to either power, were to make an award as to the compensation due to the other power for the use of the subjects of the latter who had abstained from the right to take seals "during the pendency of the arbitration." It is stated that they have already passed upon this portion of the compensation due Great Britain from the United States; but their award has not yet been made public.

There are other damage claims, based upon the illegal seizure of vessels prior to the adoption of a *modus vivendi*; but, with regard to these, the function of the

arbitrators was limited to a decision on the questions of fact involved, and did not extend to an award as to the amount of compensation due. The tribunal was entitled to indicate what the injuries were, but not to say how much should be paid. The latter question remains as a subject for further diplomatic action. After claims for damages against the United States have been filed, the matter will proceed through the ordinary channels of diplomatic correspondence; and, if a settlement be not reached in this way, another arbitration may be necessary.

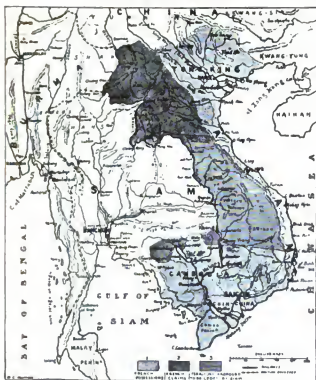
The Paris tribunal was an exponent of a movement which is daily taking deeper hold upon the civilized world. Every such gathering renders war less probable, and hastens the day when international differences, save in the case of wanton insult and repudiated honor, will be settled without resort to arms. Compared with the moral gain to the race that will ensue from this latest peaceful settlement of a long and at times acrimonious dispute, the mere material gain or loss of sealing interests sinks into insignificance.

THE SIAMESE QUESTION.

THE difficulties between France and Siam, which occupied a brief chapter in the last issue of this review, presently reached a stage which threatened the embroilment of two of the great European powers, and involved some important territorial and trade interests of China.

The Siamese People.—The fact has not been prominent during the extraordinary transactions of the quarter in southeastern Asia, in which sentimental considerations have been allowed small place, but it is none the less interesting, that the contention of the Siamese nation has been for its ancestral home in the valley of the great Indo-Chinese river, the Mekong. There are the sites of their ancient capitals; and thence the more enterprising of the race pushed westward to the interior and founded the modern kingdom of Siam. Its capital was Ayuthia until destroyed by Burmah in the invasion of 1779; and a hundred years later an admirable exposition of arts and industries celebrated the centennial anniversary of the occupation of Bangkok, on the lower Menam, as the capital.

Bangkok is described as "a strange mingling of beauty



MAP OF SIAM SHOWING FRENCH CLAIMS AND CEDED TERRITORY.

and ugliness, of civilization and barbarism." It is over 20 miles up the Menam river, but is easily reached by ocean-going steamers; and a railway has recently been opened to Paknam, near the mouth of the stream. The city so abounds in canals that it is often called "The Venice of the East," and large numbers of its people reside constantly upon boats and floating houses. Even shops and markets are maintained upon the water, and women in "sampans," or little canoes, paddle and peddle their wares from point to point. Quaint old pagodas and stately modern buildings alternate with each other closely on land. An electric street car line of three miles' length, the first of the kind in the extreme Orient, has lately been constructed by an American company; and the likelihood of danger to its interests under French aggression was one

element in the international complications of the Siamese question.

The people themselves are gentle and indolent, but intellectual and quick-witted, honest, mild mannered, and kind. They care for their relatives so faithfully that pauperism is almost unknown. They are fond of tea and tobacco, and were formerly much addicted to opium, which has been sternly discouraged by the last two kings.

Progress of the Dispute.—The Siamese question bases ostensibly on the claims of Annam upon the territory east of the Mekong, to which, such as they are, the French have become successors. These Europeans became dominant in Annam only ten years ago, but the country retains nominally its own ruler. The capital is Hué, sixty miles from its seaport, and characterized by an immense rather than splendid royal citadel and squalid residence quarters. The environs are beautiful, however, and among them the tombs of the sovereigns approach magnificence.

Cambodia, or Cambogia, is a little kingdom at the mouth of the Mekong river, and is also enumerated among the French protectorates in the Far East. King Norodom is here a petty sovereign of the old Asiatic type, contrasting strongly with his liberal and progressive neighbor of Siam.

Following the military operations before recorded (pp. 258 and 259), a body of French marines moved in early July upon the Siamese forts Donthane and Tapham, on the upper Mekong, and captured them with a loss of six killed and wounded, the garrisons losing much more heavily. On July 5, a Siamese detachment attacked an Annamite force making a reconnoissance at Arake, but was repulsed with serious loss.

On July 13, the importance of the situation was very greatly increased by the appearance of the French in force and without notice or declaration of war, before the very capital of the kingdom. The king had merely been notified on the 8th that the French naval force at the mouth of the Menam would be strengthened. Under the treaties French men-of-war might enter the river so far as to anchor off Paknam, but could not proceed up the river without Siamese permission. M. Pavie, the French minister resident at Bangkok sent an order to the commanders of the war-vessels *L'Inconstant* and *Comète* not to enter the river, which order, he officially says, they "refused to accept." The home government also subsequently advised Siam that it had instructed Rear-Admiral Humann, in

command of the fleet, not to cross the bar at the mouth of the Menam, but that the order was received by him too late. However, the vessels were not recalled from before Bangkok, nor were their commanders reprimanded; on the contrary, they were placed on the French naval list for speedy promotion.

Ostensibly then upon the sole order and responsibility of Rear-Admiral Humann, the French gunboats named crossed the bar on the afternoon of July 13. A submarine mine or torpedo was exploded in their front by the Siamese; but too soon, and it did no harm. The vessels entered the river about six o'clock; and, as their purpose was then evident, the Siamese "Mosquito fleet" and the shore batteries about Paknam opened fire upon them. The French pilot vessel, *J. B. Say*, leading *L'Inconstant*, was struck by a cannon shot, but not sunk. The artillery duel continued for about half an hour, but the firing was wild in the gathering night, which came on with mist and rain, and not much harm was done. The firing ceased about seven o'clock, it being quite dark; and the ships proceeded without further interruption to Bangkok, and came to anchor opposite the British legation, beside the French gunboat *Lutin*, which had been allowed to come up some days before. The Siamese naval commander endeavored to pursue the invaders up the stream, but was directed by his government to retire. The next day the vessels dropped down to a better anchorage; but intense excitement, almost amounting to panic, continued to prevail at the capital. Four thousand troops were massed about the palace, and foreign residents engaged themselves anxiously with the inquiry what measures of protection would be instituted by their governments should the city be bombarded.

The French Ultimatum.—Meanwhile, all unknown to the trembling Siamese and to a world attent upon the situation, France was preparing one of the most remarkable ultimatums known in history. On the evening of July 20, one week after the armed occupation of the Menam, the French representative at Bangkok delivered to the Siamese foreign office the ultimatum of his government, with the threat, that if it were not accepted within 48 hours, diplomatic relations between France and Siam would cease. The instrument demanded "the rights of Annam and Cambodia"—that is, of France—to the territory on the left bank of the Mekong and also to the islands in the river; the evacuation, within a month, of the Siamese military posts on that bank; satisfaction for the

various aggressions occurring last spring, including punishment of the guilty and pecuniary reparation to the families of the victims; an indemnity of 2,000,000 francs for damages to other French subjects, and the immediate deposit of 3,000,000 more francs to cover these claims, or, failing this, an assignment to the French of the



M. PAVIE.
FRENCH MINISTER RESIDENT AT BANGKOK.

revenues of Battambang and Siemreap (Angkor), provinces of southeastern Siam, bordering upon Cambodia.

The territory thus boldly demanded by France covers about 95,000 square miles, more than one-third of Siam as Siam then was, and is a tract larger than some of our largest American states. It includes a province ceded by Burmah to Siam upon the express condition that it should not be granted to any other power, and 50,000 square miles in northeastern Siam,

which the French have never touched, and much of which is claimed by China, as the Chinese *chargé d'affaires* at Paris notified M. Develle, the French minister of foreign affairs. The Flowery Kingdom, in fact, is nominally suzerain of Siam, and receives an annual, though not large, tribute from that country.

England was more importantly affected by the French demands. A necessary principle of her Asiatic policy was threatened—the maintenance of “buffer states” between her East Indian possessions and those of other great powers. Afghanistan serves such a purpose on the side toward Russia; and, in the southeast, Siam interposes between farther India and the French supremacy. If the new demands were granted, England and France would front each other on the upper Mekong, where Burmah and the Annam acquisitions would be coterminous. The British public, already interested in the situation, was intensely excited by the news of the ultimatum; and their leading newspapers spoke with no uncertain sound in resistance to

the "land hunger" of France. Frequent questions were asked of the cabinet ministers in parliament; but in effect the answers were that her majesty's government would not concern itself at present with the territorial greed of France, while vigilantly guarding the honor of England, the "integrity and independence of Siam," and the commercial interests of British subjects in the Far Orient. The Paris newspapers, supporting almost unanimously the French demands, were peculiarly irritating in their reviews of the English deliverances; and for a time it seemed as though war might result. Germany was understood to be in general sympathy with England; and Russia was pronounced in favor of France. Several of the powers sent war-ships to the theater of action; and late in the quarter a vessel of the United States appeared off the Menam bar. It is said, indeed, that the Siamese commissioner to the World's Fair was also empowered as minister plenipotentiary to enlist the sympathy and aid of our government for his people, and that he unsuccessfully visited Washington in the effort.

The Siamese Answer.—Siam waited but 40 hours for her reply to the ultimatum, which was delivered to the French minister at Bangkok at two o'clock on Saturday, July 22. It is virtually a plain, almost pathetic plea to the civilized world for the justice of the Siamese contentions. Regretting that what the French term "the rights of the empire of Annam and of the kingdom of Cambodia on the left bank of the Mekong and on the islands" had never been precisely defined to him, the king, nevertheless, consented to regard as Annamite and Cambodian territory the entire left bank of the river to the eighteenth degree of north latitude, and to accede to the other demands. He proposed, without making it a condition, that a mixed commission should be appointed by the two governments to inquire into questions of damages. The answer closed with a conciliatory, yet dignified declaration which gave proof of the sincere desire of Siam "to maintain good relations with the French republic, and to settle in the most complete and definite manner all the questions pending between the two governments."

The Rupture and Blockade.—The reply of Siam, comprehensive and inclusive as it was, was not satisfactory. The French requisition was for the territory east of the Mekong to the twenty-third parallel, covering, as we have seen, areas claimed by China or in certain events reverting to Burmah; and nothing less would be accepted. M. Pavie

waited only two days, until Monday, July 24, to notify the Siamese government of the insufficiency of the reply, and to ask the detail of three pilots for the French gunboats which would convey him from the capital. He lowered the French flag over the embassy; placed citizens of the republic under the protection of the Dutch consul-general; and, on the night of the 25th, withdrew with the gunboats. They repaired to the island of Koh Si Chang, in the gulf of Siam, where the French flag was hoisted and the Siamese officials and other residents expelled, while preparations were made to sieze other islands in the gulf belonging to Siam. The minister retired to Saigon, the capital of Cochin China.

The French constitution of 1875 provides that "the president of the republic cannot declare war without the previous consent of both houses" of the legislature; but it has not been thought worth while to observe this requirement when dealing with weak powers, as formerly with Tunis and Tonquin, and now with Siam. The state of war actually existing without constitutional and legislative declaration, France, on the same day that M. Pavie broke with the Siamese government, announced to the powers that a blockade of the Siamese coast would be established, "without prejudice to the other measures that may be taken with the object of securing to France the guarantees to which she is entitled." This meant land as well as naval operations; troops were dispatched from Marseilles; and steps were taken in the French colonies adjoining Siam for the reorganization of the native militia. France was expected by Parisian journals at once to seize the provinces of Battambang and Angkor; by others to shell and destroy the Paknam defenses, and then bombard the splendid palace and pagoda at Bangkok; and others proposed still more sanguinary measures.

Announcement was made by the commander of a blockading steamer, that the blockade would begin at five o'clock on the afternoon of July 26. Every steamer of the merchant marine cleared from Bangkok that day, except the British mail steamer for Singapore, which was allowed to make its trips. The blockade could not greatly distress Siam, which lives mainly upon its own products, as rice, and owns very little sea-going tonnage. But Great Britain has a very important stake in the commerce of Siam, holding, as her subjects do by ministerial declaration in the house of commons, 87 per cent of the tonnage in Siamese

waters, and 93 per cent of the total value of the foreign trade. English statesmen were now at last prompt to move in recognition of the Franco-Siamese imbroglio. The earl of Rosebery, British foreign secretary, with other members of the cabinet, had been in frequent consultation with the marquis of Dufferin, the most renowned and skillful diplomat in the British service, and now minister to France; and it was resolved to call a halt upon the aggressor. France was quietly but firmly advised that the Siamese blockade was illegal, and its interference with British commerce would not be permitted. The French cabinet acknowledged the justice of the contention, and would probably have retracted or modified the blockade had it not been spared the humiliation by the final acceptance, on July 28, on the part of Siam, of the full terms of the French ultimatum. This was evidently expected by the Siamese minister at Paris, since he had not left the city nor otherwise fallen in with the rupture of diplomatic relations. When he appeared at the French foreign office with his pacific message, he was refused audience of M. Develle on the ground that intercourse between the nations had stopped; but when he declared to the chief secretary, "I bring a flag of truce; we accept the ultimatum," he was received by the minister with exceptional cordiality, and his mission was apparently welcomed. The other ministers were by no means unanimous in their acceptance of Siam's submission. M. Delcasse, under-secretary of state for the colonies, desired a treaty with Siam on the lines of the French policy toward Madagascar, establishing a protectorate and requiring all the relations of Siam with other governments to be arranged by or through French representatives; and he threatened resignation in



M. DEVELLE,
FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER.

the event of a refusal to consider his proposal. It met with no favor from M. Develle; nor did his alternative suggestion that France should occupy the Battambang and Angkor provinces. Other ministers expressed somewhat variant views; but the second Siamese reply was finally accepted, and the blockade declared at an end.

REAR-ADMIRAL HUMANN, commander-in-chief of the French forces recently operating in Siamese waters, is a grandson of Jean

George Humann, a wealthy merchant of Strassburg, who was minister of finance under the "July Monarchy." He was born in 1838, graduated at the naval school in 1857, made a captain in the navy in 1880, and in 1889 vice-admiral and commander of the naval division in the extreme Orient. He participated in the Syrian, Korean, and Cochinchina expeditions, was active during the siege of Paris by the Germans, and has fulfilled several important diplomatic missions. He is of medium height, erect, strong, and sailor-like in appearance.



REAR-ADMIRAL HUMANN,
COMMANDING FRENCH NAVAL FORCES IN
SIAMESE WATERS.

Further Demands.—

Events continued to hasten. Only three days more passed, when, on the 31st of July, it was announced from Paris that "the delay of Siam (brief as it was)

in accepting the ultimatum presented by the French minister-resident at Bangkok, has justified the government of the republic in imposing heavier conditions." It was accordingly required of Siam that the river and port of Chantaboon, the only seaport of the provinces before named, should be occupied until the complete evacuation of the Siamese posts in the ceded territory had been carried out; that Siam should be allowed no military forces in those provinces, nor within a belt of twenty-five kilometres on the west bank of the Mekong, where only the police force necessary to maintain order should be permitted; and that Siam must have no war-ships or armed boats on the Mekong or the Great Lake (Toulesap) upon which the provinces of Battambang and Angkor border. Again Siam was forced promptly to answer the fresh demands; and, within twenty-four hours, the

Siamese minister at Paris notified the French government that the supplementary guarantees were accepted, pending a final settlement of the questions involved. French troops were at once landed at Chantaboon, the selected port on the gulf of Siam, 175 miles southeast of the capital, and began fortifying the place.

On August 4, the captain of the gunboat *Lion* was compelled by Rear-Admiral Humann to make an unreserved apology to Captain McLeod, of the British cruiser *Pallas*, for a seemingly hostile movement during the operations in Siamese waters, when the *Lion* steamed down upon the *Pallas* with guns run out and crew at quarters ready for action.

Later in August the French government sent to Bangkok as special envoy, M. LeMyre de Vilers, a trained diplomat familiar with affairs in southeastern Asia as an officer for many years in Cochin China, which country he has also represented in the French legislature. At the capital of the already humiliated Siamese, he is said to have begun with a demand that all the Danish officers, who are among the most efficient in the Siamese army and naval service, should be dismissed. Europeans are comparatively numerous in the employ of the government. The premier of Siam is a Belgian, and the commander at Bangkok a German. The latter, Herr Viel, is related to have boldly confronted one of the French naval captains who had threatened to kill all foreigners in the Siamese service, and dared him to do his worst.

The demand of De Vilers in this respect does not appear to have been pressed; but far more imperative and important requisitions were presently made. It was now required of Siam that she should execute a treaty affirming the new French demands in every respect, and should admit French consuls to Khorat and Nuang-Nam, in the heart of Siam. A "convention" annexed to the treaty prescribes the evacuation of the Siamese military posts east of the Mekong within a month, also of the stations in the named provinces and the belt west of the Mekong, and the razing of the fortifications there; the punishment of the offenders at King-Kien and Cam-mon by penalties which the French government shall deem sufficient; the release of all French subjects on the left bank of the Mekong, for whatever offenses imprisoned; the surrender of all the French arms and flags in possession of the Siamese authorities; and the occupation of Chantaboon by the French until the terms of the convention shall be fully executed.

Once more, September 30, the French ultimatum in this shape was presented to the government at Bangkok, with another forty-eight-hour limit for acceptance, accompanied by the threat that M. de Vilers would in his turn abandon Bangkok if it were not implicitly accepted and obeyed. On the next day the treaty and convention were accepted, and on the following day formally signed, confirming for the present the pacification of the disturbed relations between Siam and France. It is also understood that France and Great Britain will arrange a "neutral zone" to serve as a "buffer" between the possessions of the respective powers in the peninsula.



THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

AT the close of September, no official declaration had been made of the policy of the Cleveland administration toward Hawaii. Compelled by important private business to return to the United States, Mr. Blount resigned his position as minister, and left the islands early in August, arriving at San Francisco, Cal., on the 15th of the month. He had previously forwarded to Washington his report as special commissioner, and it has since been under consideration of the state department and the executive; but its precise nature is still an official secret. It is however rumored that the president will recommend that no action be taken on the subject of annexation until the matter has been submitted to a vote of the citizens of Hawaii.

With Mr. Blount's departure, Honolulu was left, for the first time in years, without a diplomatic representative from the United States. The vacant post has, however, been filled by the appointment of Albert S. Willis of Kentucky, whose nomination was sent to the senate September 8.

ALBERT S. WILLIS, of Louisville, Ky., was born in Shelby county, Ky., January 22, 1843. His early education was received in the common schools, and he was graduated at the Louisville male high school in 1860. Afterwards he taught school for four years, then studied law, and was graduated at the Louisville Law School in 1866. In 1870 he was elected attorney for Jefferson county, and was re-elected in 1874. His congressional career began in the 45th congress, and he served in the 46th, 47th, 48th, and 49th congresses, holding a high place in the party counsels, and filling the position of chairman of the committee on rivers and harbors.

A successor to Consul-General Henry W. Severance of California, who had been at Honolulu since 1889, was also nominated September 8, in the person of Ellis Mills of Virginia.

ELLIS MILLS, of Virginia, is a citizen of Lynchburg. He has gained his knowledge of the affairs of the Hawaiian Islands through his appointment as secretary to Mr. Blount, whom he accompanied thither when the latter undertook his recent special mission. He had previously been an employe of the state department, and was at one time private secretary to Secretary Bayard.

The main excitement of the quarter in the islands was connected with the enforcement of the leper segregation law, in accordance with the recommendations of Hon. J. O. Carter, president of the board of health. For many years a leper settlement has occupied the Kalalau valley, a little fertile spot on the north shore of the island of Kauai, hemmed in by inaccessible cliffs, and approachable at



HON. JOSEPH O. CARTER OF HAWAII.

sea only in calm weather. With a few relatives who share their isolation, these people have lived in seclusion, offering no disturbance to the planters on the south side of the island, and visited only by the authorities. The provisional government recently determined to transport them to the more commodious asylum on the island of Molokai; but while Deputy-Sheriff Stoltz was making arrangements for the transfer, he was shot dead by a leper named Koolan, a late comer to the settlement. A force of about 40 men, with a Hotchkiss gun, was accordingly dispatched to carry out the orders of the government. On the arrival of the troops, the lepers all surrendered with the exception of a few, including Koolan, who took refuge in the hills, declaring that they would not be captured. Three of the soldiers sent in pursuit were shot dead by the murderer of Stoltz, and a price of \$1,000 has been set on the outlaw's head.

It appears that the natives, who do not look upon leprosy as contagious, and are averse to being separated from their kindred, have always disliked the policy of segregating lepers on Molokai; and the recent incident has increased their feelings of resentment toward the new

government. Out of this, the Royalists have endeavored to make capital.

With the above exception, tranquillity has prevailed throughout the quarter. Two of the three dynamite conspirators who were arrested late in June (p. 243), including Walker, a British subject, who seems to have been the most active agitator, were committed for trial early in July. There was some excitement in August over rumors of another dynamite conspiracy, which was to include the destruction of many of the Annexationists' buildings in Honolulu, the transfer of the queen to the island of Maui during the confusion, and a rally of Royalists around her there. For four days, from August 18 to 22, Rear-Admiral Skerrett kept the men of the United States ships *Boston* and *Adams* ready for prompt action in case of disturbance. By the latter date, however, the crisis was deemed to have passed; and it is said that the plot was abandoned on account of the unexpected refusal of Liliuokalani to leave Oahu. No trouble has since occurred. Those of the Royalists who might feel disposed to create trouble, seem to have realized that the whole matter rests now in the hands of the United States.

If the hopes for direct annexation have waned, so also have those for a restoration of the monarchy; for Mr. Blount is reported, just before his departure, to have positively informed the queen that she must abandon all idea that the United States will in any way assist her to the throne. The unwarranted use of Mr. Blount's name, which was coupled with that of Queen Liliuokalani in a list of prominent Royalists who presented a cane to Claus Spreckels on the occasion of the latter's departure from Honolulu, gave great offense to the minister. The inscription on the head of the cane described the Annexation club as a "murder society." Mr. Blount's name was used without his knowledge; and the Royalists sent an abject apology for the insult.

In the possible event of a final withdrawal of the Harrison treaty of annexation, and the substitution of another arrangement, the provisional government in July drafted a new treaty merely as a basis of suggestions which might overcome the objections that arose during the visit of the Hawaiian commissioners to Washington in February last. The following is the substance of the five articles of the new draft, embodying the policy of the Hawaiian government regarding future relations with the United States:

Article I. cedes from the date of the exchange of ratifications of

the treaty, without reserve, all rights of sovereignty in and over the Hawaiian Islands and dependencies, to the United States, to become an integral part thereof.

Article II. cedes and transfers the absolute fee of all government and crown lands, public buildings, foris and harbors, fortifications, military or naval equipments, and all other public property.

Article III. provides that the existing government of the Hawaiian Islands, and the laws relating to its internal policy, are to be continued for five years, to be executed and carried out under the direction of a United States commissioner appointed by the president and senate, said commissioner to reside in the Hawaiian Islands, with power to veto within ten days any act passed by the local government, which shall thereupon become void unless afterward approved by the president of the United States.

Article IV. prohibits the immigration of Chinese laborers into the Hawaiian Islands until such time as congress shall provide further legislation. It also prohibits Chinese laborers in Hawaii from entering the United States. Otherwise immigration laws and labor laws are to remain as they are, where they do not come into conflict with the constitution of the United States or such future laws as congress may provide.

Article V. provides that the public debt shall be assumed by the United States; but the Hawaiian government shall continue to pay the interest thereon, congress to provide the future currency of the islands.

Professor W. D. Alexander, a man of high literary attainments, whose history of the Hawaiian Islands is considered the best and most authentic work on the subject, was commissioned to proceed to Washington and to act in conjunction with Minister L. A. Thurston in arranging matters with the United States.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION AGREEMENT.

In pursuance of the policy embodied in the recently enacted law regulating the inspection of foreign immigrants entering United States ports, an agreement was concluded on September 7 between Herman Stump, United States superintendent of immigration, on the one hand, and the representatives of the Allan, Dominion, and Hansa steamship lines and the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railway companies on the other, providing for the stationing of American agents at Quebec and other designated Canadian ports of entry, to inspect foreign immigrants landing at those ports and destined for the United States. It was thought that mutual benefits would accrue to the steamship, railway, and transportation companies of the dominion, as well as to the United States. The agreement, which received the approval of Secretary Carlisle of the United States treasury on September 9, was in substance as follows:

1. All immigrants destined for the United States shall be landed at Halifax, Quebec, Point Levis, Vancouver, or other ports authorized by the Canadian government.

2. Proper facilities shall be given the United States officers to inspect immigrants in accordance with the laws of the United States.

3. The United States officers shall inspect all immigrants destined for the United States at ports of landing as rapidly as possible, and shall furnish a certificate or passport containing a personal description of said immigrant, sufficient to identify him, signed by the officer of the United States upon the Canadian frontier, which shall entitle said immigrant to enter the United States without further examination or hindrance.

4. The steamship companies shall supply the United States inspectors at ports of landing, prior to the disembarkation of immigrants, a list of all immigrants destined for the United States, containing the following information, viz.:

Full name, age, sex, married or single, occupation, whether able to read or write, nationality, place of last residence and embarkation and destination, whether he has a through ticket or money to secure it, who paid his passage, whether going to join relatives, if so whom, and where he expects to find employment.

5. The railway and transportation companies shall not issue tickets to immigrants without passport, nor knowingly transport any undesirable immigrant to the United States.

6. For the purpose of defraying the expense to the United States government incident to said inspection, and for the care of such immigrants as may fall into distress or become a public charge in the United States, there shall be paid to an inspection officer at the port of landing to be designated by the United States superintendent of immigration the sum of 50 cents for each immigrant admitted into the United States, to be paid by the transportation companies through the steamship company landing such immigrants; and this fee of 50 cents *per capita* shall be the only charge which shall be made for the admission of such immigrants to the United States.

Appended to the above agreement was a treaty signed September 7 by A. M. Burgess, Canadian deputy minister of the interior, and approved by Secretary Carlisle September 9, stipulating that the dominion authorities would afford to the properly authorized immigration officers of the United States, facilities for conducting the requisite inspection, would designate suitable buildings for the purpose, and would afford such protection to the inspectors as might be necessary to enable them to conduct their business properly—subject, however, to the condition that the steamship and railway companies should furnish satisfactory guarantees that Canada would not be burdened with immigrants rejected by the officers of the United States and unable to satisfy the requirements of the Canadian immigration laws.

For reasons which have not been given, the dominion government has refused to ratify the Carlisle-Burgess agreement.

GENERAL EUROPEAN SITUATION.

When press dispatches deal with subjects of a diplomatic character, they must be taken *cum grano salis*. Various European organs have sounded the customary war cry during the summer months of 1893; but it is significant of the merely speculative character of many of the reports, that, while the press was displaying unusual excitement and pugnacity, most of the diplomatic representatives in Europe were away from their posts, tranquilly enjoying their holidays.

There are, however, several causes which have added zest to recent discussion of the relations between the great powers. The outbreak of a tariff war between Russia and Germany; the tension between France and England, further heightened by the delicate issues concerning Siam; the anti-French fury aroused among the working classes in Italy as a result of the deplorable Aigues-Mortes massacre; the German emperor's visit to England, solely a personal matter, but to many eyes clothed with political significance; the German and Austrian army manoeuvres, attended by princes of the royal houses of Great Britain and Italy, and marked by some stirring utterances of the restless emperor regarding Alsace-Lorraine; and the elaborate French preparations under way for a reception to the Russian fleet at Toulon in October—these are cases in point; but the dominant features of the political situation on the continent still continue to be the Triple Alliance on the one hand, and the Franco-Russian understanding on the other.

It must be admitted, however, that the incongruous situation which has recently developed in the commercial relations of the powers, is a factor of uncertain portent. Russia, although commercially at war with Germany, one member of the Dreibund, has formed a commercial alliance with Austria, another member. And when we bear in mind the tendency of political and commercial relations to assimilate, and recall the cordiality toward Russia recently expressed by the Austrian emperor and prime minister (p. 248), any forecast as to the future becomes doubly difficult and uncertain. This much, however, can be said—that while the ultimate development may be, as the philosophers say, toward "co-operation of the masses," there is yet no sign of a genuine internationalism in Europe. The remarkable development of the protective idea within a few years past, is in itself a proof that men look upon

their commerce, if not their politics, as subject to the inevitable conditions of the struggle for existence and the survival of the strongest. The doctrines of universal free trade and universal peace play but a small part on the European stage.

Historical Relations of France and Russia.—

It has been the traditional policy of Russia to stand aloof from all alliances that would restrict her absolute freedom of action in following out the lines laid down by Peter the Great; but, ever since the reception of the French fleet at Cronstadt in 1891, the existence of some sort of understanding between France and Russia has been a prominent factor in continental politics. It is now announced that France contemplates concessions to Russia in the Mediterranean, which will enable Russia to float there a squadron of sufficient strength to re-establish the equality of the great powers in that sea in opposition to the preponderant influence of England. The announcement gives a new turn to the Franco-Russian understanding, and alters the complexion of the whole European problem.

For many years after the close of the Franco-Prussian war in 1871, the relations of France and Russia remained as they had always been; and Bismarck hoped that a Russo-German alliance would strengthen the bonds of common interest and good understanding that had existed between Russia and Prussia for more than a hundred years. Even when, by the formation of the Triple Alliance, he secured Austria against the dangers of Pan Slavism, he managed to allay the susceptibilities of the czar of all the Slavs. Under his successors, however, a different policy has prevailed. Russia soon felt the burden of commercial restrictions imposed by Germany; and the latter, by a policy of deliberate inactivity, gave moral support to Austria's opposition to Russian designs in the Balkans. Italy, under the guide of Crispi, cultivated the friendship of Germany; and England, aware of the century-long designs of Russia on Constantinople and the East, left little doubt of her friendship toward the Triple Alliance. Russia was, in fact, isolated on the east, as France on the west. True, the two countries were widely divergent in their whole scheme of politics—the one a traditional despotism, the other a modern republic. But the latter, in the triumph of the Conservative element under the strong hand of M. Constans, and in the magnificent development of her military forces under the administration of M. de Freycinet, had shown elements of stability worthy of re-

spect. The way was thus paved for the present *entente*, of which the conferring of a Russian order on President Carnot in May, 1891, the subsequent official reception of the French fleet at Cronstadt, and the return of the compliment at Cherbourg, were but the outward signs. However, it will probably be long before the exact limits of the Franco-Russian understanding are known. The other powers are watching its development with keen interest.

A Russian squadron is to visit Toulon in October, and the French are preparing a demonstration intended to thoroughly impress Europe. Russia has planned her return visit closely after the model of the Cronstadt precedent. There are many who predict that the only immediate outcome of this ostentatious show of mutual friendship will be the floating of another Russian loan on the Paris market. There is, however, the possibility that it may be but a prelude to the attempted entrance of Russia into the Mediterranean. The mere thought of such an event is enough to disturb the equanimity of the powers. It would keep open the Egyptian question in favor of France; would stimulate Russian encroachment toward British India; would add another complication to already overburdened Austria-Hungary; and, with the help of France, and possibly of Spain, would threaten that English empire of the seas which Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, and Suéx have seemed to make secure. We accordingly hear that about the time of the festivities at Toulon, a British squadron will be entertained at Italian ports, and that both German and Austrian men-of-war will attend at the reception. Should France grant to Russia the run of her ports in the Mediterranean, Italy might bestow a similar favor on Germany; and the sultan might consent to an increase of England's facilities for the defense of the Dardanelles. The tension in Europe would be greater than at any time since 1870.

Such are the possibilities of the present situation. A single incident might, however, upset all calculations as to the outcome, and herald the approach of war from an unforeseen quarter. The death of Francis Joseph, whom many look upon as for nearly fifty years the international staying force of Europe, might be the signal for the "inevitable conflict" which will issue in a readjustment of the continental map.

The Aigues-Mortes Affair.—Nothing but the calmness of the French and Italian governments in the midst of popular fury, and their evident eagerness to avoid a

rupture of amicable relations, prevented a serious outcome from the delicate situation in which both governments were placed by the massacre of Italian workmen at Aigues-Mortes in the latter part of August. The international importance of the incident is apt to be exaggerated. In its origin it was merely one of those labor disputes which are common in the south of France, due to the mutual rivalry of the native workmen and Italian laborers, the latter of whom, it is claimed, cross the frontier in large numbers and work at rates far below those of their Gallic competitors. The whole affair exhausted itself in a burst of popular indignation; and, beyond showing how readily the passions of the two Latin nations are aroused, its only international bearings are found in the efforts put forth by the representatives of both countries to prevent it from rising to the dignity of an international complication. There are reasons that weigh against any Franco-Italian imbroglio just at present. Two-thirds of the Italian *rentes* are held in France, and would be greatly depreciated in the event of a conflict. There are, it is true, Italians who clamor against France as the former upholder of the Vatican against Italian unity, just as there are Frenchmen who rage against Italy as the ally of hated Germany; while each country is exposed to embarrassment from the chauvinistic exploits of its internal enemies. But between the people of France and the people of Italy, as a whole, there is no such deep-seated feeling as prevails in the relations of France and Germany.

Aigues-Mortes lies in southeast France, not far from Nîmes, and is noted for its salt works. Some Italian workmen had been engaged at one of the works, and this gave dissatisfaction to the French laborers. On Thursday, August 17, the disputes which had been in progress for several days, and in which several Frenchmen had been seriously wounded, culminated in a furious attack upon the Italian workmen. The French workmen, reinforced by the villagers, numbered fully 500, while the Italians did not exceed 150. The police tried to restore order, but were swept aside. The Italians barricaded themselves at a farm house. This was immediately besieged, and the fight became a regular battle. Whenever an Italian tried to escape he was hunted like a rat, and done to death. Toward six o'clock a company of soldiers and 50 mounted men of the artillery arrived from Nîmes. Another train soon brought more soldiers, and these troops set quickly about isolating the French and the Italians. Altogether

about 15 Italians were killed, and 30 wounded. After quiet was restored, the mayor of Aigues-Mortes issued a proclamation congratulating the people of the town upon their victory.

The news of the massacre caused great excitement and indignation among workingmen throughout Italy, which was reflected in the unanimous demands of the press that France should make quick reparation for the injury. A series of anti-French demonstrations, spreading out into the Italian provinces, followed, the most serious outbreak being the attempt of a mob to loot and burn the French embassy in Rome on the night of August 20, which was prevented by a strong display of military force and the making of many arrests. The French consulate at Messina was attacked and damaged. At Naples, Turin, Genoa, Bologna, Taranto, and other towns, riotous demonstrations also occurred, which were marked by destruction of the property of French subjects, as at Genoa, where the tramcars of a French company were burned.

While this popular agitation was spreading, the two governments were doing all they could to bring the incident to a peaceful close. On the first news of the massacre, M. Dupuy, the French premier, sent 2,000 francs for the relief of the victims and their families. On August 21, Signor Ressmann, the Italian ambassador at Paris, at an interview with M. Dupuy, expressed regret at the demonstrations, announced that reparation would be made for the damage done to the French consulate at Messina, and that the Rome functionaries who had failed to prevent the outrages offered to the French embassy were dismissed from office. M. Dupuy, in reply, reiterated the regret of the French government at the affair of Aigues-Mortes. He assured the ambassador that the safety of the Italian workmen would be guaranteed. He also announced that the mayor of Aigues-Mortes, whose compromising proclamation was a standing insult, had been suspended from his functions.

In view of the decree spontaneously issued by the French cabinet for the suspension of the offending mayor, the Italian foreign minister, Signor Brin, on August 22, authorized Signor Ressmann, the ambassador at Paris, to declare the incident closed. The French government has promised to fully indemnify the families of the victims, as well as the workmen compelled by the anti-Italian agitation to leave the district.

The census of 1891 shows the presence of 1,130,211

foreigners in France, as compared with 380,000 in 1851. Of these, 286,042 are Italians, as compared with 63,207 Italians 40 years ago.

The Future of Alsace-Lorraine.—On the occasion of the recent manœuvres of the German army around Metz and Strassburg, the Emperor William II. made the stirring declaration that what Germany had won by the sword she would ever maintain by the sword. It has since been announced that the emperor's purpose regarding the conquered provinces is no longer limited to the mere abolition of exceptional laws therein, but includes the complete assimilation of Alsace-Lorraine with the rest of Germany. To this end, it is said, Alsace is to be annexed to the grand duchy of Baden, with whose people the Alsations are closely allied in dialect and customs. The people of Lorraine, being of closer kinship to the French, that province is to be annexed to Prussia. The way for this step has been paved by the development of events. Herr Geffcken, well known as the publisher of the Emperor Frederick's diary, declares that it is only the higher classes in Alsace-Lorraine who have ever been Frenchified. Outside of Strassburg and Mülhausen, German is the language in every church, be it Protestant or Catholic. Certain it is that the returns of the elections of 1893 show that the Germanization of the former French provinces has made unexpected progress. It was in 1874 that those provinces were allowed representation in the reichstag; but the fifteen members returned were all outspoken in their protests against the German empire, and a large portion of the electors declined to vote at all. However, at the elections of 1890, four avowed supporters of the empire were returned from Alsace, and the hostility of the remaining members noticeably declined. Yet even then, 43 per cent of the voters kept away from the polls. In 1893, however, returns of the elections show a marked growth of pro-German sentiment. Five candidates avowedly imperial were returned; every strong anti-German was defeated; in two other constituencies the imperial candidates missed election by only narrow majorities; and 76 per cent of the registered electors of Alsace-Lorraine recorded their votes. It is estimated that one-third of the electors have unmistakably signified their loyalty to the German empire.

Time, however, does not seem to work any healing of the wound in the French breast; and the ever keen desire there present, to avenge the war and retake the conquered

territory, hangs like a threatening cloud over the European horizon.

EUROPEAN COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

Commercial understanding between two nations tends toward an alliance of political interests, a fact well understood by the Berlin government when it formed first of all its *zollverein*, and later the customs union which now binds together Germany, Austria, Italy, and some of the minor powers. And similarly, a tariff war, being a people's war, is far more surely calculated to embitter international relations than the quarrels of crowned heads or the bickerings of chancelleries. The outbreak, in July, of a vigorous tariff war between Russia and Germany, and the negotiation, in August, of a commercial agreement between Russia and Austria, placing the subjects of Francis Joseph on the same favored footing in Russia as the French, and aiming to divert Russian trade from Germany to Austria—these cannot fail to have important effects upon the political relations between the powers in question.

Russo-German Tariff War.—The stoppage, in June, 1893, of the commercial treaty negotiations between Russia and Germany, which had been in progress for about a year, was followed in July by the inauguration of a tariff war which is still (September 30) in progress. Each side lays the blame on the other. Germany attributes the trouble to the pandering of the Russian government to Francophile and Pan Slavist influences; while Russia finds the cause in a similar pandering of the Berlin authorities to the Russophobia of the German Agrarian party in order to pass the army bill. All that is definitely known is that each side looked for more favorable terms than the other could or would grant.

Russia having finally announced her intention to apply the maximum tariff to Germany, from August 1 onwards, the German federal council on July 28 resolved upon a 50 per cent addition to the customs duties on articles imported from Russia. As a counter-reply to this, the Russian minister of finance received from the czar full powers to raise the Russian tariff still higher. The tariff war began August 1 with the imposition of 30 per cent extra duty on all German imports into Russia; and Russia immediately further raised the duties on German imports by 50 per cent, in addition to the 30 per cent of the maximum tariff. Besides this, she greatly increased the dues payable by German vessels entering and leaving her ports.

She has also reopened the question of German ownership of land in Russia. A commission has been appointed to examine the validity of the titles of persons of German descent to estates in several of the provinces, the effect of which may be the reversion of many of the properties to the Russian crown. An order has also been issued, prohibiting Germans from sojourning within seven leagues of any fortress in the provinces of Kovno, Grodno, and Vilna, in Poland. The appointment of Count Posadovsky Wesner as secretary of the German imperial treasury, is also calculated to widen the breach between the two countries caused by the tariff war, the count being a Pole and closely related to the German Agrarian party.

The effects of the struggle are most observable in Russia. The distress of the landowners and farmers, particularly in the southern country and the regions affected by the late famine, is already engaging the attention of the authorities, who are discussing measures of relief. When Russia entered upon the tariff war, the reports as to the harvest prospects in Germany were very unfavorable. The condition of the German wheat and rye crops, however, subsequently improved greatly; and the Russian calculation that the prices of cereals in Germany would rise, miscarried. Germany's source of grain supply is no longer confined to Russia. Bulgaria, Roumania, Turkey, and even Spain have stepped in to fill the gap; and the exports from the United States this year will be greatly increased. The result is, that instead of the expected rise, a notable fall of prices in the Berlin market has occurred. A similar fall in prices has also taken place in Russia, owing to the stoppage of the export trade. The government has striven in vain to keep up agricultural prices by artificial means. Enormous quantities of cereals have been bought for the army, loans on deposits of corn have been advanced, and railway tariffs have been made as low as possible to help exporters in using new outlets to foreign markets.

So far as Germany is concerned, the transit traffic and shipping trade are suffering from the cessation of grain shipments; and the export trade in iron, agricultural implements, and timber, is seriously affected. In both countries, in fact, the usual results of tariff war are seen—a prostration and distress that cannot be looked upon as a victory for either.

There are signs that the struggle will not last very long. Its effects have already aroused an earnest popular desire

for renewed efforts toward a speedy and peaceful solution of the difficulty—a desire reflected in many sections of the Russian press.

Commercial Relations Elsewhere.—A treaty of trade and commerce was concluded between England and Servia, July 30, and was finally approved by the skupstina about the middle of August. The most important provisions of the convention, which is to cover a period of ten years, are as follows:

1. The most-favored-nation treatment is conceded to British subjects, vessels, and goods of every kind.

2. Free transit of British goods is allowed through Servia.

3. British subjects are to enjoy the same advantages as natives or as subjects of the most favored nation as regards trade-marks, etc.

4. The most-favored-nation treatment is conceded in every respect as regards the transport of British goods over Servian railways.

For the time being, the negotiations between Spain and Germany have been suspended, it being impossible to reach an agreement in regard to the importation of German alcohol into Spain and of Spanish cork into Germany.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN SITUATION.

The developments in central Asia during the quarter, important as they are in their bearings, have not yet reached that point where they require extended treatment.

After many negotiations and failures, a British mission has once again been sent to Cabul, the capital of Afghanistan, to confer with the ameer on several subjects of importance that require a personal interchange of views. It is said that the ameer proposes to settle the question of a successor to the Afghan throne by appointing his son co-regent under the protection of Great Britain; but, while this may be one of the points of discussion, an even more important question will be that of reconciling the restless policy of the ameer with British Indian interests, and in particular of determining the permanent status of the outlying, semi-independent states on the northwest Indian frontier, and the British rights therein.

The ameer being in a much more hospitable frame of mind than when Lord Roberts' visit was proposed (p. 47), and having intimated his willingness now to confer with a British representative, the present mission under Sir Henry

Mortimer Durand, foreign secretary to the Indian government, was hastily fitted out in the latter part of August, and was expected to reach the Afghan capital early in October. Four European officers accompany the envoy. The ameer sent his commander-in-chief, Gholam Haidar Khan, to greet Sir Mortimer Durand at the frontier, and escort him with much military pomp through the Afghan dominions to Cabul. The safety of the British party is entrusted entirely to Afghan honor, the sole guard being furnished by the ameer's troops. It is impossible for the English to conceal a certain anxiety on this account, as Cabul is known to be a hotbed of ferocious fanaticism, and an anti-infidel uprising might in a few moments' time cause a repetition of the Cavagnari tragedy.

The British commissioner will endeavor to convince the ameer that England is single-minded in her desire to uphold the independence of Afghanistan. To do this will require all the tact which Sir Mortimer Durand has acquired at the Indian foreign office. Abdurrahman Khan, although more enlightened than his immediate predecessors, looks with suspicion on all friendly advances. Thus he resents the British protection extended over the little "buffer" states lying on his frontier; and looks upon the proposal to extend the Quetta railway to Candahar as a pretext for the extension and consolidation of British influence in his dominions. Inasmuch, however, as his present turn of mind seems to be most affable, high hopes of the success of Sir Mortimer Durand's mission are held.

THE PARTITION OF AFRICA.

The division of the vast areas of the dark continent among the European powers is mainly a fact accomplished; but some subordinate matters are still in process of settlement.

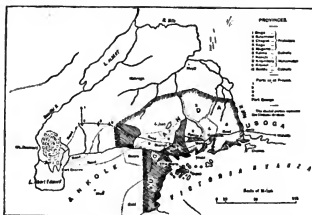
The Uganda Question.—Our former advices from Uganda (page 264) recorded the arrival, on March 3, of Sir Gerald Portal, her majesty's commissioner, at the capital of Uganda to establish a virtual British protectorate over that vast region, and even over territories beyond. On the 9th of April he there concluded an arrangement, unique, we believe, in African history, for the partition of the country among spiritual rather than political powers. It was agreed between him and the resident ecclesiastics of the Roman Catholic Church and the Church of England, that the Catholics should "receive" certain areas, impliedly leaving the rest of Uganda to the Protestants;

that the two interests should be represented in the government, each by a minister of justice, a commander of troops, and a commander of canoes; that the king's sister should be recognized as a Catholic, but that her office should expire at her death; that the sons of Karema, nephew of King Mwanga and claimants to the throne, should reside at the capital in care of the English resident, and that the priests should have access to them at all times for the purpose of bringing them up in the Roman Catholic faith, in which they had been baptized. This convention gives the Catholics nearly all the field before taken from them; their missionaries will have their farms and dwellings restored, and receive compensation for other damages. The government remains with the king and his chiefs, with the assistance of Captain Macdonald, the British representative. It is proposed to remove the capital from Kampala to a new city now building on the shore of the Victoria Nyanza.

Sir Gerald concluded his mission by the end of May, when he left Uganda for the coast. When about 220 miles from Kampala he was recalled by a message, in the middle of June, that a long threatened Mohammedan insurrection had broken out. Before he reached the capital on his return, however, Captain Macdonald, with the assistance of his Soudanese troops, themselves Moslems, had quelled the rising and sent Selim Bey, another insurgent leader, for conveyance to the coast with the commissioner's party. With the prompt suppression of this outbreak, it is thought that the last imminent danger to the internal peace of this region of Africa has disappeared.

The agreement now concluded as the result of Sir Gerald Portal's mission, but concluded only after considerable discussion and the exhibition of strong party prejudice on both sides, is eminently calculated to preclude the possibility of either party interfering with the other in the future, seeing that now they are so entirely independent of each other. This should render the task of administration a much easier one for the resident, as, should any further hostilities occur between the Protestant and Catholic parties, it will simply mean that either the one party or the other has wilfully violated the terms of the agreement, and gone out of its way to become the aggressor, in which case it would, with all propriety and justice, be promptly and severely punished.

Some time ago the commissioner informed all the chiefs, that, for the future, whenever any disturbances arose in



MAP ILLUSTRATING THE NEW TERRITORIAL DIVISION OF UGANDA.

the country, he would not trouble himself to hunt up the actual perpetrators, but would hold the chief of the province in which it occurred responsible; and if, upon investigation, it should be proved that the chief was unable to control his people and maintain order in his province, he would immediately be degraded from his office. This simplifies matters considerably, and invests the chiefs with a hitherto undreamt of responsibility.

The East Africa company, which withdrew formally from Uganda March 31, after confessed financial failure, has since mooted a plan for the reabsorption of its territory into the protectorate of Zanzibar, which the foreign office (September 1) was reported to be considering.

The Swaziland Question.—The convention of 1890, establishing a joint protectorate of England and the Transvaal over Swaziland, yet recognizing its nominal independence, expired by limitation August 8, but was prolonged by the two high contracting parties in order to cover the period that may be necessary to bring any new arrangement into operation. The provisional treaty was negotiated at Pretoria, where it was signed June 9. It was hoped by the British that it would affirm an informal understanding for some time existing between them and the Dutch authorities, that if the claims of the Transvaal upon Swaziland and to the possession of a seaport were admitted, the republic would agree to enter a South African customs and railway union and grant some extension of the rights of franchise now enjoyed by British subjects

in the Transvaal. The volksraad, or parliament, of the little republic would listen to nothing of the kind, however; and it was necessary to confine the agreement to questions of the government of Swaziland. Under this the Dutch relinquish some substantial rights accorded by the treaty of 1890, but in return gain the long coveted opportunity of negotiating a protectorate over Swaziland. Great Britain is relieved of further responsibility for the maintenance of order in that country and any deficit in the cost of its administration, for which Great Britain and the Transvaal have each paid about \$35,000 a year. The English government withdraws in advance any objection which it might make to the negotiations of the Transvaal with the Swazi king, but provides an imperative condition that no Dutch protectorate over the country shall be established without the consent of the king. The Transvaal will also bind itself to the acceptance of provisions that safeguard in the most positive manner the moral and material interests which previous guarantees have pledged the British government to defend. No curtailment of native liberties will be permitted; tribal customs will be respected; and care will be taken to maintain the natives in the possession of their still remaining lands.

The Cape Colony.—The governor of the Cape Colony, Hon. Cecil J. Rhodes, soon after the time when the land hunger of France in southeastern Asia was strongly manifesting itself in aggressions upon Siam, came to the front with a proposal to enlarge very greatly the domains of British influence in South Africa. His plan, in brief, as boldly developed in an elaborate and able speech on the British colonial policy, is to substitute the Zambezi for the Orange river as the northern boundary of his now little state. The accomplishment of this ambitious scheme of aggrandizement will compel the transfer of the independent republics of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State to Great Britain and the absorption of the now disturbed native states of Matabeleland and Mashonaland, to say nothing of Gazaland, which covers about one-half of the Portuguese holding in East Africa. The native lands are already under the British protectorate, and can doubtless be acquired at any time, though probably at some cost of blood and treasure, which they would well repay. Mashonaland is rich in gold mines; and the other is described as one of the choicest regions on the whole continent. The Transvaal and Orange states have become what they are on the lines of advanced civilization almost

wholly through British enterprise; and British diplomacy may be potent to win them from their independency. The march of the Cape Colony northward is likely to be more seriously interrupted when the confines of Gazaland are reached; but England will hardly hesitate again to deal with Portugal with the strong hand when the occasion arises, if it ever does.

Liberia.—This little country has its pet grievance against one of the great powers, which was presented to the United States government early in September by Mr. Alfred Benedict King, commissioner of Liberia in charge of the very interesting little exhibit made by his people at the World's Fair. Mr. King is a colored man, slave-born at Augusta, Ga. Escaping when seven years old to Monrovia, he has since resided there. He represents that the French are making steady encroachments upon Liberian soil, and have already absorbed considerable tracts, both inland and upon the coast. His country is too weak to cope with so formidable a power; and, as it is settled by American negroes, they naturally look to the American government for protection, which Commissioner King thinks will be afforded, at least to the extent of a diplomatic request to France to keep her subjects off the Liberian territories.



UNITED STATES POLITICS.

OUTSIDE of the walls of congress, there have been no political developments this quarter worthy of mention. The present session, the proceedings of which are outlined elsewhere in this number, is in more senses than one an "extraordinary" session. Called together at an unusually early date (August 7) in response to an overwhelming manifestation of public opinion in favor of a speedy repeal of the silver purchase policy embodied in the Sherman act of 1890, and called together for the special purpose of repealing that act, it has not, up to the end of September, passed a single legislative enactment. In the meantime, the country is left to recover from its financial and industrial difficulties as best it can under the depressing influence of continued total uncertainty

regarding the future of its currency and the tariff. When the Wilson bill for the repeal of the Sherman act passed the house by an overwhelming majority, there immediately set in a notable revival of financial confidence, and, to a certain extent, of industrial activity; but the subsequent filibustering in the senate against silver purchase repeal has noticeably had a disturbing and depressing influence on business.

That the majority shall rule, is of the essence of a representative or democratic system of government; but the rules of procedure in the United States senate have never been so amended as to enable the majority to do so. In that body at present, and through it in the country, it is the will of the minority that is ruling. Through the tradition of "senatorial courtesy," under which no method of



HON. D. W. VOORHEES OF INDIANA,
UNITED STATES SENATOR.

closure or application of the previous question has ever been adopted, a few senators, only two or three of whom need be on the floor at a time, can prolong any debate indefinitely. Already public sentiment against such a state of affairs is widely aroused; and the outcome may be the creation of some new machinery by which the majority in congress may be able to impress its will upon the nation. It is one thing to permit the right of full and free discussion, prompted by conviction and aiming at effect upon opinion and action; it is another and quite different thing to permit a congressional minority to compel congress and the nation to stop in the midst of pressing business and listen indefinitely to speeches delivered with the sole and avowed purpose of obstructing and delaying a measure approved by the majority.

The division in the Democratic ranks observable during the silver agitation preceding the late electoral campaign, has been brought into special prominence by recent developments. The factions are commonly spoken of as "Administration Democrats" and "Silver Democrats," the former according with the well known views of the president, which are essentially the same as those of the majority of Republicans, and the latter representing the

movement in favor of continued absorption of silver and corresponding inflation of the currency.

Without the support of Republicans, neither of these factions in the senate can command a quorum. Under the leadership of Senator Voorhees of Indiana, and in spite of the opposition of Senator Gorman of Maryland, the recognized leader in the party management, the Administration Democrats attempted an alliance with the bulk of the Republican senators. The Voorhees bill (an amendment to the Wilson bill in the na-



HON. A. P. GORMAN OF MARYLAND,
UNITED STATES SENATOR.

ture of a substitute) firmly establishes the gold standard by repealing the silver purchase policy of the Sherman act; and it then expresses the hope for an ultimate return to the double standard through international agreement, or "by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity of value of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times, in the markets and in the payment of debts." It is against this "unauthorized" alliance with the opposition, that the filibustering in the senate has been mainly directed. What the outcome will be it is impossible to foretell. The efforts of Senator Voorhees to induce the senate to fix an end of

debate on the silver question have been in vain; and the struggle has been reduced to one of mere physical endurance, which may yet end in the adoption of a compromise. The idea of delaying a vote until it shall be feasible to unite the Democratic majority on some distinctively Democratic financial measure, has never been given up; and an active effort has recently begun, in which Mr. Gorman, Mr. Faulkner, Mr. Ransom, and even Mr. Voorhees are now said to be enlisted, to unite the Silver Democrats and the Administration men on a common basis within party lines. It is expected that the debate will run along until after the passage through the house of the Tucker bill repealing every statutory provision regarding federal control of federal elections. The introduction of this measure in the senate will inject into the struggle still another element of uncertainty to which the deliberative branch of congress will have to adjust itself.

No official declaration can yet be made as to the details of the coming bill to repeal or modify the existing tariff schedules. For nearly three weeks during September the representatives of various industries were allowed to present their views on the subject to the ways and means committee, the hearings being brought to a close September 20; but, beyond the general principles of tariff reform as laid down in the official platform of the Democratic party in 1892, all statements entering into details are yet merely speculative.

Presidential Appointments.—None of the appointments which have followed the advent to power of a new administration, afforded a greater surprise than that of the present comptroller of the currency, James H. Eckels. During the early part of July many criticisms of the appointment appeared in the press, based upon the inexperience of the new appointee in connection with problems such as must confront him at the present critical time; but these have ceased in view of the vigor and wisdom of Mr. Eckels' administration, which are generally admitted to have justified the president's choice.

JAMES HERRON ECKELS was born at Princeton, Ill., in 1858; and was graduated at the Law School, Albany, N. Y., in 1880. He became acquainted with Mr. Cleveland while the latter was governor. He has been identified with the movement for tariff reform, and took a prominent part in Mr. Cleveland's interest during the late campaign. Unlike most of his predecessors in office, he is not a banker, but has won a high standing in the legal profession, and is eminently qualified to represent the interests of the government in its dealings with the national banks. His attitude of stern disapproval toward specu-

lative institutions, and of helpfulness toward those that have been carefully managed—as notably shown in his recent offer of assistance to the banks of Denver, Col.—has pleased the conservative banking circles of the country.

On September 8, in accordance with the change in this country of the German legation to the rank of embassy, President Cleveland nominated Theodore Runyon, of New Jersey, who had recently been appointed United States minister to Germany (p. 65), for elevation to the rank of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

On the same day, Henry M. Smythe, of Virginia, was nominated minister resident and consul-general to Hayti.

HENRY M. SMYTHE, of Virginia, is a well known Democrat, and has for some time been the editor of *The Graham Headlight*, a Democratic newspaper. Some time ago he was appointed consul to one of the Chinese ports; but the nomination, at the suggestion of the state department, was held up by the senate, pending an effort on the part of the administration to get Mr. Smythe to consent to go to Hayti.

On September 19, William B. Hornblower, of New York, was nominated to be associate justice of the United States supreme court in the room of Associate Justice Samuel Blatchford, who died July 7.

WILLIAM BUTLER HORNBLOWER was born in Paterson, N. J., in May, 1851, the son of a Presbyterian clergyman who had studied law before entering the ministry. His grandfather was chief justice of New Jersey, and his great-grandfather was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. One of his uncles was the late Justice Joseph P. Bradley, of the United States supreme court, and another uncle was Judge Woodruff, late of the United States circuit court. With the exception of Justice Story, who was only 32 years old when he ascended the supreme bench in 1811, the present appointee is the youngest man ever nominated to that high tribunal. Chief Justice Marshall was six years older when he was raised to the supreme bench. Mr. Hornblower was graduated at Princeton in 1873; studied law at Columbia; and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He then entered the firm of Carter & Eaton in New York City, and remained a member of it until 1888, when the firm of Hornblower, Byrne & Taylor was organized. He has been for many years counsel, and for several years a trustee, of the New York life insurance company, and has general control of its litigation all over the world. He has been concerned in many of the most important lawsuits in recent years, and has numbered among his clients some others of the largest corporations, such as the New York Central railway and the New York Security and Trust company. He is a member of the society of Medical Jurisprudence and of the Bar association, and has won distinction as a writer on law topics. Up to the time of his present appointment, he had held no office save as member of the state commission created in 1890 to propose amendments to the judiciary section of the state constitution. His wife, a niece of the late Judge Sanford, of New York, died a few years ago.

On September 19, James J. Van Alen, of Rhode Island,

was nominated to be the United States ambassador to Italy. The nomination has not yet been confirmed, and has been the subject of wide comment and criticism, it being charged that Mr. Van Alen's contribution of \$50,000 to the Democratic campaign fund in 1892 was given on the understanding that he was to be rewarded with a foreign appointment. In order to prevent the political obloquy that would fall upon the administration, it is stated that some of the friends of President Cleveland protested to him against Mr. Van Alen's appointment, and offered to refund to Mr. Van Alen the amount of his contribution. This, however, has not yet been done. Mr. Van Alen explicitly denies that any understanding of the sort referred to was ever entered into; and Ex-Secretary W. C. Whitney, who managed the Cleveland forces in the campaign, has published his letter to the president, written June 20, 1893, in which he recommended Mr. Van Alen for the appointment; and he denies all knowledge of the alleged understanding.



HON. W. B. HORNBLOWER OF NEW YORK,
NEW ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE UNITED
STATES SUPREME COURT.

On September 27, Robert E. Preston, of the District of Columbia, was nominated to be director of the mint.

ROBERT E. PRESTON was born at Bean's Station, Granger county, Tenn., in 1836. In 1856 James Guthrie, then secretary of the treasury, appointed him to a clerkship in the office of the first auditor. He rose successively through the various grades until he reached the highest. While in the auditor's office Mr. Preston had charge of the mint accounts. When the bureau of the mint was organized in 1873, Dr. Henry R. Linderman, the first director, requested that Mr. Preston be transferred to that bureau. The latter, however, declined the transfer; but in the following year Dr. Linderman tendered the place of examiner of the mints to him. He accepted, and has since filled the office through all changes of administration.

The appointments of Albert S. Willis, of Kentucky, and Ellis Mills, of Virginia, as respectively United States minister and consul-general at Honolulu, have already been recorded (p. 476 and 477).

THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The 53d congress of the United States assembled in extraordinary session August 7, 1893, in response to the proclamation of President Cleveland. In calling congress together four months before the regular session, Mr. Cleveland stated that the continued purchase of silver bullion, and the issue of treasury notes thereon under the present financial law known as the Sherman act, had brought business depression and disaster to the country, and was threatening a panic. His message, presented at the opening of the session, repeated the warnings of his proclamation, and in forcible terms called upon the legislative branch of the government to repeal the purchase clause of the Sherman act at the earliest moment practicable, and thus give the country much needed relief.

The extra session thus began with the financial question as the paramount one before it. Indeed there were many who believed that it was the only question which should be considered, and that the tariff, state banks, the annexation of Hawaii, and the revision of the federal election laws should wait until the regular session of congress, which begins December 4. In accordance with the request of the president, the financial question was first considered by both branches of congress. But the early action of the house on the subject, has given that body more leisure time, which it has used in considering numerous other important subjects, including the repeal of the federal election laws, and the revision of the Chinese exclusion laws. In the senate nothing but finance has been considered.

Organization.—In the organization of the two branches of congress, Vice-President Stevenson became presiding officer of the senate, by virtue of his office, and Speaker Crisp was re-elected as presiding officer of the house, without opposition except the formal courtesy of a minority vote for ex-Speaker Reed.

CRISP, CHARLES FREDERICK, speaker of the 53d congress, was born in Sheffield, Eng., during a visit of his parents, Jan. 9, 1845. He received a common school education in Savannah and Macon, Ga.; served in the Confederate army until May, 1864, when he became a prisoner of war, and was held till 1865; was admitted to the bar in Americus, Ga., in 1866; was appointed solicitor-general of the southwestern judicial circuit in 1872; judge of the superior court of the same circuit in 1877; was elected to the same office in 1878 and 1880; and was elected to congress from the 3d district, as a Democrat, in 1882, '84, '86, '87, '90, and '92. On the organization of the 50th congress, when Speaker Carlisle declined to appoint the

committee on elections, on the ground that his own seat was being contested, and asked the house to select the committee, the Democratic members chosen unanimously elected Mr. Crisp chairman of the committee. In December, 1891, Mr. Crisp was elected speaker of the house in the 52d congress after a memorable contest; and was re-elected on the organization of the 53d congress on August 7, 1893.

It was not until August 21 that the speaker made his announcement of the various house committees. The list contained several surprises, which show that Mr. Crisp lacks neither firmness nor courage. Mr. Springer, who has served 18 years in congress is transferred to the chairmanship of the committee on banking and currency, his place at the head of the committee on ways and means being taken by Mr. Wilson of West Virginia, who has served only eight years. The latter committee now consists of 11 Democrats and 6 Republicans. Mr. Holman, whose service extends over 28 years, gives way, as chairman of the committee on appropriations, to Mr. Sayers, who has seen only eight years' service, Mr. Holman now being put in charge of the committee on Indian affairs. The following is a list of chairmen of the most important house committees:

Elections, O'Ferrall, Va.; ways and means, Wilson, W. Va.; appropriations, Sayers, Tex.; judiciary, Culberson, Tex.; coinage, weights, and measures, Bland, Mo.; banking and currency, Springer, Ill.; interstate and foreign commerce, Wise, Va.; rivers and harbors, Blanchard, Io.; merchant marine and fisheries, Fithian, Ill.; Agriculture, Hatch, Mo.; foreign affairs, McCreary, Ky.; military affairs, Outhwaite, O.; naval affairs, Cummings, N. Y.; post offices and post roads, Henderson, N. C.; public lands, McRae, Ark.; Indian affairs, Holman, Ind.; territories, Wheeler, Ala.; railways and canals, Catchings, Miss.; private land claims, Pendleton, W. Va.; manufactures, Page, R. I.; mines and mining, Weadock, Mich.; public buildings and grounds, Bankhead, Ala.; Pacific railroads, Reilly, Penn.; levees and improvements of the Mississippi river, Allen, Miss.; education, Enloe, Tenn.; labor, McGann, Ill.; militia, Forman, Ill.; patents, Covert, N. Y.; library, Fellows, N. Y.; printing, Richardson, Tenn.; civil service reform, DeForrest, Conn.; alcoholic liquor traffic, English, N. J.; irrigation of arid lands, Cooper, Ind.; immigration and naturalization, Geissenhainer, N. J.; invalid pensions, Martin, Ind.; pensions, Moses, Ga.; claims, Bunn, N. C.; war claims, Beltzhoover, Penn.; revision of the laws, Ellis, Ky.

WILSON, WILLIAM L., chairman of the house committee on ways and means in the 53d congress, was born in Jefferson county, Virginia, May 3, 1843. He was graduated at Columbian College, District of Columbia, in 1860, and subsequently at the University of Virginia; served in the Confederate army; held a professor's chair in Columbian College for several years; and, on the repeal of the lawyers' test oath in West Virginia, resigned and began practicing law in Charlestown. He was Democratic presidential elector-at-large in 1882, and was elected president of the West Virginia University,

and member of congress from the 2d district the same year; resigned the presidency of the university in 1883, and was re-elected to congress in 1884, '86, '88, '90, and '92. In the 52d congress he was a member of the committee on ways and means. He was appointed a regent of the Smithsonian Institution in 1884 and 1886, and received the degree of LL.D. from Columbian University in 1883, and from Hampton-Sidney College in 1886. In 1892 he was chosen permanent chairman of the Democratic national convention; and in 1893, on the assembly of the 53d congress in extra session, introduced the bill for the repeal of the silver purchase clause of the Sherman act of 1890, which was adopted by the house by a vote of 239 yeas to 108 nays on August 28.

SAYERS, JOSEPH D., chairman of the house committee on appropriations in the 53d congress, was born in Grenada, Miss., Sept. 23, 1841. He removed to Bastrop, Tex., in 1851; served through the Civil War in the Confederate army; was admitted to the bar in 1866; was a state senator in 1873, and lieutenant-governor in 1879 and 1880; and was elected to congress from the 9th district, as a Democrat, in 1884, '86, '88, '90, and '92. In the 52d congress he was a member of the committee of which he has now been made chairman.

SPRINGER, WILLIAM McKENDAL, chairman of the house committee on banking and currency in the 53d congress, was born in New Lebanon, Sullivan county, Ind., May 30, 1836. He removed to Illinois in 1848; was graduated at the Indiana State University in 1858; was admitted to the bar in 1859; and has since made his home in Springfield, Ill. In 1862 he was secretary of the state constitutional convention; in 1871-2 was a member of the state legislature, and since 1874 has been uninterruptedly elected to congress from the 13th district, as a Democrat. He has been in this time one of the most conspicuous representatives in the popular house; has introduced many notable bills; was chairman of the committee of the whole during the great tariff debate in 1888; has been an active promoter of tariff reform since 1882; and was a candidate, with Representatives Crisp and Mills, for speaker of the 52d congress in 1891, but withdrew in favor of Mr. Crisp, who, after his election, appointed Mr. Springer chairman of the committee on ways and means, to succeed William McKinley. It was quite generally believed, that, in making up his committees in the 53d congress, Speaker Crisp would appoint Mr. Springer to his former place on the ways and means committee; and his transfer to the committee on banking and currency, and the appointment of Representative Wilson to the committee on ways and means, have been among the surprises of the present extra session of congress.

MCCREARY, JAMES B., chairman of the house committee on foreign affairs in the 53d congress, was born in Madison county, Ky., July 8, 1838. He was graduated at Centre College, Danville, in 1857, and at the law department of the Cumberland University of Tennessee in 1859, and settled at Richmond, Ky., to practice. He served in the Confederate army from 1862 till the close of the war, attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1868 he declined the nomination for Democratic presidential elector; in 1869, 1871, and 1873, was elected to the lower house of the legislature; and, in 1871 and 1873, was chosen as its speaker. In 1875-79 he was governor; and in 1884, '86, '88, '90, and '92, was elected to congress from the 8th district as a Democrat. In the 52d congress he was a member of

the committees on foreign affairs and on the Columbian exposition. In 1892 he was one of the United States commissioners to the international monetary conference held in Brussels, and there made an able plea for the enlargement of the use of silver and its restoration to a parity with gold.

OUTHWAITE, JOSEPH H., chairman of the house committee on military affairs in the 53d congress, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1841. He received a public school education in Zanesville; taught school there and in Columbus for five years, reading law at the same time; was admitted to the bar in 1866; practiced at Osceola, Mo., in 1867-71; was elected prosecuting attorney of Franklin county, Ohio, in 1874 and 1876; and was elected to congress from the 12th district, as a Democrat, in 1884, '86, '88, '90, and '92. In the 52d congress he was chairman of the committee on military affairs, and member of the committee on revision of the laws.

CUMMINGS, AMOS JAY, chairman of the house committee on naval affairs in the 53d congress, was born in Conkling, Broome county, N. Y., May 15, 1841. He received a common school education; was apprenticed to the printing trade in boyhood; served with Walker in his expedition to Nicaragua; was connected with the army of the Potomac in the Civil War; entered journalism, and filled several editorial positions in New York City till 1886, when he was first elected to congress from the 11th district as a Democrat. He declined a renomination, and returned to editorial work; succeeded the late Samuel S. Cox in congress in 1889; and was re-elected in 1890 and 1892. In the 52d congress he was chairman of the joint committee on the library and member of the committee on naval affairs.

PAGE, CHARLES HARRISON, chairman of the house committee on manufactures in the 53d congress, was born in Gloucester, R. I., July 19, 1843. He received a limited public school education; engaged in farming; served in the Union army in the Civil War; resumed study at the Illinois State Normal School, and the Southern Illinois State College; was admitted to the bar of New York in 1871; and has practiced in his native state since 1872. He served in both branches of the state legislature; was awarded a seat in congress from the 2d district on a contest of the election in 1887; and was re-elected as a Democrat in 1890, and at a special election in April, 1893. In the 52d congress he was chairman of the committee on manufactures and member of the committees on rivers and harbors and on claims.

WEADOCK, THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, chairman of the house committee on mines and mining, was born in Ballygarret, County Wexford, Ireland, Jan. 1, 1850. The family emigrated to America in his infancy, settling at St. Mary's, Ohio, where he received a common school education. He spent several years teaching school; was graduated at the law department of Michigan University in 1873, and began practicing in Bay City, Mich., in 1874. He was prosecuting attorney of Bay county in 1877-8; mayor of Bay City in 1883-5, and was elected to congress from the 10th district as a Democrat in 1890 and 1892. In the 52d congress he was a member of the committee on rivers and harbors.

COVERT, JAMES W., chairman of the house committee on patents in the 53d congress, was born in Mill Neck, Queen's county, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1842. He was admitted to the bar in 1863; was surrogate of the county in 1870-74; was elected to congress from the 1st district as a Democrat in 1876-78; was state senator 1882-3; and

was re-elected to congress in 1888, '90, and '92. In his second term in congress he was chairman of the committee of the whole during the consideration of the funding bill. In the 52d congress he was a member of the committees on Pacific railroads and on immigration and naturalization. He has advocated measures for the improvement of the life-saving service, the promotion of various agricultural interests, the extension of the rights of American inventors, and reform in the tariff system.

DE FORREST, ROBERT E., chairman of the house committee on reform in the civil service, was born in Guilford county, Conn., Feb. 20, 1845. His original surname was Griswold; but, on entering Yale University in 1863, it was changed that he might be benefited by the De Forrest fund of the university, which required that the beneficiary should assume the name of the founder. He was graduated in 1867; was admitted to the bar, and located at Bridgeport in the following year; and was appointed prosecuting attorney in 1872. He was chosen by the legislature, judge of the court of common pleas for Fairfield county in 1874; was elected mayor in 1878; became a member of the lower house of the legislature in 1880; the state senate in 1882; mayor again in 1889 and 1890; and was elected to congress from the 4th district as a Democrat in 1890 and 1892. In the 52d congress he was a member of the committees on merchant marine and fisheries and on patents.

MOSES, CHARLES LEAVELL, chairman of the house committee on pensions in the 53d congress, was born in Coweta county, Ga., May 2, 1856. He received a common school education; was graduated at Mercer University in 1876; engaged in farming and teaching; was principal of the Newman Male Seminary for several years; has been occupied exclusively with agriculture since 1886; and was elected to congress from the 4th district as a Democrat in 1890 and 1892. In the 52d congress he was a member of the committees on agriculture, pensions, and accounts.

The Financial Question.—The Sherman act, which is the main cause of contention in congress, was passed July 14, 1890. It was a compromise between the extreme silver element, led by Mr. Bland, and the conservative element in both branches of the old parties. At that time the silver men had succeeded in passing through one house an extreme silver measure. In the other the conservative element prevailed; but it was not strong enough to do away entirely with the silver bill, until concessions had been made. Accordingly, Senator Sherman, who was a member of the conference committee between the senate and the house, proposed a modified silver bill, which was accepted and passed by both branches of congress. This has since been known as the "Sherman act." Its main provisions, which are now the subject of controversy, are as follows:

"That the secretary of the treasury is hereby directed to purchase, from time to time, silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered, in each month, at

the market price thereof, not exceeding one dollar for 371.25 grains of pure silver.

That the secretary of the treasury shall each month coin two million ounces of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act into standard silver dollars until July 1, 1891; and after that time he shall coin of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes herein provided for; and any gain or seigniorage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury.

It being the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law."

These three features of the Sherman act, concerning the purchase of bullion silver, the coinage of silver dollars, and the declaration of the policy of the government to maintain a parity between gold and silver, have been the essential points of contention before congress. The act also directs that treasury notes shall be issued in payment of silver bullion purchased; that the treasury notes shall be a legal tender for all debts of a public character; and that the holders of treasury notes shall be entitled to have them redeemed in gold or silver, on presentation, at the United States treasury or any sub-treasury. But these latter features, concerning the treasury notes, have been only incidental to the main contention.

Various Measures Proposed.—Representative Wilson, of West Virginia, took the initiative in the house, toward such changes in the Sherman act as were regarded essential. Mr. Wilson was not the chairman of the coinage committee, nor did he occupy any official position in the house at the time the bill was presented, which entitled it to special consideration. He was recognized, however, as a close personal friend of President Cleveland; and, from the day the bill was presented, it was accepted as embodying Mr. Cleveland's views. It soon came to be known as the "Wilson bill." Its full text is as follows:

"Be it enacted, that so much of the act approved July 14, 1890, entitled 'an act directing the purchase of silver bullion and issue of treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes,' as directs the secretary of the treasury to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered in each month at the market price thereof, not exceeding one dollar for 371.25 grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchases treasury notes of the United States, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; but this repeal shall not impair, nor in any manner affect, the legal-tender quality of the standard silver dollars heretofore coined; and the faith and credit of the United States are hereby pledged to maintain the parity of the standard gold and silver coins of the United States at the present legal ratio or such other ratio as may be established by law."

Simultaneously with the introduction of the Wilson bill, Mr. Bland, who occupies the position of leader of the silver forces in the house, introduced a substitute which embodied the views of the silver men. It was entitled "a bill for free coinage of silver, and other purposes," and was as follows:

"That all holders of silver bullion of the value of fifty dollars or more, and not too base for the operations of the mints, shall be entitled to deposit the same for coinage at the mints of the United States,

and to have the same coined into the legal-tender standard silver dollar of 412½ grains standard silver to the dollar, on same terms and conditions on which gold bullion is now deposited and coined.

That silver certificates shall be issued on such dollars in the manner now provided by law for the issuing of certificates on standard silver dollars."



HON. GEORGE O. VEST OF MISSOURI,
UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Before outlining the debate and action of the house on the foregoing measures, it is well to give the text of the financial bills in the senate, which have since become identified with the Wilson bill. When the latter measure reached the senate, it was referred to the finance committee, of

which Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, is chairman. The committee was almost evenly divided on the question of repeal; but, by the vote of Mr. Voorhees, the scales were turned in favor of repeal. Accordingly Mr. Voorhees reported a substitute for the Wilson bill. The substitute is not substantially different from Mr. Wilson's measure; but it attached a lengthy and important feature by which the policy of the United States is declared to be for the continued use of both gold and silver as standard money. This last bill has come to be known as the "Voorhees bill," and its full text is as follows:

"That so much of the act approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled 'an act directing the purchase of silver bullion and issue of treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes,' as directs the secretary of the treasury to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered in each month at the market price thereof, not exceeding one dollar for 371.25 grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchases treasury notes of the United States, be, and the same is hereby, repealed. And it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, such equality to be secured through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts. And it is hereby further declared that the efforts of the government should be steadily directed to the establishment of such a safe system of bimetallism as will maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States, in the markets and in the payment of debts."

There have been many amendments to the Voorhees bill, none of which up to the present writing (October 16), have been passed. They embody every phase of silver and anti-silver views. Out of them, in time, it is probable that some compromise may be effected. But for the present, the three measures heretofore given embody the legislation which has been the cause of so much debate and contention in congress for the last two months.

The Debate in the House.—When the house first took up the consideration of the Wilson bill, there were no committees, nor had any organization been perfected by which the house could proceed to business. It was desired, however, to act on the question without the delays incident to organization. The only way of accomplishing this was by an agreement between the silver and anti-silver forces. Such an agreement would not only overcome usual delays, but would cut off the possibility of a protracted filibuster from the silver men. There were many conferences between the silver and anti-silver men; and out of these grew an agreement by which a vote could be reached on the measure. The agreement, made August 11, was as follows:

"Ordered by the House, that H. R. No. 1 (the Wilson bill) shall be taken up for immediate consideration, and considered for fourteen days. During such consideration night sessions may be held, for debate only, at the request of either side. The daily sessions to commence at 11 A. M. and continue until 5 P. M. Eleven days of the debate on the bill to be given to general debate under the rules of the last house regulating general debate, the time to be equally divided

between the two sides as the speaker may determine. The last three days of debate may be devoted to the consideration of the bill and the amendments herein provided for, under the five-minute rule of the house, as in committee of the whole house. General leave to print is hereby granted.

"Order of amendments: The vote shall be taken first on an amendment providing for the free coinage of silver at the present ratio. If that fail, then a separate vote to be had on a similar amendment proposing a ratio of 17 to 1; if that fail, on one proposing a ratio of 18 to 1; if that fail, on one proposing a ratio of 19 to 1; if that fail, on one proposing a ratio 20 to 1. If the above amendments fail, it shall be in order to offer an amendment reviving the act of the 28th of February, 1878, restoring the standard silver dollar, commonly known as the Bland-Allison act; the vote then to be taken on the engrossment and third reading of the bill as amended, or on the bill itself if all amendments shall have been voted down, and on the final passage of the bill without other intervening motions."

Then began the financial debate in the house. It was notable at times for the brilliancy of the speeches of representatives Bonrke, Coekran, Wilson, McMillin, Bland, Bryan, Burrows, and ex-Speaker Reed. In the main, however, the two weeks of debate were occupied with dreary speeches rehearsing financial theories and statistics which had little interest to the galleries or to the country.

In accordance with the agreement, the voting began on August 28. The first vote embodied the Bland free silver amendment, at a ratio of 16 to 1 between silver and gold. This was defeated, yeas 124, nays 227, not voting 2. The next vote was on an amendment for free silver at a ratio of 17 to 1. It was defeated, yeas 101, nays 241, not voting 11. The next vote was for free silver at a ratio of 18 to 1. It was defeated, yeas 103, nays 238, not voting 12. The next amendment was for free coinage at a ratio of 19 to 1. It was defeated, yeas 104, nays 238, not voting 11. The next amendment was for free coinage at a ratio of 20 to 1. This also was defeated, yeas 121, nays 222, not voting 10. The next amendment embodied the Bland-Allison act, which was a modified form of free coinage. It was defeated, yeas 136, nays 213, not voting 4.

With the free silver amendments thus disposed of, the question recurred on the passage of the Wilson bill. It was carried, yeas 239, nays 108, not voting 6. There were many demonstrations of approval from the galleries and on the floor of the house when the repeal bill was passed.

The Debate in the Senate.—Thus the house of representatives had done its share toward repealing the purchase features of the Sherman act. It remained for the senate to complete the work. Here, however, there were many difficulties and delays. The senate was almost evenly

divided between the friends of silver and the friends of repeal. The silver men were not satisfied with the Sherman act, but they were determined to stand by it until a free coinage bill could be passed. When the Voorhees bill was reported to the senate, Mr. Vest, of Missouri, also reported a minority measure embodying a plan of free silver coinage.

The senate debate began September 4. It proceeded from day to day with lengthy speeches giving the views of the various elements in the contest. At the outset a few of the speeches, from such leaders as Voorhees, Sherman, Teller, Hill, Cullom, and Stewart, attracted wide public notice. After that public interest lagged, as it became apparent that the debate was being protracted by the silver men for the purpose of delay. Senator Voorhees, who, as chairman of the finance committee, had charge of the repeal bill, granted a wide latitude for discussion. The country gradually became restive under this delay; and Mr. Voorhees, responding to the demands of the public, announced that he would call for a vote whenever there was a cessation in the speeches. This placed the silver senators on the defensive, and they were compelled to continue their speeches throughout the day, from day to day, and from week to week, with the hope of embarrassing and defeating the bill. Thus the unprofitable discussion dragged along until October 7, when Senator Voorhees declared that his limit of patience was exhausted, and that he would ask the senate to remain in session night and day, beginning October 11, until a vote had been reached.

Acting on the notice he had given, Senator Voorhees inaugurated a memorable all-night session on October 11. The session began at 11 A. M. and was uneventful up to 6 P. M. At that hour the silver men sought an adjournment, but were voted down by the repeal senators. From that time forward, throughout the night, the next day, and part of the next night, the senate was continuously in session. Senators slept on the lounges of the senate chamber, and in their committee rooms. Many of them were compelled to remain constantly in the chamber, for forty hours. It was a test of physical endurance which told heavily against such aged members as Senators Palmer, Sherman, Harris, McPherson, and Bate. After two days and almost two nights of this test of physical endurance, Mr. Voorhees was reluctantly compelled to yield. He had been unable to hold together a quorum of the senate; and without a quorum, business was at a standstill. At 1:45

o'clock on the morning of Friday, October 13, the sergeant-at-arms of the senate reported that absent senators declined to answer his summons to appear. It was evident that no further business could be done, and Mr. Voorhees moved to adjourn.

It was supposed at the time that this surrender on the part of the repeal men sealed the fate of the repeal bill. It was soon evident, however, that the adjournment was in the nature of a temporary repulse rather than a defeat. Mr. Voorhees soon rallied his forces. He was greatly assisted by the unswerving attitude of President Cleveland, who insisted that no compromise was possible, and that the debate must go on until repeal was actually accomplished. On the night of Friday, October 13, Mr. Voorhees again attempted a test of physical endurance. This, too, failed; and the absence of a quorum compelled an adjournment in the early hours of Saturday morning. Again on Saturday afternoon, the 14th, the struggle was resumed; but Mr. Voorhees did not see fit to protract it into Sunday. Thus the memorable test of physical endurance has proceeded. It establishes the record for the longest continuous session of either branch of congress. It was marked also by the speech of Senator Allen, of Nebraska, lasting over fourteen hours, which is the longest speech, in point of time consumed, in the history of either branch of congress.

Thus, up to October 15, no actual results have been accomplished, except by the passage of the Wilson bill in the house. There are indications that the struggle will continue many weeks, and possibly months, longer. Even when a final vote is reached in the senate, it will be necessary to harmonize the differences between the house and senate, and after that to secure the signature of President Cleveland to such a measure as is ultimately passed through both houses. It is well known that Mr. Cleveland favors repeal, and that he assembled congress for that one purpose. Whether he would sign a bill short of repeal, and in the nature of a compromise with the silver men, is a matter of conjecture.

Federal Election Laws.—The early date at which the house disposed of the financial question permitted it to give attention to other questions of wide public importance. The most pressing of these are dealt with in the bills to repeal what are known as the federal election laws, and those for amending the Geary Chinese exclusion act. The first measure is important mainly from its political

character. The federal election laws were passed during the last days of the war, and the days of reconstruction which followed the Rebellion. At that time they were regarded as necessary to protect the voter, as the feeling engendered by the war had made partisan spirit extremely bitter. A plank of the last Democratic national platform called for the immediate repeal of these reconstruction laws; and, in pursuance of this pledge, the Democratic majority of the house framed and passed a measure which literally sweeps from the statute books every vestige of the legislation of reconstruction days. The framing of this bill fell to Mr. Tucker of Virginia, who, in the absence of Mr. Fitch of New York, was acting chairman of the committee on election of president and vice-president. Mr. Tucker's bill is very brief, but it is extremely comprehensive. It gives by number the many sections of the statutes providing for federal control of elections, and then adds a brief clause repealing all the sections mentioned.

The debate on the measure in the house was conducted on party lines, the Democratic members contending vigorously against the right of the federal government to take part in elections within the respective states, or the expediency of its so doing. On the other hand, the Republicans insisted upon the constitutional right of the government to exercise this supervision, and urged the necessity of the system as a means of purifying the ballot. The debate lasted two weeks, and was at times extremely bitter and personal. But when the final vote was taken a large Democratic majority passed the measure with no difficulty and without amendment. The bill is now before the senate, where its progress is sure to meet much opposition, and possibly a filibuster similar to that which has delayed the financial measure.

The laws which the Tucker bill repeals are substantially as follows:

Section 2002, authorizing armed troops at places of elections; sections 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, stating prerequisites to vote, and penalties for wrongfully refusing to receive a vote; 2010, remedy for depriving of an office a person elected; 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, prescribing the manner in which federal supervisors of elections shall be appointed by United States circuit courts in cities or towns of over 20,000 inhabitants upon written application of two citizens; 2019, 2020, 2021, rights and duties of federal election supervisors at polling places; 2022, United States marshals and their deputies shall assist federal election supervisors in maintaining peace at the polls; 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, special authority of federal marshals and supervisors in special cases of disturbance or fraud at the polls; 2031, pay of supervisors; 5506, punishment

for preventing citizens from voting; 5511, fraudulent voting and punishment; 5512, 5513, fraudulent registration; 5514, 5515, voting or offering to vote in certain specified cases; 5520, conspiracy to prevent the support of any candidate; 5521, restrictions on supervisors, marshals; 5522, interfering with supervisors, marshals, etc., in their performance of duty; 5523, obstructing verification of registration lists.

The foregoing cover almost two entire chapters from the revised statutes, one chapter being known as that on the "elective franchise," and the other covering the method of prosecution, fines, and punishment for a violation of the elective franchise. Substantially the Tucker bill takes away from the federal government every right to supervise or in any way take part in elections; and the entire machinery of elections is given back to the keeping of the individual states. It is a practical application of the sovereignty of the states, as against the theory of federalism.

The Chinese Question.—The Chinese question has been one of the most irritating that has come before the present administration. The Chinese government, through its minister, has protested against the required registration of Chinese subjects in this country according to the provisions of the Geary act, passed by the last congress. The United States government has also found itself powerless to effect a registration because the Chinese subjects in this country have persistently refused to register, and there has been no sufficient money in the federal treasury especially appropriated to deport the Chinese back to their native country for declining to do so. Under these circumstances, President Cleveland and his advisers have considered it wise to postpone action on the Geary law for some time in order that further and better legislative steps may be taken. In pursuance of this well known desire of the administration, Congressman Everett, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill extending for one year the date within which Chinamen must register. This bill, when it reached the committee on foreign relations, was changed so as to make the postponement six months instead of one year. Even in this form it did not satisfy Mr. Geary, the author of the original exclusion act. Mr. Geary voiced the sentiments of that radical element of the Pacific coast which has long sought to solve the Chinese problem. There was a desire on the part of the house to recognize this sentiment of the Pacific states; and, as a result, a compromise measure was agreed upon. It extends the date of registration for six months, but adds amendments, proposed by Mr. Geary, making the exclusion act even more rigid than before.

The new amendments define with exactness the various classes of Chinese who are to be subject to the law, and provide minute methods of identifying one Chinaman from another. It also omits Chinese criminals from the right of delaying their registration for the next six months, the purpose of this section being to permit the immediate prosecution of those Chinese who belong to secret societies similar to the Highbinders. The extension of time and the Geary amendments passed the house of representatives almost unanimously. It is believed, also, that the measure is of such a compromise nature that it will readily pass the senate and become a law.

In the meantime attempts at a rigid and wholesale enforcement of the Geary act have been indefinitely postponed. Comparatively few of the Chinese have registered; and it is estimated by the secretary of the treasury, that there are fully 85,000 liable to the penalty of the law. Only about 700, however, could be deported with the funds at present available. Besides this pecuniary difficulty, there are other considerations that weigh



YANG YU,
NEW CHINESE MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES.

strongly against the policy of rigid enforcement. The prevailing sentiment in the country is against proceedings which would bring great hardships to thousands, and would certainly involve the United States in an international dispute with China, the possible incidents of which one shudders to imagine. The color of the general public opinion on the question is reflected in the present policy of the administration, which contemplates non-action in regard to carrying out the requirements of the act until congress shall have another opportunity of expressing itself on the subject or of making sufficient appropriations to put the law thoroughly into effect. It does not appear that China has threatened violent retaliation in case of an enforcement of the law;

but, through her new minister at Washington, Yang Yu, she has vigorously protested against the deportation act.

A number of legal cases are meanwhile pending. Judge Ross of the United States district court for the southern district of California, has decided that unregistered Chinese may be arrested on the complaint of private individuals; and a good many arrests have been made. The marshals and their deputies have been instructed not only that the warrants must be served, but that any orders for deportation subsequently made in such cases must be executed as far as funds for such purpose are available. No deportations, however, have been made. In all cases where warrants have been issued, writs of *habeas corpus* have been applied for; and, these being denied, appeal has been taken to the supreme court. It is possible that before the decision of the court is announced, the grounds of action may be changed by a new legislative enactment on the whole Chinese question.

A serious anti-Chinese outbreak occurred at Selma, California, August 15. The Chinese were not only maltreated, but driven from the town, and their quarters pillaged. The trouble is attributed to the delay of the authorities in enforcing the Geary act, and is in part also explained by the industrial depression of the time, under which the numbers of unemployed have been greatly increased. The rioters at Selma were mainly of the latter class.

YANG YU, the successor of Tsui Kwo Yin as Chinese minister resident at Washington, is about fifty years of age. He arrived in this country with a large retinue early in August, but remained in San Francisco, Cal., several weeks, reaching Washington August 30. Being in rank only a few degrees removed from royalty, he is the most influential representative that the Chinese emperor has ever had in this country. He is regarded as an enlightened and liberal official. At the time of the anti-foreign outrages at Wu Hu and other points, in 1891, he won the esteem of foreign residents in China by his earnest efforts to suppress the fanaticism of the natives.

Other measures which have received the attention of congress are of local importance, and need not be specified. The tariff bill is in course of preparation by the ways and means committee of the house, and may be submitted to the house about December 1.*

*NOTE.—The above congressional record covers proceedings in both houses up to October 15.—ED.

THE TREASURY.

The Public Debt.—On September 30, the last day of the first quarter of the current fiscal year, the total public debt of the country, less the surplus cash in the treasury, amounting to \$106,875,633, was \$854,511,141, of which \$585,034,280 was interest-bearing debt, made up principally of 4 per cent bonds. During the month of September there was a net increase in the public debt of \$834,793.

Gold assets, on September 30, aggregated \$173,338,991, and comprised \$101,026,648 in bars, \$72,183,123 in coin, and \$129,220 in gold certificates. Against these assets there were outstanding \$79,756,819 in gold certificates, thus leaving a gold reserve of \$93,582,172. On April 20, 1893, the gold reserve, for the first time since the resumption of specie payments in 1879, fell below \$100,000,000. It remained below that point continuously until August 2, when, by the advent of gold from Europe, Mexico, and the West Indies, it rose to \$100,791,370. It however quickly fell again, and at the end of August stood at \$96,009,123. During September there was a further decline of \$2,426,951.

Silver assets, on September 30, aggregated \$506,643,296, and included \$360,499,882 in standard dollars, \$124,242,787 in silver bullion, and \$8,404,211 in silver certificates and silver bullion treasury notes issued under the Sherman law. Against these assets there were outstanding \$330,864,204 in silver certificates, and \$151,319,040 in silver treasury notes issued under the Sherman law, thus leaving a silver reserve of \$24,460,052, an increase during September of \$3,500,000.

Receipts and Expenditures.—The total receipts of the government during the three months ended September 30, 1893, the first quarter of the current fiscal year, were \$79,379,417, or nearly \$20,000,000 less than during the first quarter of the preceding fiscal year; while expenditures, which aggregated \$98,459,127, showed an increase of nearly \$2,500,000 as compared with the corresponding three months a year ago. This unfavorable showing was made in spite of the fact that the pension charge for the quarter just ended was about \$3,500,000 less than for the first quarter of the preceding year. About \$13,500,000 of the comparative loss in revenue for the quarter is due to decreased customs receipts alone; and fully \$6,000,000 to a falling off in internal revenue receipts. The following

table gives the figures in detail for both the quarters mentioned:

RECEIPTS		
	First quarter current fiscal year.	First quarter preceding fiscal year
Customs.....	\$39,398,372	\$52,696,709
Internal revenue.....	36,721,484	42,665,466
Miscellaneous.....	3,250,561	4,238,783
Totals.....	\$79,379,417	\$99,591,018
EXPENDITURES		
Civil and miscellaneous.....	\$26,187,010	\$26,865,601
War.....	16,010,373	12,167,902
Navy.....	8,744,694	6,965,245
Indians.....	2,985,190	1,945,254
Pensions.....	36,870,692	40,367,575
Interest.....	7,721,168	7,625,072
Totals.....	\$98,459,127	\$95,966,653

The World's Stock of Money.—The following statistics are compiled from a table prepared by Mr. Preston, acting director of the mint.

The world's aggregate stock of gold is \$3,582,605,000; of silver, \$4,042,700,000; and of uncovered paper, \$2,-635,873,000.

The stock of gold and silver possessed by the principal countries is given as follows:

GOLD AND SILVER STOCKS.

United States, \$604,000,000 gold, \$615,000,000 silver; Great Britain, \$550,000,000 gold, \$100,000,000 silver; France, \$800,000,000 gold, \$700,000,000 silver; Germany, \$600,000,000 gold, \$211,000,000 silver; Russia, \$250,000,000 gold, \$60,000,000 silver.

The stock of silver is divided as follows: United States, \$538,000,000 full tender, and \$77,000,000 limited tender; Great Britain, no silver full tender, \$100,000,000 limited tender; France \$650,000,000 full tender, \$50,000,000 limited tender; Germany, \$103,000,000 full tender and \$108,000,000 limited tender; Russia, \$22,000,000 full tender, and \$38,000,000 limited tender.

The ratio prevailing in nearly all the principal countries between gold and legal-tender silver is 1 to 15½. This is the ratio in France, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Netherlands, Russia, Central and South America. The ratio between gold and limited-tender silver is, as a rule, 1 to 14.38. The respective ratios in the United States are 1 to 15.98 and 1 to 14.95.

The various monetary systems as divided among the several countries are as follows:

Gold and Silver.—United States, France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Greece, Spain, Netherlands, Turkey, and Japan.

Gold.—United Kingdom, Germany, Portugal, Austria, Scandinavian Union, Australia, Egypt, Canada, and Cuba.

Silver.—Russia, Mexico, Central and South America, China, and India.

Of the uncovered money South America has \$600,000,000; Russia, \$500,000,000; the United States, \$412,000,000; Austria, \$260,000,000; Italy, \$163,000,000; Germany, \$107,000,000; France, \$81,000,000; Great Britain, \$50,000,000. The *per capita* circulation of gold is: United States, \$9.01; United Kingdom, \$14.47; France, \$20.52; Germany, \$12.12; Russia, \$2.21. The *per capita* of all classes of money is: France, \$40.56; Cuba, \$31; Netherlands, \$28.88; Austria, \$26.75; Belgium, \$25.53; United States, \$24.34; United Kingdom, \$13.42; Russia, \$7.16.

CHOLERA AND YELLOW FEVER.

The opening of the summer of 1893 found this country better prepared than ever before to resist the ravages of Asiatic cholera, as the scare of last year had prompted unusual preparations and precautions, and the government and local authorities had most carefully organized means of information and protection. Surgeon-General Wyman, chief of the marine hospital service of the United States, has been especially efficient in instituting cautionary measures, and in this has been greatly helped by his subordinates and other representatives of the government at home and abroad. Some apprehension has naturally prevailed, however—particularly of unfavorable influence upon the great fair in Chicago, and perhaps of virulent outbreak there while the city and its environs are crowded with visitors. Happily these fears have proved groundless, not a certain case of the Asiatic type yet occurring there or elsewhere in the interior of the country. The first serious alarm at the port of New York ensued upon the arrival there of the Anchor line steamship *Karamania* from Naples, then a cholera infected city, August 3. Three steerage passengers had died during the voyage, two of them with cholera symptoms. The vessel was detained at quarantine, and disinfected, and her passengers transferred to Hoffman's Island. Seven of them with indications of cholera were afterwards removed to the special hospital on Swinburne Island, where one of them died of cholera on August 9. None of the crew of the *Karamania* took the disease, and the ship was presently released from quarantine. On

the 14th, fourteen patients were being treated for cholera at the Swinburne Island hospital, and two others at Hoffman's Island were suspected of the disease. Four suspicious deaths also occurred in a suburb of Jersey City. On August 26, a woman died at the Jersey City hospital with a disease of choleraic type; and the same day an employe of the institution was seized with what proved to be true Asiatic cholera, of which he died three days later. On September 13, the Portuguese government proclaimed both Jersey City and New York City as cholera infected; but on the 18th raised the quarantine which had been established against vessels arriving from those ports. The month closed with tokens that any further visitation of cholera would be escaped.

On August 10 two deaths from yellow fever were reported to Surgeon-General Wyman from Pensacola, Florida, the first cases on shore there since 1888. A conference of the Washington officials was promptly held, and steps taken to prevent the spread of the epidemic. A meeting of Pensacola citizens also appointed a committee of safety: the panic was brief, and no cases there have since been reported. About the middle of September, however, nineteen cases of "Yellow Jack" developed suddenly at Brunswick, Ga. The governor of the state issued an appeal for aid, declaring that "It is now plainly evident that the fever will become epidemic." The surgeon-general, in conjunction with Miss Clara Barton of the Red Cross society for the supply of nurses, again took active measures; but in this instance the scourge had come to stay, for a time at least. New cases were reported every day; and the close of the quarter indicated no favorable change in the situation.

THE ARMY.

In the opinion of most army officers the experiment of enlisting Indians in the regular army has been unsuccessful. It was during Secretary Proctor's administration in 1891 that the experiment was begun. At that time, owing to the troubles that centered around the Pine Ridge agency in South Dakota, the Indian question occupied a great share of public attention; and it was thought that the enlistment of Indians in the cavalry and infantry would afford a partial solution of the long standing problem. However, results of actual trial have not borne out the high hopes at first entertained. The enlisted Indians soon began to show discontent and to chafe under the restraints

of military discipline; and many discontented ones have returned to civil pursuits. While they are useful as scouts and guides, where the greatest freedom of thought and action is allowed, and while they may thus form most valuable adjuncts to bodies of regular troops, experience shows that the Indians have little disposition to conform to any precise rules of habit or movement.

Under the administration of Secretary Elkins, the experiment was not pushed; and the present secretary of war, Colonel Lamont, gives no evidence of favoring its further development. In fact, in the latter part of July, orders were issued by the war department, to muster out of service the few remaining Indians attached to the cavalry troops at Spokane and Fort Walla Walla, Wash.

Grand Army Reunion.—The 27th annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic began in Indianapolis, Ind., September 5, and lasted four days. It is estimated that 200,000 people witnessed the parade on the first day, in which over 20,000 veterans participated. Hundreds of the old soldiers took no part in the march, owing to their increasing years and inability to stand fatigue and exposure to heat and dust. General Harrison occupied a place on the reviewing stand with Commander-in-chief Weissert. On September 6, Captain J. G. B. Adams, of Boston, Mass., was unanimously elected to succeed Captain A. G. Weissert, of Milwaukee, Wis., as commander-in-chief.

ADAMS, JOHN GREGORY BISHOP, the new commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was born in Groveland, Mass., Oct. 6, 1841. Before he had reached his twentieth birthday he enlisted in a rifle battalion which was afterwards merged into the 19th Massachusetts volunteers. At the time of the seven days' fighting on the peninsula, he had attained the rank of orderly sergeant, and for conspicuous bravery in that engagement was made a second lieutenant. He distinguished himself again at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, where he rescued the colors of his regiment after nearly a dozen color bearers had been shot. At Gettysburg he commanded a company which was sent to support General Sickles on July 2, 1863; and received two serious wounds. In November of that year, however, he was again in the field. After Gettysburg he was made a captain, and served in the Wilderness campaign of 1864. At Cold Harbor, early in June, the larger part of his regiment were made prisoners, and Captain Adams was in captivity nine months.

He was for eight years postmaster of Lynn, Mass.; has been deputy superintendent of the Concord reformatory; and in 1885 was made sergeant-at-arms for the commonwealth, which position he now holds. Last year he was a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for lieutenant-governor. He has been for many years president of the association of survivors of rebel prisons.

THE INDIANS.

The trouble arising out of the feud between the two factions of the Choctaw nation is not yet finally adjusted; and considerable resentment has been aroused among the Indians by the repeated interference of the United States government with the regular process of the law regarding the prisoners charged with participation in the killing of several men of the Jones faction in the fall of 1892.

It is the professed policy of the United States interior



HON. HOKE SMITH OF GA.
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

department to uphold the duly constituted authorities among the Choctaws, and to enforce recognition of, and respect for, the laws of the Choctaw nation; but, at the same time, the department will use its influence on the side of leniency, in the hope that through the use of firmness tempered with kindness, peace may be permanently assured. Accordingly, nine of the prisoners having been sentenced to be shot early in July, Secretary Smith, with the knowledge and approval of the president, protested against the wholesale execution, recommending that exe-

cutive clemency should be extended to all the condemned, with the possible exception of one or two of the leaders. In response, Governor Jones and his cabinet postponed the date of execution to August 4. The governor, however, wrote to Secretary Smith reminding him that under the treaties the Choctaw nation is secured in the unrestricted right of self-government and home administration of justice, but stating that for the sake of preserving amicable relations with the United States he had yielded to the desire of the interior department and requested the trial judge to

extend the time for execution to August 4, although neither the executive nor the judge had power under the Choctaw laws to grant reprieves. He pointed out that this action left open a grave legal question, which might afford the parties an opportunity of escape—the question as to whether they could be legally executed after the day fixed by the court had passed. It was therefore no surprise to learn that late in July the date of execution was further postponed to September 8; and that before that day arrived Governor Jones consented to hold the condemned Choctaws for a new trial.

Cherokee Strip Opened.—On September 16 the 6,000,000 acre tract of land known as the Cherokee outlet, in the Indian territory, was opened for settlement. The tract is arid in the middle section, but valuable in the eastern portion, which is well watered and is traversed by a railway. Fully 90,000 had gathered at the boundary and registered applications for claims. When the signal was given by a discharge of artillery at noon, the rush for first choice of land was so severe that eight persons were killed and many injured. Others suffered grievously from the intense heat and want of water. The trains were crowded even on the roofs, 15,000 persons trying to board one express; and in two hours 20,000 settlers were congregated on the site of the future capital of the territory. Many of the finest claims, it was found, had been taken by "sooners," who could not be immediately dispossessed; and by evening on the opening day every valuable claim had been occupied. A majority of those who entered in the rush were obliged to turn back empty-handed.

THE NAVY.

Launch of the "Minneapolis."—Although not officially recognized by the navy department, the name "Pirate," given by the shipbuilders to *Cruisers Nos. 12 and 13*, is not altogether inappropriate as a description of two of the most important recent additions to the navy. *Cruiser No. 12*, now known as the *Columbia*, was launched July 26, 1892; and on August 12, 1893, her sister ship was successfully launched at the yard of Messrs. Cramp & Sons in Philadelphia, being christened the *Minneapolis* by Miss Lizzie Washburn, the daughter of United States Senator Washburn, of Minnesota. The new vessel is a triple-screw steamer, 412 feet long, beams 58 feet, mean draught 22 feet 6.5 inches, displacement 7,350 tons, indicated horse power 21,000. The hull is steel and has a

double bottom. Like the *Columbia*, she is intended as a commerce destroyer, not a fighting vessel to be pitted against heavily armored ships. She, however, has an armored deck for the protection of magazine and machinery. Her general appearance is that of a merchant steamer, her warlike character being ingeniously concealed. Her speed, if the aim of her designers be reached, will enable her to overtake any ship afloat; while her coal endurance is so great that she will be able to sail at a 10-knot speed for 109 days without recoaling, or for a week at a speed of over 21 knots an hour. She will undoubtedly have a practical cruising radius of 15,000 miles; her nominal radius, the distance she can steam without recoaling, is 26,240 miles. The armament consists of one 8-inch standard breech-loading rifle, two 6-inch rapid-fire rifles, and eight 4-inch rapid-fire rifles. The secondary battery is composed of twelve 6-pounders, four 1-pounders, and four Gatling guns. The vessel is provided with five torpedo launching tubes. The 6-inch guns are loaded at one operation, as fixed ammunition is used, the powder and shot being combined in an immense cartridge, standing nearly six feet high.

Armor Tests.—The armor tests which have taken place within a few years have shown that the United States apparently leads the world in the manufacture of strong armor plates. At the first test at Annapolis, Md., several years ago, English, French, and United States plates were tested. The next test was held in February, 1891, and demonstrated the merits of the Harvey process. Another important test was made July 11, 1893, to determine the acceptability of the plates furnished by the Carnegie steel company and the Bethlehem iron and steel company for the side and turret armor of vessels of the new navy. The plates were accepted in each case, but earned no premium for their makers, as they were unable to resist penetration by Holtzer and Carpenter projectiles fired against them under a prescribed velocity.

There were two plates tested, the first a 9-inch nickel-steel plate made by the Carnegie company, a sample of the side armor of the monitor *Monadnock*. Three Holtzer projectiles weighing 250 pounds each were fired from an 8-inch rifle 58 feet away. The following were the results of the three shots:

1. Velocity 1,400 feet per second, penetrated plate and backing to a depth of 11.7 inches.
2. Velocity 1,683 feet, penetrated plate and three feet of oak backing; was lost in earth behind.
3. Velocity 1,536 feet, penetrated plate and backing to a depth of 14½ inches. No cracks were perceptible in the plate.

The second plate was a sample of the curved nickel-steel plates, seventeen inches thick, for the barbette of the *Indiana*, made by the Bethlehem company. This was the heaviest plate ever tested; and, until a change occurs in the methods of naval construction and warfare, it is not probable that thicker plates will be made. Three Carpenter shells weighing 850 pounds each were fired from a 12-inch rifle at a distance of 319 feet. The results were as follows:

1. Velocity 1,322 feet per second, penetrated 16.6 inches. 2. Velocity 1,495 feet, penetrated plate and three inches of backing. 3. Velocity 1,858 feet, penetrated plate as well as thirty-six inches of backing, the embankment, and disappeared beyond. No cracks were perceptible in the plate.

Four of the projectiles were recovered after the test, and were found to have been but little disturbed. With the attachment of a new strip of rifling, they might all be used again.

The highest muzzle velocity ever obtained in this country was reached at a test of the Brown segmental gun at Sandy Hook, August 18. A charge of 21 pounds of Leonard smokeless powder, with a 62-pound shot, gave a muzzle velocity of 2,865 feet per second, with a maximum pressure of 46,800 pounds a square inch.

The Naval Reserves.—The third annual cruise of the New York naval reserve was taken early in September off the coast of Long Island, the main object of the manœuvres being to teach the men what to do in case the island, which commands New York, were attacked from the sea. One novel feature of the exercises was the overland transportation of one of the cutters of the *New Hampshire* from the sound to the ocean. Forty men of the reserve, armed as a naval brigade, accompanied the boat, dragging a 3-inch rifle mounted on a field carriage. The distance of 24 miles was traversed in eight hours.

Other Naval Affairs.—An important change in the personnel of the navy department occurred July 12, when Commodore T. D. Wilson, being retired at his own request on the ground of ill health, was succeeded as chief constructor of the navy by Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn. Commodore Wilson had been chief of the bureau of construction for eleven years; he prepared the plans for the first steel ship of the new navy, the *Chicago*; and had directed the designing of 38 new vessels. In recognition of his services to the art of naval designing and construction, he was recently elected an honorary member of the institute of naval architects of London, Eng.

HICHBORN, PHILIP, new chief constructor United States navy, was born in Charleston, Mass., March 4, 1839. He was graduated at the Boston High School in 1855; was indentured to the government and specially trained in naval construction; became master shipwright at the Mare Island navy yard, San Francisco, Cal., in 1862; was offered, but declined, the appointment of assistant naval constructor in 1864; and was appointed as such, with the rank of lieutenant, in 1869. He spent 1870-75 at the Portsmouth navy yard, and in the latter year, after a particularly severe competitive examination, was appointed naval constructor. Under his new commission he was transferred to League Island, Penn., where he had charge of the transportation of naval property to the new navy yard. In June, 1884, he was ordered to the navy department as assistant chief of the bureau of construction, and was sent on special duty to Europe, to study the construction and workings of large dock yards. On his return, he published a detailed report, which has become a text book in naval construction. He also served many years on the board of inspection and survey; was a member of the first naval advisory board; has had much to do with the designing and construction of the new navy; and is a member of the Institute of naval architects of England. Mr. Hichborn has devoted a good deal of attention to literary work. His valuable book on the dock-yards of Europe, as already stated, has become a text-book among professional constructors. His recent article on "Sheathed or Unsheathed Ships" evoked favorable and widespread notice, both in this country and abroad.

On September 15, the gunboat *Castine*, built by the Bath iron works, of Bath, Me., on her official trial trip over a 60-mile course on Long Island sound, eclipsed the remarkable record made in June by her sister ship, the *Machias*. She recorded a fraction over 16 knots an hour, an excess of more than three knots over contract requirements, the greatest excess ever reached by a domestic or foreign-built ship.

The cruiser *New York* went into commission August 1. Captain John W. Philip in command.

LABOR INTERESTS.

The effects of financial and industrial depression are always felt most among the working classes; and the recent and still continuing stringency from which the country has suffered has been no exception to the rule. Its causes, its extent, and the prospects of its removal are treated elsewhere in this review (see article on monetary question). In all parts of the country, establishments in various lines of business have been forced to shut down, throwing thousands out of employment. Even where a total suspension has not been necessary, works have generally been run on short time. And now, where there is some revival of activity, and concerns are resuming business, the laborers in many cases are obliged to return to

work either at reduced wages or on part time. The coming winter is likely to be a very trying one for the workingman. In Denver, Col., Chicago, Ill., Detroit, Mich., Buffalo, N. Y., St. Louis, Mo., and elsewhere, the problem of giving employment or assistance to the unemployed has already forcibly impressed itself upon the municipal authorities.

During the past year, as shown by the report of the chief of the bureau of industrial statistics, there were only 26 strikes, not including that at Homestead. Of these, 13 were by employes in iron and steel industries. One was a railroad strike; and one a lockout by coal operators. Only three strikes succeeded, four were partially successful, and the others failed. The total loss incurred by the employes was \$373,285; and the employers' loss, as far as ascertained, \$50,985. It is estimated that the Homestead strikers lost in wages about \$1,250,000, while the expense to the state for the transportation and maintenance of troops was \$440,260.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

If any evidence were wanting of the extent of the derangement caused by the financial crisis of 1893 as compared with others through which the country has passed, that evidence could be found in the statistics of recent railroad failures. Within the past few months they have exceeded in magnitude those which occurred in any entire year between 1871 and 1876.

The Erie, the Reading, and the Northern Pacific roads have all gone into the hands of receivers, with total aggregate liabilities approaching \$650,000,000. Their stocks and bonded debts aggregate about \$595,000,000, whereas the aggregate stocks and bonds of all the roads which defaulted in 1874, the most disastrous year heretofore, were only \$480,000,000. The capital stocks of the three roads in question aggregate \$211,358,212, as compared with \$198,659,682 in stocks of all the defaulting roads in 1874. The bonds of the three great roads are estimated to exceed by \$46,000,000 those of all the companies which failed in 1874. When the floating debt and other obligations of the three companies not yet properly known are taken into account, it is estimated that the total of stock and indebtedness will aggregate nearly \$650,000,000 as compared with \$480,000,000 in 1874.

There have been other railroad defaults besides the three mentioned, but the above are sufficient to illustrate

the effect of the financial crisis of 1893 upon this branch of the country's interests.

Fortunately such failures as these do not usually affect materially the condition of large numbers of workingmen, as the roads are generally kept in operation. The misfortunes of the Reading and Erie roads threw only a few hundred men out of employment. Were the capital which they represent invested in manufactures, the shutting down of the vast establishments would entail much more widespread distress.

SPORTING.

In 1851, the *America*, designed by George Steers, won a cup offered by the royal yacht squadron, of England, over fourteen competitors, in a race around the Isle of Wight. In seven subsequent races, namely in 1870, '71, '76, '81, '85, '86, and '87, the English have sought, without avail, to regain possession of this trophy. The cup remains in the keeping of the New York yacht club, an American yacht having been successful in each of these contests. This year the contest has been renewed. Out of several English yachts built with express reference to the trial, the *Valkyrie*, owned by Lord Dunraven, was chosen to represent England; and out of four likewise built in this country, the *Vigilant*, owned by an American syndicate, was named to represent America. The date of the race was fixed for September 25, but the arrival of the *Valkyrie* was delayed by heavy weather, and the trial was consequently postponed until October 5.

A race open to yachts above 40-rating took place in England on August 5. The course was from Netley to and around the Warner lightship and return, a distance of 40 miles. Only two of the big yachts started—the *Navahoe* (American), owned by Royal Phelps Carroll, and the *Calluna* (English) owned by P. Donaldson. The race was won by the *Navahoe*, with two minutes and forty-two seconds to spare. The *Navahoe*, also, in September, competed with the *Britannia* in a run of 120 miles around the Cherbourg breakwater and back, for the Brenton's Reef cup, which she won, although so close was the finish that the result could only be determined after a critical comparison of the conditions at the beginning and the end of the race.

At Chicago, Ill., July 29, Clarence Hobart and F. H. Hovey won the tennis championship of the United States in doubles, by defeating O. S. Campbell and R. S. Hunt-

ington, Jr., champions of 1891 and 1892, by a score of 6—4, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2.

A. A. Zimmerman won the ten mile bicycle race at Manhattan field, New York City, on July 9. But at Chicago on August 9, Zimmerman was beaten from the scratch by John S. Johnson, "the Minneapolis wonder."

NOTABLE CRIMES.

Lynchings.—The tendency of some of the American people to take the law into their own hands has again had fatal illustration. Negroes, in particular, have been made to suffer several times for crimes not accounted capital by the law. On July 7 Charles Miller, accused of murdering little Mary and Ruby Ray, was hanged by a mob at Bardwell, Ky., while the father of the girls called for his burning. September was a memorable month for Judge Lynch. Three colored brothers named Julian, imprisoned at New Orleans, La., for protecting another brother who had shot a judge in his court-room the day before, were taken from jail and hanged on the night of the 16th. Two sisters were flogged and banished from the city; and another negro, named Willis, was kicked to death because he could not or would not reveal the hiding-place of the judge's slayer. About the same time four colored men were shot to death in their cells at Carrollton, Ala., on suspicion of firing a gin and cotton house; and another in the county was hanged on a charge of murder. A mob in Mississippi hanged two men and two women for being suspected of poisoning a white family.

At Roanoke, Va., September 20, a negro extorted money from a woman by threatening her with a razor, and afterwards struck her head repeatedly with a brick, leaving her seriously injured. He was arrested and jailed in the face of an excited crowd clamoring for his life. When the mob returned at night, it found the jail defended by the mayor and other officers, and a company of the Roanoke light infantry. An attack was nevertheless made, and in the melee eight persons were killed by the fire of the troops and others seriously wounded, while Mayor Tront received a shot in the foot. The negro was spirited away by his guardians; but in an effort to return him early next morning the guard was overpowered by a small detachment of the mob, the offender was seized and hanged to the nearest tree, where his body was riddled with bullets. The mayor was forced to leave town temporarily.

All these hapless victims of vengeance by infuriated

mobs, as in countless cases before, were negroes; and the New Orleans cases made a profound sensation among the colored population of that region. They held meetings and began to arm to avenge the lynching of the Julian brothers. Residents in and near the upper part of the city appealed to the chief of police for protection, and squads of mounted police were sent out, but found everything quiet. On September 19, however, a meeting of the leading negroes in New Orleans formulated resolutions calling on the governor for troops to protect the negroes against the reign of terror existing in Jefferson parish near the city, where martial law concerning them had been virtually declared by the white residents.

In July the father of Robert Harper, a negro executed by a mob at Bowling Green, Ky., on a charge of criminal assault, issued a pamphlet adducing evidence making it clear beyond a reasonable doubt that his son was not guilty of the crime.

Train Robberies.—These have constituted another unhappy but prominent feature of the quarter's crime record. During the night of September 12 an unusually large party of train robbers stopped an express on the Lake Shore railroad at Kessler, Ind., shot and seriously hurt the engineer, and blew open a safe from which they took nearly \$20,000, but left gold bars and money amounting to about as much. On the 15th a train on the Mineral Range railroad near Calumet, Mich., was "held up" by four robbers in the middle of the forenoon, and rifled of \$75,000 on its way to pay the employes of the great Calumet and Hecla copper mine, most of which was soon recovered and the highwaymen arrested. On the 20th an unsuccessful attempt was made upon an Illinois Central train in the outskirts of Centralia, Ill. The robbers were beaten off after a battle in which one of them was mortally wounded, and the conductor, engineer, and fireman badly hurt. At St. Joseph, Mo., where the plot of a gang became known to the authorities, a "dummy train" was made up and sent out on regular time with a posse of police and sheriff's officers, who met the would-be robbers one and a-half miles out on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs railroad, shot two of them dead, and captured four others.

Other Crimes.—On July 12, Dr. Henry Meyer and wife were arrested in Detroit, Mich., where they were living quietly and poorly under the names of Dr. and Mrs. Carl Schaffer. They were taken at the instance of a New York

insurance man named Julian, for the poisoning by Meyer of one Brandt, or Baum, in that city in 1892, to procure the insurance on his life. Meyer was taken to New York for trial, and developments rapidly following make it probable that he had similarly dealt with a number of other victims before he met Brandt.

On July 10, the secretary of the Buffalo (N. Y.) board of fire commissioners, Erie Ontario Van Brocklin, was arrested upon a charge of embezzling the public money to the amount of nearly \$70,000, by entering fictitious names on the pay roll of the fire department. Confronted with the proofs, he confessed his guilt, and, on September 27, was sentenced to imprisonment for eight years and five months, convicted of forgery and grand larceny on three indictments.

On August 25, on his third trial, W. B. Curtis, the well known actor, who mainly figures as "Sam'l of Posen," was acquitted of the murder of Policeman Grant in San Francisco in September, 1891.

On September 15, a shortage of more than 5,000 ounces of gold bullion in the Philadelphia mint, valued at \$134,000, was officially announced. The next day an old employe of the mint, Henry S. Cochran, who had before borne a good character, confessed the theft of the thirty missing bars, and was at once arrested. He had been able to get at the bullion through his facilities as weighing clerk at the mint. About \$100,000 of it was recovered.

DISASTERS.

By fire, by storm, by shipwreck, by railway collision, and other disasters, the sensibilities of the civilized world have been sadly touched again and again.

Fires.—Under this heading the great, unspeakable horror of the last three months was undoubtedly the burning of the Cold Storage building upon the World's Fair grounds at Chicago. It was one of the smaller buildings at the fair, and not owned by the directory, but erected and owned by the Hercules iron company, of Aurora, Ill., as a concession and exhibit, for the manufacture of ice and refrigerating machines, and also for the purposes of a skating rink, which had not yet been operated, and of cold storage, which had brought a large quantity of perishable property to its floors to perish in the flames. About 1:30 P. M., July 10, fire was discovered at the top of the tower, where its wooden exterior was imperfectly protected from the iron chimney. As several petty blazes in the tower

had before been easily mastered, the firemen quickly and fearlessly ascended, and were about to draw up hose pipes from the roof when flames burst out far below them and at once assumed such proportions as to forbid descent by the tower. Some of the firemen slipped down the ropes to the roof and were saved, but in part badly burned and otherwise injured; and one of them, Captain Fitzpatrick, a brave and courageous leader, died soon after. Others jumped through the flames a hundred feet to the roof, but were fatally mangled; and several went down with the tower, as it fell in an incredibly short time after the alarm was given. Sixteen lives were lost, including Columbian guards, who were assisting, and at least one visitor. The entire structure was speedily consumed with a loss of nearly \$100,000, and has not since been rebuilt. A coroner's jury held to the grand jury, for criminal negligence in connection with the disaster, the director of works for the fair, the marshal of the fire department on the fair grounds, and the president and secretary of the Hercules company, who were arrested and gave bail for their appearance. On August 2, the \$50,000 barn of ex-Vice-President Morton, at Rhinebeck, N. Y., with extensive poultry houses and outbuildings, nine horses, nearly a hundred Guernsey cattle, and other valuable property, was destroyed by a fire supposed to be incendiary. At Minneapolis, Minn., August 13, more than 200 houses were burned, \$2,000,000 worth of property devastated, and 1,500 persons rendered homeless by a fire starting in a box factory near the head of St. Anthony Falls. A furious south wind made the efforts of the firemen almost impotent for many hours. The next day an early morning fire in the Senate hotel, on Madison street, Chicago, Ill., caused the loss of the lives of seven guests. On August 24, a conflagration in South Chicago, Ill., made away with 250 houses and \$1,000,000 in property, and turned 7,000 people into the streets. Its ravages covered five blocks of the greatest industrial suburb of Chicago. On September 25, another million-dollar blaze at St. Joseph, Mo., involving many of the finest business structures in the city, closed the chronicle for the quarter, of American disasters by fire.

Railroad Accidents.—The increase of casualties of this kind, particularly in August and September, is doubtless due to the increase of travel to the Columbian Exposition. The first great accident of the quarter, however, July 13, occurred far away from Chicago—at Newburg.

N. Y., where an express train left the main track and crushed into a freight upon a siding. Seven persons were killed and forty-one injured. The state railroad commission, after a careful inquiry, laid the blame of the disaster upon the switchman at the scene and a section foreman who left the switch rods disconnected. On August 20, five persons were instantly killed while crossing, in a carriage on the way to church, the track of the Lehigh Valley railroad, near LeRoy, N. Y. The train which struck them is said to have been running at the rate of a mile a minute. A collision of two trains occurred between two small stations on the New York & Harlem railroad, August 26, which cost the lives of five persons and injuries to many others. Berlin, near Long Island City, was the scene of a dreadful disaster August 26, in which two trains on the Long Island railroad collided and 16 lives were lost, with as many injured. The state railroad board found a towerman and a brakeman censurable for the accident, and a coroner's jury brought in the former as criminally negligent. On August 31, four Wagner cars of a Chicago limited express went down with a bridge near Chester, Mass., killing 14 and wounding 40. On September 7, a head-on collision near Colehour, Ill., in the suburbs of Chicago, killed 12 and injured about as many more. A rear-end collision on September 18, between two sections of a Big Four passenger train near Manteno, Ill., sent eight persons into eternity and hurt many others. On the 22d eleven were killed at Kingsbury, Ind., in a collision between Wabash trains. A later collision on the Grand Trunk at Bellevue, Mich., killed Henry A. Newland, a prominent fur merchant of Detroit, his wife, who was a daughter of James F. Joy, the prominent railway president, and others.

Storms.—Northwestern Iowa was visited by a cyclone on the evening of July 6, which partly destroyed Storm Lake, Fonda, Newell, Alta, and Aurelia, and almost annihilated the village of Pomeroy, which had a population of 800. Only 30 houses were left standing there, and 41 bodies were taken from the ruins. The death list elsewhere brings the total up to 75. Immense hailstones fell in some districts, and crops were ruined over a wide area.

On August 24 and following days a terrific hurricane swept the Atlantic coast south of New York, with a rainfall in that city of 3.81 inches in twelve hours. On the first day a schooner with four men was lost at Asbury Park, N. J.; another vessel with a crew of ten; and 13 were

drowned off Southampton, L. I. Much injury was done to ocean-going steamers, and on the 26th the *City of Savannah*, from Boston for Savannah, Ga., was beached on Huntington island, off the South Carolina coast, but without loss of life. The waves swept many islands and other tracts of this low-lying shore, and at least 1,000 lives were sacrificed on the sea front of South Carolina alone. The Sea Islands, the richest part of the state, famous for their cotton and rice, were destroyed with appalling loss of life. One hundred were killed at Port Royal, 40 at Savannah, and 15 at Charleston, where immense damage was also done to property. Fifty per cent of the crops in the interior are an estimated loss. Governor Tillman made a careful personal investigation into the devastated regions, and, on September 7, issued an appeal to the country for aid, in which he declared that the dreadful visitation had "spread desolation and ruin throughout the entire state of South Carolina." The August tornado of 1893 will remain among the most memorable in the history of the Atlantic states.

Other Casualties.—The worst accident ever occurring on the waters of Lake George, N. Y., took place near the Hundred Island house on the evening of August 3, when a little steamer in charge of an inexperienced pilot was run upon an old and unused wharf, sank, and nine lives were lost. On September 3, a crowded electric street car got away on one of the Cincinnati hills, left the track, and crashed into a telegraph pole and a saloon, which it wrecked. Two passengers were killed outright, six fatally injured, and 40 otherwise hurt. The Haytian warship *Alexandre Petion* was reported sunk without apparent cause off Cape Tiburon, September 6, with all on board (80) except one. By a colliery gas explosion at Plymouth, Penn., September 21, five were killed and as many seriously injured. On September 29, the supports of the Mansfield mine near Crystal Falls, Mich., gave way, letting in the waters of the Michigamme river, and drowning 28 miners.

Colonel Ainsworth and three others held responsible for the Ford's Theater disaster at Washington, D. C., were indicted for manslaughter by the grand jury July 24, and held to bail in \$10,000 each.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The popularity of the World's Fair is demonstrated by the vast increase in attendance, which has already justified the seemingly extravagant prophecies concerning the financial success of the enterprise.

Distinguished Visitors.—A real Oriental potentate is to be numbered among the visitors to the fair—the Rajai Rajagan, of the Indian province of Kapurthala, who rules over 2,000,000 subjects, draws a well-nigh fabulous income, and bears the assumptive title of "King of Kings." The Rajai is the first native potentate of high rank who has ever left India to mingle with the world, and his wife, who accompanied him, is said to be the first woman belonging to a royal Indian household, who ever penetrated beyond her native land.

Paul Bourget, the great French author, was another distinguished visitor at the exposition.

BOURGET, PAUL, was born at Amiens, France, in 1852. He studied in the *lycée* at Clermont, and later in Paris; and, when about twenty years of age, began contributing to Parisian journals. His first book, *La Vie Inquiète*, appeared in 1874; his second, *Edel*, a poem, in 1878. The work which has gained him greatest fame is *Un Crime d'Amour*. Bourget is an interesting analytical writer, with whom every character is a psychological study, and whose novels are extremely subjective in their treatment. Perhaps the influence of his presence among us cannot be more clearly shown than in the fact that the Bourget cult has been adopted in Boston as the prevailing literary fad.

Another visitor attracted to America by the World's Fair, whose presence gave rise to much comment, was the distinguished African explorer Dr. Carl Peters.

PETERS, CARL, explorer, was born in Neuhaus on the Elbe, Sep. 27, 1856. He received a convent school education; subsequently studied law, history, geography, and political economy in the Universities of Göttingen, Tübingen, and Berlin, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from the last named in 1878. He spent several years in London, studying the English colonial system; secured an imperial charter, under which he organized the German East Africa company, and made treaties with ten of the eastern chiefs; convoked the first German colonial congress at Berlin in 1886; and went again to Africa with a strong force of engineers, surveyors, agriculturists, and medical men, to develop the country, in 1887. In 1888 he headed an expedition primarily for the relief of Emin Pasha, and in the following summer he was believed to have been murdered with all of his party by the Somalis. The report proved erroneous; and, on returning to Berlin in 1890, he was formally thanked by the Emin relief committee for his attempted rescue. Subsequently he was appointed imperial commissioner for German East Africa, and German commissioner for the regulation of the British-German frontier between

the Indian Ocean and the north side of Kilima-Njaro. He came to the United States in Sep., 1893, on the invitation of the executive committee of the Columbian Exposition, as German representative of Africa to the World's Congress. He published *New Light on Dark Africa* (1891).

Walter Besant, the prolific English novelist, is to be added to the list of distinguished visitors.

BESANT, WALTER, is a native of Portsmouth, England, born in 1838; was educated at King's College, London, and Christ's College, Cambridge; was appointed professor in the Royal College, Mauritius, but compelled by ill health to resign, when he returned to England, and adopted literature as a profession. Many of his novels are individual; others were written in collaboration with James Rice, who died in 1882.

Mr. Besant is as well known in America as in England. His writings reveal a strange knowledge of many different phases of life, a strong grasp of character, constructive skill, and a genial and racy humor. In many of his novels he broaches schemes of philanthropy and social reform, notably in *All Sorts and Conditions of Men*, in which is described a "Peoples' Palace," happily realized in the famous institution of that name in the east end of London. Mr. Besant bore a prominent part in the World's Literary Congress.

World's Literary Congress.—This congress was held in Chicago July 10 to 15, and was attended by representative great men from all parts of the world. Much of the time was devoted to the discussion of questions pertaining to copyright. Papers relating to the subject were read by Walter Besant, Richard W. Gilder, George W. Cable, R. R. Bowker, and many others; and papers were read for Sir Henry Bergne, Sir Frederick Pollock, J. M. Lely, W. Morris Collis, J. Stuart Glennie, and others, in their absence. At other meetings papers were read upon purely literary points, by Charles Dudley Warner, John Burroughs, Professor Moses Coit Tyler, "Marian Harland," Miss Molly Seawell, "Margaret Sidney," Eugene Field, George W. Cable, "Octave Thanet," Mrs. Catherwood, Mrs. Anna Rohlf, and Thomas Nelson Page among the Americans. Among English authors, papers were read from Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, on the future of the drama; from Mr. H. D. Traill, on the relations of literature to journalism; and from Mr. Douglas Sladen, on realism.

Jewish Congress.—This congress brought together the conspicuous leaders of Jewish thought in this country. Able papers were presented upon subjects of importance by such representative Jews as Rabbis I. L. Leucht, of New Orleans, La.; Isaac M. Wise, of Cincinnati, O.; G. Gottheil and K. Kohler, of New York City; and Emil G.

Hirsch, of Chicago, Ill. The feature of the congress was a magnificent speech by Rabbi Gottheil, of New York City, which presented a forcible illustration of Jewish genius, and was replete with bright auguries concerning the future of the Jewish race. The speech was liberal and tolerant, and cannot be without effect towards removing a long existing prejudice.

Negro Congress.—As a proper background to the discussions originating in this congress, such topics as the history, ethnology, science, geography, and partition of Africa were treated. The chief interest, however, attached to the sociological questions involved, particularly the condition and prospects of the Afro-American race. A splendidly argued proposition in favor of the deportation of the negroes in the United States to Africa failed to enlist the sympathies of the congress. Hon. Frederick Douglass, the Rev. Dr. Ward of the New York *Independent*, and various other speakers were very positive in their convictions as to the right solution of the negro problem. Mr. Douglass declared that the problem so named is really a white one—whether the white man will do his duty. Dr. Ward argued that the reigning question is not so much a question of reparation, as whether the Christian law of absolute equality and actual fraternity shall be applied alike to the white and colored races. These sociological questions were the overshadowing ones at the congress; and its discussions have invested them with a consequence which must tell upon the future of the negroes in America.

Engineering Congresses.—These gatherings included eight divisions, as follows: civil, mechanical, mining, metallurgical, military, and marine and naval engineering, engineering education, and aerial navigation. The several divisions first met in general session, when appropriate addresses were made. Thereafter each congress convened in independent session, and listened to the reading of appropriate papers and their discussion. Eminent engineers from all parts of the world were present.

For an account of the Parliament of Religions and the Roman Catholic Congress, see article "Religion," in this number.

The Ferris Wheel.—This invention is a remarkable triumph of engineering skill. It was the response to an obvious want. When the great fair was projected, there arose a demand for something that should eclipse the Eiffel tower, and possess features of originality and uniqueness. It was at this juncture that Mr. Ferris conceived the idea of constructing a perfect pinion wheel 250 feet in diam-

eter. It was, moreover, to be a "tension" wheel, "without solid spokes." Engineers declared that the idea could not be successfully carried out. If the wheel were made to revolve it would become an ellipse, they said. The directors of the fair hesitated to indorse the bold project, and granted the requisite concession with reluctance.

The physical construction of the wheel was a marvel of celerity and dexterity. On December 28, 1892, every ounce of material thus employed was "pig." On June 21, 1893, less than six months later, the perfected work was put in operation.

The top of the wheel is 265 feet above the ground. There are 36 cars attached to its periphery, the attachment being by means of an axle at the top of the car. The latter, swinging freely and having its weight at the bottom, always preserves its upright position. The wheel is nearly 1,000 feet in circumference, and requires ten minutes for each revolution. The axle is the largest piece of steel ever forged—33 inches in diameter and 45 feet long, weight 56 tons. The lighting is effected by 1,400 electric lamps. The wheel in place cost \$392,000. The concession under which it was constructed stipulated that no percentage should be paid until the receipts had reached \$300,000, and then the exposition was to get 50 per cent. It is understood that the amount demanded for the concession has been paid, and that Mr. Ferris has since earned a large sum as his share of the profits of the invention.

FERRIS, GEORGE WASHINGTON GALE, was born at Galesburg, Ill., about 35 years ago. He received his early professional training in California, and took a course in civil engineering at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., from which institution he was graduated in 1881.

Some Special Features.—Of the private exhibitors, Krupp, the gunmaker of Germany, stands among the most noteworthy. The expenses of his exhibit, so large as to require a special building, are said to have amounted to \$1,500,000. The largest weapon shown, and the heaviest piece of ordnance ever placed on exhibition, is a 16·24 inch coast-defense gun; length, 45 feet 11 inches; length of bore, 41 feet 8 inches; weight 122 tons. The following results were obtained with this gun at the Krupp testing grounds: The projectile weighed 2,200 pounds, and the charge was 902 pounds of brown prismatic powder; an initial velocity of 1,981 feet per second was recorded, and the striking energy was 18,594 metric tons. The second part of the exhibit consists of armor plates, the most in-

teresting of which are some compound and nickel-steel plates. There are also wonders in cast steel, the largest of which, made in three parts, is the bow frame for an iron-clad, 42 feet high and weighing 24 tons. A portion of the stern frame of the same ship, in two pieces, weighs 23.11 tons. There is also a collection of mining machinery, a specialty at Essen, where the Krupp works are located.

The exhibit of the Pennsylvania railroad is so elaborate as to be bewildering. It is worthy of careful study for the wide contrast furnished between past and present means and methods of transportation. Beginning with wagons and stage coaches, the exhibit illustrates the history of public transportation, step by step, to its present stage of development. There are models and photographs almost without number, covering a long stretch of time and illustrating an infinite variety of subjects. One exhibit ingeniously shows the amount of money invested in this road. Silver dollars are closely laid on sections of rails, a placard stating that it would require as many such pieces of coin as could be laid on both tracks of 7,980 miles of road to equal the sum invested by the company.

The Cunard line presents the means for a study of the evolution of the transatlantic steamer. It shows models of its vessels for over half a century, ranging from its first marvel, the side-wheeler *Britannia* built in 1840, 207 feet long, gross tonnage 2,050, engine development 403 horse-power, to the magnificent screw steamer *Campania*, recently finished, length 620 feet, displacement 18,000 tons, engine development 30,000 horse-power.

The transmission of power by means of compressed air is a feature that deserves consideration. From the huge compressors in Machinery hall, the air is conveyed to other buildings, to be utilized at discretion, in nine-inch pipes, at a pressure of 80 pounds to the inch.

Schuckert & Co., Nuremberg, Germany, were supposed to have worked something like a miracle in producing the immense search-light which has been instrumental in turning night into day at the fair. This lamp requires 150 amperes and 50 volts. The mirror is an inch thick and five feet in diameter. Its face intensity is 194,000,000 candle power. A newspaper can be read by its light at a distance of several miles. But even this king of lamps has been dethroned by native American ingenuity. There has been placed on the colonnade between the palace of mechanic arts and the agricultural palace, an American

lamp which requires 200 amperes of current, and the intensity of whose light is 200,000,000 candle power.

The Midway Plaisance.—This name promises to be memorable in connection with the exposition. The Plaisance comprises a strip of land between 59th and 60th streets, extending from Stony Island avenue, which borders the fair proper, to Cottage Grove avenue. It is with reference to this territory that all concessions in the way of shows have been granted. Exceptions exist only in the Esquimaux village, which requires a pond, and some of the ethnological exhibitions, which are properly placed in the vicinity of the Anthropology building.

Conspicuous among the features of the Plaisance are: *Cairo Street*, where one may obtain all manner of Egyptian manufactures, enjoy a camel ride, and witness the characteristic dances of the Orient; *The German Village*, conducted something like a beer garden, and noted for the music of the military bands, whose members received the special permission of the German emperor to perform at the fair; *The Javanese Villages*, where actual life in Java, in its various phases and particulars, is accurately represented; the rival *Irish Villages*—Lady Aberdeen's Blarney Castle and Mrs. Hart's Donegal Castle, filled to overflowing with characteristic objects of interest; *The Turkish Village*, its mosques and bazars, and its always crowded theater with its grotesque performances and its voluptuous and aggressive dances; *The Dahomey Village*, where one may learn how life appears in burlesque; *The Lapland Village*, novel, singularly interesting, and furnishing material for useful ethnological study.

These are but a portion and a sample of the wide and varied resources of the Midway Plaisance. Some one has defined this marvellous thoroughfare as "Nijni-Novgorod brought to our very doors." But the Plaisance is more than the city with which it is thus compared, since it contains a more diverse and complete assortment, and a far more immense and heterogeneous collection of people, than even the great and renowned exchange of Asia and Europe can show.

Sunday Opening.—About the middle of July, the directors of the World's Fair decided that the gates of the exposition should be closed on Sundays. This was done for a single Sabbath only, July 23. On August 2, Judge Stein, of the superior court, decided that the directors, in closing the exposition on July 23, had violated the injunction granted in the Clingman petition, and were guilty

of contempt of court; whereupon a fine was pronounced against them. On September 6, Judge Ewing refused to hear the motion of counsel for a final hearing in the Clingman injunction litigation. He held that it would be a breach of judicial courtesy to review the case after it had been passed upon by a judge whose jurisdiction was co-ordinate with his own—meaning Judge Stein. Judge Stein is traveling in Europe, and is not expected to return until after the time fixed for the closing of the fair. The question, therefore, is practically decided against Sunday closing.

SOUTH CAROLINA LIQUOR LAW.

On July 1, the liquor dispensary law of South Carolina went into operation. It has not yet had a fair public test, owing to legal complications which have arisen and at the close of the quarter are still awaiting the decision of the United States supreme court.

When the law went into force, the number of dispensaries immediately opened was unexpectedly small, and their sales were very light. Inside of a week, however, the number of county dispensaries had risen from three to 16; and by the end of July, 23 county dispensaries were in operation, and arrangements had been made for the opening of the first dispensary in the city of Charleston. In that city only a small proportion of the liquor shops closed their doors when the law took effect; and there have been several scenes of excitement caused by the vigorous enforcement of the law. The first occurred July 15, when an Italian named Chico was arrested, and his property confiscated, for illegally keeping open a saloon.

On July 7, the first serious blow at the law was struck by the decision of Circuit Judge Hudson, one of the most learned lawyers on the bench of the state, to the effect that the law is clearly unconstitutional. One J. B. Floyd having been appointed dispenser for Darlington, an injunction was applied for, to restrain him from opening a dispensary, mainly on the ground that he had not secured the names of a majority of the legal freeholders to his petition, as required by law. The judge not only granted the injunction; but also handed down the opinion, that, while prohibitory laws are constitutional, the dispensary law is not, being a law for revenue or profit: no law authorizing the state to take a business from individuals and create a monopoly for itself, is constitutional.

This decision nullifies the law in Darlington county.

Whether it applies to the whole state will depend on the decision of the supreme court, to which appeal has been taken.

The railroads have been hauling beer and whiskey into the state, and several arrests have been made; but these cases have not yet been pushed. All the legal entanglements that have arisen are suspended by injunctions and otherwise, waiting for the passage of the supreme court on the constitutionality of the law.

The general moral sentiment of the state is opposed to the revenue feature of the dispensary law; and another danger that threatens the success of the measure is the temptation it will offer to engage in illicit selling. No liquor being allowed to be sold under the law for less than \$3.00 a gallon, the margin of profit is quite large. No state monopoly can be maintained, as against individuals, without constant and most thorough police supervision.

PERSONAL, ETC.

On July 22, Governor Markham, of California, appointed ex-Governor G. C. Perkins to fill the unexpired term of the late Leland Stanford as United States Senator.

PERKINS, GEORGE CLEMENT, was born in Kennebunkport, Me., August 23, 1839. When twelve years old he became a stowaway; passed the next four years at sea; landed at San Francisco, Cal., in 1856; spent several years in mining, storekeeping, and the shipping business; and in 1872 established the firm which developed into the Pacific Coast Steamship company. He acquired wealth rapidly; engaged in numerous financial and industrial enterprises, and became deeply interested in the development of southern California. He was elected a state senator in 1869 and 1873, and governor in 1879, in each case as a Republican.

On July 2, Robert P. Porter, superintendent of the census, resigned his office in order to devote himself to business matters demanding his attention, leaving the work of the 11th census, which is rapidly approaching completion, in charge of Chief Clerk Wardle.

On September 9, a daughter was born to President and Mrs. Cleveland, the first child born to a president in the White House. The advent of the little one was the occasion of many congratulations.

The electric railroad company whose invasion of the lines of battle at Gettysburg was recently the occasion of much indignation, particularly among members of the Grand Army of the Republic, was served in July with a formal notice to vacate those portions of the field whose preservation had been intrusted to a commission appointed

by the secretary of war in accordance with the act of congress of March 3, 1893. Attorney-General Olney expressed the opinion that there was ample legal provision, by condemnation proceedings, whereby the secretary could acquire such property and rights as might be necessary to carry out the act of congress "for the purpose of preserving the lines of battle.

During the first week in September, the Cunard steamer *Campania* made the eastward voyage from New York to Queenstown in 5 days 14 hours 55 minutes, the best previous record being her own, made last May, of 5 days 17 hours 20 minutes. The *Lucania*, an almost exact copy of the *Campania*, between Queenstown and New York, the first week in September, lowered the maiden record for a transatlantic passage by 16 hours, making the westward voyage in 5 days 15 hours 37 minutes, the same as the best westward record of her sister ship. The American line steamer *Paris*, however, still holds the world's record for a westward voyage 5 days 14 hours 24 minutes, made in October, 1892.

The first summer meeting in this country for university extension students, similar to that which Oxford University in England has conducted for several years, was opened in Philadelphia, Penn., on the evening of July 5, under the auspices of the American society for the extension of university teaching. It was in Philadelphia that the extension movement in America first took root.

The Capitol Centenary.—On September 18, the 100th anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the national capitol by President Washington was celebrated in the city that bears his name. Both branches of congress ceased work; and the president and members of the cabinet, judges of the supreme court, and many government officials took part in the exercises. The program included short speeches from the president, the vice-president as president of the senate, the speaker of the house, one of the justices of the supreme court, and a representative of the local government. The chief oration of the day was assigned to William Wirt Henry, a Virginia orator of national reputation. The exercises covered, in addition, a parade, an excellent musical program, and an illumination of the capitol grounds in the evening.

It was during the recess that followed the termination of the first congress, that President Washington selected for the future capital of the Union the present site upon the Potomac river. Virginia and Maryland ceded to the

federal government for the purpose, a district ten miles square; but, in 1846, the portion south of the Potomac was returned to Virginia. The construction of the capitol was begun at the north wing, where Washington laid the cornerstone in 1793. That wing was finished in 1800. The south wing was begun in 1803, under Jefferson's administration, and completed in 1808. The central portion was not built until 1818, four years after the destruction of the wings by the British in their raid upon the city. In 1819, the side portions were rebuilt, and the center was finished in 1827. The extension of 1851, completed in 1867, finally gave us the building as it stands to-day.

The total cost of the capital was about \$14,000,000. It is a classic structure, 751 ft. 4 in. long, and 121—324 ft. deep, and covers $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The central part is of Virginia freestone; the wings of Massachusetts white marble; the Corinthian columns adorning the façades, of Virginia marble. The iron dome above the central structure, 135½ feet in diameter, is crowned by a bronze statue of Liberty 19½ feet high, whose crest is 285½ feet above the ground.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

The rights of Manitoba under her constitution, the reform of the tariff schedules, and the development of inter-colonial commerce are at present the cardinal issues confronting the dominion administration. The various party policies regarding each are well known, and have undergone no recent change. The government leader, Sir John Thompson, and the leader of the opposition, Hon. Wilfred Laurier, have both been engaged in tours through the principal points in western Ontario, addressing large and enthusiastic gatherings, commenting upon recent important developments, and explaining to the electorate more clearly the particular lines of policy of which each is the representative.

On the question of tariff reform the program of the government is not yet definitely formulated, and there are already evidences that any alterations proposed will meet with various receptions within the Conservative party ranks, there being much difference of opinion as to what is expedient. The interviews recently inaugurated by Mr. Foster, the finance minister, for the purpose of finding out what the farmers, traders, and manufacturers want, have been continued, but nobody yet knows what the coming changes will be. They will not, however, constitute a

radical reversal of the protective lines of the national policy with which the Conservative party has been identified since 1879.

The Australian Mission.—In the meantime the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, minister of trade and commerce, has been sent to Australia to promote intercolonial trade, not only by effecting arrangements with the governments there on the subject of steamship subsidies, but by establishing, if possible, treaties of reciprocity.

Mr. Bowell's mission is in direct pursuance of the Conservative policy of the past few years, which, keeping first in mind the home interests of Canada, aims to develop trade in every possible direction—a policy notably stimulated by the passage of the McKinley tariff act of 1890 in the United States. In February, 1892, it will be remembered, an unsuccessful reciprocity mission was sent to Washington. This was followed by an equally futile attempt to induce the imperial authorities to withdraw from the German and Belgian treaties, which contain most-favored-nation clauses and render impossible any colonial discrimination in favor of English goods or English discrimination in favor of colonial goods. The subsequent efforts to develop intercolonial reciprocity relations with the British West Indies, met with no greater success.

Great difficulties stand in Mr. Bowell's way. The products of Australia are strikingly similar to those of Canada; and, if any business can be developed, it can be based, not on an Australian demand for agricultural products—a demand which does not now exist inasmuch as Australia exports these products herself—but mainly on the Australian demand for lumber and manufactures, such as agricultural implements, hardware, pianos, organs, sewing machines, boots and shoes, etc. The development of the recently established Canadian-Australian steamship service will facilitate the traffic in such articles as these; but the fact that several of the Australian colonies are highly protective in policy will militate against it. Furthermore, it is the imperial policy to discountenance any reciprocity arrangements that do not embrace the whole scheme of colonies, as was shown when Canada not long ago entered into an agreement with Jamaica; and, that being the case, it is probable that no mere partial scheme, embracing some of the Australian colonies to the exclusion of others, will receive the imperial sanction. No attempt to render uniform the tariff systems of the Australian colonies has yet succeeded. Even under the scheme of federation as

at present formulated, the principle of uniformity has been abandoned. And finally, if any scheme of reciprocity be established, it must either discriminate against Great Britain, or must admit Germany and Belgium as well as Great Britain to the benefits of the reciprocal terms, in which latter case the position of the Canadian manufacturer in the Australian market would be no better than that of his British, German, or Belgian competitor.

Ontario.—The long standing differences between the French and Irish separate school ratepayers in the dominion capital have recently reached a critical stage of development. It has been the policy of the Church authorities in Ottawa to congregate the two races in separate parishes; and a similar division has naturally followed in the schools. In the fall of 1886, what were virtually two separate school boards were established by a resolution of the separate school trustees, committing the management of the schools attended by the French and the English-speaking children respectively to a French and an English-speaking committee.

In March of the present year, Mr. J. F. White, provincial separate school inspector, reported that the presence of French children in the Irish schools rendered proper grading impossible, and retarded the whole work—which report was subsequently borne out by the results of a written examination instituted for the purpose of testing the inspector's statement. The Irish committee therefore decided to exclude French children from the Irish schools; and when a son of Mr. G. W. Seguin, one of the French trustees, was refused admittance to St. Joseph's school, which he had attended last year, a legal action was threatened by the parent. The result was several stormy meetings of the trustees, ending in a compromise under which the resolution of the English-speaking committee is to be applied only to those schools or classes where the teachers report that the presence of French-speaking pupils interferes with grading or efficiency. It is not known to what the dissensions may lead; but they form an important illustration bearing upon the separate school principle which now occupies so large a share of public attention in Manitoba and other parts of the dominion.

The agitation of 1889 in the counties of Prescott and Russell, in regard to ecclesiastical encroachment upon the public school system, and particularly as concerned the substitution of French teaching for English, has been recalled to us by another visit of the government commis-

sion of inquiry. The commissioners, Mr. J. J. Tilley, provincial inspector of model schools, Rev. Prof. Reynar of Victoria University, and Rev. D. D. McLeod of Barrie, Ont., have made another trip through the same counties, and report a much more satisfactory state of affairs. The model school established under their recommendation for the training of teachers in English has had a beneficial effect. Whereas in 1889, out of 69 teachers only three had attended a high school, and only two had received a model or normal school certificate; in 1893, 47 have attended the model school, four have secured normal school training, one has passed through the School of Pedagogy, and only three are teaching on permits. In the schools themselves there has also been a distinct advance. The number of English textbooks has increased from 25 to 119, and the time given to the study of English has been extended from two and a-half hours to three and a-half hours per day. Of the 3,640 French-speaking children, 3,581 are learning English; whereas in 1889 only 2,484 out of 3,210 French children were learning that language.

The only recommendation now made by the commissioners is for regular, systematic oral instruction in the English tongue.

Quebec.—The government commission, appointed to inquire into the excessive expenditures made in respect of the two iron bridges built over the Lachine canal at Montreal, has discovered evidences of most reckless extravagance. It was found that the work had not been let by contract, as is usual; but had been carried out by the day



HON. W. R. MEREDITH,
LEADER OF THE ONTARIO OPPOSITION.

labor system. A contractor supplied the labor, the government paying him so much an hour for men and so much a day for teams, the rates being sufficiently high to leave the contractor a margin of profit over and above the actual cost of the labor to himself. In this way, it was to his pecuniary interest to employ as many men and teams as possible. In the numbers employed, the limits of necessity were far exceeded; labor was paid for that was not, and could not be, used; excessive prices were paid for material; and in many other ways the country was defrauded.

The civil suit of the *Canada Revue* against Archbishop Fabre, of Montreal, came up for hearing September 25; and its progress is watched with great interest. The real question at issue is whether an archbishop or other prelate of the Roman Catholic Church can be made to answer before the civil courts for an episcopal act—an issue that affects the liberty of every free-born citizen. The suit, it will be remembered, is based on the action of the archbishop in issuing, in November, 1892, a pastoral letter forbidding the faithful to have anything to do with the paper in question, on account of its attacks against the ecclesiastical system which obtains in the province of Quebec, and particularly against the tax exemptions of the clergy and their power to impose pecuniary burdens on their parishioners. This pastoral letter, it is claimed by the *Canada Revue*, has seriously damaged its business interests, for which it now holds the archbishop responsible.

The case of the *Canada Revue* is not the only evidence of a movement in the province of Quebec which is growing in strength—a movement among the more liberal minded of the citizens—in the direction of independence of ecclesiastical control in matters of education and taxation. The public schools of the province are in fact denominational; and there are many who feel that they might be more efficient. Senator Masson last year demanded from the council of public instruction, that no teachers should be employed who did not possess certificates of efficiency; but was unable to secure this reform owing to the opposition of the bishops, who claim and exercise the right to govern the selection of teachers. Another reform movement is now headed by the senator—demanding that all educational institutions receiving state aid shall be subject to inspection. This proposal, too, is vigorously antagonized by the clergy; but it shows the existence of a deep popular desire for a new order of things. Another inci-

dent of significance in this connection was furnished at the recent ceremonies connected with the laying of the cornerstone of a new institution in the county of Beauce. The demands of the people for a school at which a more practical education should be given than was furnished in the classical and theoretical courses of the ordinary Church schools, had been granted by the resident clergy; but Mgr. Paquet, who attended as the representative of Cardinal Taschereau at the laying of the cornerstone, spoke very strongly against the movement for lay control of the schools, and warned his hearers that such institutions as that at whose inauguration he was assisting—institutions of a practical and industrial character—would be very difficult to sustain.

Much adverse criticism was aroused in the Canadian press by the action of Mayor Desjardins, of Montreal, in refusing to return a salute to the Italian warship *Etna*, which arrived in the harbor on the evening of July 30, or to preside over a reception to the officers and crew of the visiting ship. Notwithstanding that the vessel had been received with every evidence of cordiality at Quebec, the mayor felt, that, as a good Catholic, he could not take part in any official act which could be interpreted as an act of courtesy toward the government of that power which has deprived the Pope of his temporal dominions.

The Northwest.—The recent appointment of Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, Conservative M. P. for Ottawa, Ont., as lieutenant-governor of the Northwest territories to succeed Lieutenant-Governor Royal, may be expected to mark another step in the development of responsible constitutional government which has been slowly evolved in that portion of the dominion. The first three governors assigned to the territories after confederation, Sir A. Archibald, Judge Johnston, and Mr. A. Morris, exercised supervision over Manitoba as well as what is now known under the name of the Northwest territories. It 1876, under Mr. Mackenzie's administration, a division was made for local government purposes, and the supervision of Mr. Laird was restricted to the regions west of the Manitoba boundary. Mr. Dewdney followed Mr. Laird, and was in turn succeeded by Mr. Royal, who now gives way to Mr. Mackintosh.

In the early days the Indian problem confronted the administrative officers. The territory was bought from the Hudson Bay company; but the government recognized the Indian title; and a series of Indian treaties were nego-

tiated, imposing grave responsibilities on the federal authorities—the responsibility of not only paying a certain sum per head to the Indians, but of providing for their education, teaching them agriculture, and placing them on reserves secured against white invasion. The appointment of an Indian commissioner became necessary, to see to the working out of the treaty provisions. This office was at first combined with that of governor; but, after the withdrawal of Mr. Dewdney, passed to other hands. Since that time the transition from the old crown colony plan of government to that of representative and responsible administration has been the main feature of the political development in the territories. The agitation of the people and their representatives for the principle of responsibility has already done much, there now being a complete local legislature and government; but in some respects the theory of complete responsibility has not yet been fully worked out—as was evidenced during 1892 in the action of Governor Royal in proroguing the assembly while his cabinet had no majority therein. The political development under Mr. Mackintosh's tenure of office will be eagerly watched.

Interest in the Manitoba school question is revived as the time approaches for a rendering of the decision of the supreme court judges on the points submitted to their consideration. The ground now taken by the Roman Catholic minority in favor of federal disallowance of the Manitoba school act, is somewhat different from that originally occupied. The imperial privy council has decided, that, since the school law abridges no rights or privileges existing at the time of the union, the act, judged by the Manitoba constitution, must stand. Now, however, the minority claim, that, apart from the provincial constitution, there is an educational clause bearing on the issue, found in the British North America act, which overrides the Manitoba constitution. The latter protects only the privileges held by the minority "at the union;" the British North American act, on the other hand, it is claimed, protects similar privileges acquired "since the union." Separate schools having been once given after the union, they cannot be taken away. It is upon this alleged protective clause in the act of 1867—the basis of confederation—that the advocates of separate schools in Manitoba now place their reliance. The point to be decided by the supreme court is whether the educational clause of the British North America act really applies to

Manitoba. It is hardly possible that the judicial committee of the privy council failed to have the entire case before it in all its bearings; and it is doubtful, as the judgment itself states, "whether it is permissible to refer to the course of legislation between 1871 and 1890 as a means of throwing light on the previous practice or on the construction of the saving clause of the Manitoba act."

The Maritime Provinces.—A year ago there was much discussion as to the final disposition to be made of the Intercolonial railway, which, being operated under the auspices of the federal government, had always represented a large annual deficit in the budget. A proposal was mooted, to hand over the entire road to the Canadian Pacific railway in return for the establishment of a fast line of Atlantic steamers sailing from a Canadian port. This, however, was not approved by the government, who argued that if the road could be run at a profit by a private corporation, it could be so run by the federal authorities provided that politics were strictly eliminated from its management and ordinary business methods adopted. The present minister of railways and canals, Hon. J. G. Haggart, has applied himself to the work of reform. The staff has been thoroughly reorganized, and rates equalized. As a result, the workings of the road for the past year, for the first time in its history, show a surplus, amounting to over \$20,000. Earnings have been \$3,065,000, a slight increase over the year 1892; while expenses have been \$3,045,000, a decrease of nearly \$400,000.

Efforts are being made, in the interests of the Chignecto Ship Railway company, for a revival of the government subsidy which lapsed July 1, 1893, through non-completion of the road at that date. The scheme grew out of a proposal made years ago to connect the bay of Fundy and Northumberland straits by a canal—the Baie Verte canal. This proposal never got beyond the survey and report stage. The government chief engineer announced that it would cost \$8,500,000 to complete the work. A ship railway was proposed instead; and, through the efforts of Mr. H. G. Ketchum, a civil engineer, a construction company was formed. A subsidy of \$150,000 a year for 25 years was asked for, which, through the influence of Sir Charles Tupper, was granted, being subsequently changed to \$170,000 a year for 20 years. It was stipulated that the railway should be completed by July 1, 1890; but the time was afterwards extended to July 1, 1893. On that date about \$5,000,000 had been expended by the

company; but it is estimated that \$1,800,000 is still required, which money the company finds itself unable to realize until the lapsed subsidy guarantee has been revived. It is said that the services of Sir Charles Tupper have been again enlisted in behalf of the work; but some of the members of the government look with little favor on the scheme, doubting the value of its prospective returns in proportion to outlay.

On September 22, Senator John Boyd of St. John, was sworn in as lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick.

The Business Situation.—Canada has had no share in the financial and industrial depression which has recently so seriously affected her American neighbor. It was of course impossible that she should not feel to some extent the effects of the disturbance across the line, for, if in no other way, she would naturally suffer from the decline in American purchases; but up to the present there has been nothing in the least approaching in character the widespread feeling of panic which has prevailed in the United States. The Canadian currency is on a gold basis, and there is no fear of a possible reduction to a silver basis; and, although there is an uncertainty as to coming tariff changes in Canada, which may have a somewhat disturbing effect, the continuance of the Conservative party in power gives the assurance that there will be no radical reversal of the protective *régime* which has prevailed since the introduction of the national policy in 1879.

A glance at the statistics of Canadian trade will show how little Canada has been affected by the tremendous depression visible in Australia, Great Britain, and the United States. The aggregate trade of Canada for the fiscal year 1892-3 was \$236,651,282, the largest business ever done, exceeding by over five and one-half millions the trade of 1891-2. Exports of Canadian products alone amounted to \$102,204,000, exceeding those of the banner year of the dominion. The nearest approach to these figures was in 1882, when \$94,000,000 was exported. There was a decrease in exports of minerals and fish during the past year, but an important increase in exports of lumber, logs, and animals and their products. Agricultural products were, however, about stationary, the exports of 1893 being only \$14,000 in excess of those of 1892. The transference to England of business in these products, has just about counterbalanced the effects of the McKinley law. While Canadian exports have increased as thus shown, United States exports have decreased from \$1,030,000,000 to \$847,000,900.

Another interesting contrast between the business conditions of the two countries is found in the reports of failures during the first six months of the present year, compared with the corresponding period a year ago, as given by Bradstreet's agency.

FAILURES IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA, SIX MONTHS, 1892 AND 1893.

	No. of failures.		Liabilities.	
	1893	1892.	1893.	1892.
United States—				
Eastern.....	919	872	\$17,346,440	\$8,944,637
Middle.....	1,299	1,357	52,415,229	15,285,894
Western.....	1,633	1,037	40,765,898	12,415,040
Northwestern.....	650	459	29,154,069	6,355,798
Southern.....	1,060	1,043	18,297,454	9,263,201
Pacific.....	539	494	12,048,872	3,265,483
Territories.....	139	89	832,370	1,003,483
Totals.....	6,239	5,351	\$170,860,222	\$56,535,521
New York City.....	357	414	17,931,428	4,586,998
Canada—				
Ontario.....	390	399	3,294,975	2,224,212
Quebec.....	302	305	2,439,039	3,124,841
New Brunswick.....	37	53	280,830	415,302
Nova Scotia.....	61	93	571,315	718,357
Prince Edward Island.....	17	5	106,200	85,000
Newfoundland.....	6	1	900,530	4,000
Manitoba.....	35	47	321,783	391,259
Northwest Territories.....	11	11	79,253	44,221
British Columbia.....	28	37	272,800	218,166
Totals, Canada.....	887	951	\$8,215,759	\$7,225,238

Although not a part of Canada, Newfoundland is included in the above statement, being a part of British North America and under similar business conditions to those prevailing in the dominion.

The failures in the United States have thus increased by more than 900, and the liabilities by about \$127,000,000, over those of the same period last year; while those in Canada have decreased in number and risen by only \$1,000,000 in amount of liabilities.

As a result of the industrial depression in the United States, thousands of French Canadians, principally mill operatives from New England, have flocked back to Canada. It is doubtful whether they can be retained there longer than the depression in the United States lasts, because the main opening for them is in the line of farming, which they formerly deserted partly owing to the greater allurements of city life, but mainly owing to the burdens laid upon agriculture by the financial requirements of the ecclesiastical system in the province of Quebec. In that system there is no prospect of an immediate change, although there is, as we have already stated, a growing popular movement against a condition of affairs under which, in

many parishes, fifty per cent of the assessable value of property is exempt from taxation, and the burdens of the agricultural ratepayers are proportionately increased.

The following table shows the increase of recent years in Canadian exports, the figures for 1880 being given to show the amount during the first year of the Conservative protective régime:

CANADIAN EXPORTS, 1880-1893.

Year.	Amount.
1880.....	\$87,911,458
1889.....	89,189,167
1890.....	96,749,149
1891.....	98,417,296
1892.....	113,963,375
1893.....	115,187,665

Contrasted with the above is the decline in exports noticeable during the four years of the Mackenzie administration, when a tariff-for-revenue policy prevailed, as shown by the following table:

CANADIAN EXPORTS, 1873-1879.

Year.	Amount.
1873.....	\$89,789,922
1875.....	77,886,579
1877.....	73,873,398
1879.....	71,491,255

The Cattle Quarantine.—The efforts of the Canadian authorities to induce the British board of agriculture to remove its quarantine against the importation of Canadian live cattle into Great Britain, have hitherto failed. It will be remembered that Canadian veterinary experts failed to find any evidence of the existence of pleuro-pneumonia in the dominion. However, after long and patient examination, the experts of the British board alleged that they found traces of the disease in the lungs of cattle landed from a Canadian steamer, the *Lake Winnipeg*. Assuming that there must be some mistake—based upon a wrong diagnosis, or an error in regard to the identity of the diseased animal, or on the fact that the disease was contracted after the animal had left the Canadian shore—the dominion government made a proposal to pay the expenses of any delegation of experts whom the British board might appoint to thoroughly investigate the question in Canada. The British authorities, however, have refused to accept the offer; and their refusal, without apparently sufficient reason, has aroused considerable resentment in the dominion.

Militia Reorganization.—The militia changes recommended by Major-General Herbert in his last annual report (p. 106) have begun to be put in force, and have already included the appointment of a quartermaster-general of experience in the imperial service, a partial reorganization of the staff, and the adoption of a new and more modern rifle to replace the old Snider arm. These changes are regarded as but the first steps to a complete reorganization of the militia; and they point to the establishment of the Canadian system on the lines of the imperial organization, under which the general in command is largely free from political dictation and obstruction.

When the first imperial officer, Sir Selby Smythe, was appointed to the general command during the Mackenzie régime, his powers were limited to little more than those of an inspector, who could make reports and recommendations, but was not clothed with authority to execute them. Under his successors, the powers of the commanding general have been more strictly defined; and now Major-General Herbert is clothed with an authority something analogous to that exercised by the commander-in-chief of the British army. It is the duty of parliament and the government to lay down the general principles governing the management of the forces, to determine what the military strength shall be, and to vote the necessary supplies. But the working out of the details is committed to men who know what they are doing—experts in their special lines. In this way politics are eliminated from the immediate management, and greater efficiency is insured.

The Martini-Metford, the new gun selected, while not a magazine rifle, is of strong construction, suitable for rough handling, and nearly approaches a magazine arm in the rapidity with which it can be loaded and fired.

Three officers and 82 men of the marine artillery have been dispatched to Esquimalt, B. C., to complete the fortification of that important post. The expense of constructing the defenses is to be shared by the colonial and imperial governments, but the former is to bear the whole expense of the garrison.

The military arrangements of the dominion of Canada differ in some important respects from those which prevail in the other great groups of self-governing colonies. Before the confederation of Canada and the amalgamation with it of the Northwestern territories and British Columbia, the imperial government bore the burden of providing alike for defense and for the maintenance of order. The

principal towns of Canada were garrisoned by imperial troops. As many as 25,000 imperial troops were maintained in British North America. Year by year since confederation, Canada has made more provision for her own requirements. Her army of 38,000 men is under the command of an imperially appointed officer; and it is provided by the colonial law, that, in the event of mobilization, it constitutes an imperial force, and is placed under the orders of her majesty's commander-in-chief. The



PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH,
PROMINENT ADVOCATE OF CONTINENTAL UNION.

maintenance of order in the Northwest has been provided for by the creation of a local corps of mounted police; and when there came a question of putting down the second rising of Louis Riel, in 1885, the dominion government asked for no help from home. The only English military station now in Canada is at Halifax, where there is a garrison of 1,500 men. This garrison takes upon itself the defense of the very strongly fortified naval station which exists upon the Atlantic border of the dominion. The other

naval station at Esquimalt has hitherto been left practically to the navy to defend. It is one of the results of the development of intercontinental communication by means of the Canadian Pacific railway, that more efficient provision for the defense of Esquimalt becomes at once desirable and feasible. So long as British Columbia was isolated from the rest of the continent by a sea voyage round the Horn, Esquimalt was valuable only as a naval station for ships navigating the Pacific coast. Now it is the western outpost at once of Canada and of the empire. To hold Esquimalt is to hold the highway through the dominion, and to com-

mand all the defenses of Canada in the rear. It is also to command the coaling supply of the Pacific coast.

Educational Statistics.—A recent census bulletin gives interesting figures relating to the educational status of the dominion. Of the total population, 70.83 per cent can read, and 65.5 per cent can write. Of the adult population (20 years old and upwards), 84.65 per cent can read, and 80.34 per cent can write.

From an educational standpoint, Canada is below the united kingdom, France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, and Scandinavia; she about equals the United States; and is above Belgium, Italy, Austria, Spain, and Russia.

In the proportion of adults able to write, Manitoba is ahead of all the other provinces, Ontario coming next, and the Northwest territories third. With respect to the writing of minors under 20 years of age, Ontario stands first among the provinces; but yields to Prince Edward Island in the proportion of boys under ten years able to read.

With regard to juvenile education, the statistics for which have been obtained for the first time by the census of 1891, the results show that of the total number of children under 10 years old, 24 per cent are able to read, and 19 per cent able to write; that of the total number of minors, 10 to 19 years old, over 90 per cent can read, and over 87 per cent can write; and that of children, between 5 years and 10 years, over 47 per cent can write.

The general average for the province of Quebec is lower than for any other province; but the efforts at improvement are manifest in the fact that the juvenile population of the province, between the ages of 10 and 20 years, has made a great advance on the adult population, there being no less than about 78 per cent of the group able to write, against 64 per cent of the adults, while a similar development is noted in the juveniles between 5 and 10 years of age. One peculiar feature about Quebec is, that it is the only province of the dominion in which the female part of the adult population able to read and write is larger than the male part.

Prince Edward Island has always adhered strictly to the non-sectarian public school system. Quebec, on the other hand, is the home of the sectarian scheme, all but 1,013 of the 5,618 schools in the province being strictly Roman Catholic. In Ontario, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, the public school policy has had mingled with it the separate or denominational school plan. In Manitoba and the Northwest, the school policy is yet in the way of development.

Other Canadian Affairs.—On September 18, the earl of Aberdeen was sworn in at Quebec as governor-general of Canada, the oath being administered by Chief Justice Sir Samuel Strong.

On September 7, the Hon. C. H. Tupper, minister of marine and fisheries, was notified that he had been made a knight commander of the order of St. Michael and St. George (K.C.M.G.) by the queen, in recognition of his services as agent in preparation of the British case for submission to the Bering Sea tribunal in Paris. A portrait of Mr. Tupper appears on page 459.

The total yield of the Canadian fisheries for the past year on both oceans and in the inland waters, not including the fish taken by the Indians, was worth \$18,940,000. Taking the catch by the Indians into account, the fishing interests of Canada for 1892 exceeded \$20,000,000. In this industry 63,678 men are employed, and \$7,647,000 is invested.

On August 26, after one of the bitterest contests ever seen in Toronto, Ont., a proposal to allow street cars to be run on Sundays was defeated by a majority of 1,003, the vote standing 14,157 to 13,154. In January, 1892, a similar proposal was voted down by a majority of 3,936, the vote standing 14,287 to 10,351.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

A recent incident has reopened in an aggravated form the whole question of French treaty rights in Newfoundland, causing the approach of the close of 1893, at which time the temporary act of 1891 for the enforcement of the *modus vivendi* will expire, to be regarded with some apprehension. It appears that French fishermen have for some time been in the habit of landing from their own vessels, free of duty, such goods as they were supposed to want in prosecuting their industry on the French shore. This practice, it is alleged, has grown into an abuse; and, about June 1 last, an attempt was even made to import goods in a British bottom and land them free of duty, the lobster packers claiming that French goods were exempt. The goods were accordingly seized and sold by the Newfoundland authorities. On July 10, the French Admiral Lamornaix, commanding the flagship *Naiade*, at a conference with the governor and executive council at St. John's, demanded the return of the goods. This being refused, he indignantly weighed anchor, and sailed away to St.

Pierre. All the old tension relating to the "French shore" question is thus aroused again.

There is no dispute of the French fishing rights on the banks of Newfoundland, which are on the high seas and open to all nations alike; nor is there any question as to French ownership of the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, lying about 140 miles off the coast, which were ceded by the treaty of Paris (1763) to the French, who engaged "not to fortify the said islands; to erect no buildings upon them, but merely for the convenience of the fishery; and to keep upon them a guard of 50 men only for the police." The islands have now a population of about 6,000, are a rendezvous for about 200 French vessels during the fishing season, and are used as a basis for extensive smuggling operations in both Newfoundland and the United States. The issues in dispute concern only the French rights on what is known as the "French shore" of Newfoundland, extending from Cape Ray, at the southwest corner of the island, to the most northerly point, and thence southward again to Cape St. John, including thus about 700 miles of coast.

With respect to this shore, the French claim: 1. the exclusive right of fishing (including lobster fishing and canning); 2. the right to prevent the islanders from any occupation of the land, for any purposes whatever, to the extent of half a mile from shore—a claim that virtually amounts to one of territorial sovereignty over half the coast. They base their claim on the following treaties: 1. the treaty of Utrecht (1713); 2. the treaty of Paris (1763); 3. the treaty of Versailles (1783); 4. article 13 of the definitive treaty of peace (1814); and 5. the treaty of Paris (1815).

In contradistinction to the French claims, the English contend that the French rights under the treaties are only concurrent with those of English fishermen, whose natural and inherent privileges were never taken away by the treaties, and that, at most, Great Britain is bound only to prevent her subjects from interrupting Frenchmen in the exercise of their fishing privileges. It is pointed out that the conditions now obtaining are altogether different from those that existed when the treaties were made. At no time between 1713 and 1815 had either French or English fishermen taken anything like a permanent possession of the island. It was merely a fishing station, occupied only along the beach, and even there only in the fishing season. For many years the standing of the British settlers, who

finally took up their abode on the island, was, even as British subjects, vague and uncertain. It was not until 1881 that England granted to the colonial government territorial jurisdiction over the whole island, she having before that date refused to recognize settlers along the French shore as entitled to protection of law and legislative representation. The island has thus slowly emerged from the state of barbarism and anarchy that existed at the time of the treaties to the full enjoyment of responsible government. In these circumstances, the islanders say that even if the French claims are fully sustained by the treaties in question, those treaties should be abrogated or modified, since they were originally intended to apply only to a transitory class of fishermen who have long disappeared, and were drafted under absolutely different conditions from those now existing.

The difficulties of recent years have concerned the "lobster question" and the "bait question." Of the \$7,000,000 worth of products annually exported, about \$500,000 consists of lobsters, which fact shows the importance of the lobster canning industry to the islands. The first factory was erected on the French shore in 1882; and another was started in 1883. In 1887 the latter factory was summarily closed by the French naval commander without previous notice, and the proprietors were subsequently warned by the British naval commander against resuming work the next season. At length, the conclusion of a *modus vivendi* between France and England in March, 1890, which gave the French contentions the status of reasonable claims, aroused the indignant protests of the islanders. And when Sir Baldwin Walker, in command of the British squadron, closed Mr. James Baird's factory, the supreme court of Newfoundland rendered a decision in favor of Mr. Baird, the latter having brought suit to recover damages. The imperial government being thus without the means of enforcing the *modus vivendi*, the obnoxious coercion bill of 1891 was introduced, which was suspended only in virtue of the passage, by the Newfoundland legislature, of the present provisional act which is about to expire.

In regard to the bait question, it may be said that in order to protect their own fisheries the Newfoundlanders in 1886 prohibited by law the sale of bait to the French; but the act was disallowed. Another bait act was subsequently assented to. As a result, the French began to take bait from the "French shore." This, the islanders

claim, is in direct violation of the treaties, which limit the French rights to catching fish and drying them on land.

In view of the recent tension that has arisen, it is impossible to foresee what may occur after the expiry of the present arrangements at the end of 1893. The whole question is put back to that point reached in May, 1891, when the British government intimated to the Newfoundlanders the absolute necessity of some legislative enactment assuring the execution of the treaties signed with France. The question is one that must be settled by diplomacy between England and France; but the continued attitude of apparent indifference on the part of England to the colonial claims as against France, has already done much to strain the sentiment of British loyalty among the Newfoundlanders.

THE WEST INDIES.

In contrast to its predecessor, the quarter ending September 30, 1893, has been one of general tranquillity in the West Indies.

Cuba.—There are now three distinct political parties in Cuba. Of these, the Separatists are the only party desiring the absolute independence of the island. They are, however, in the minority, and have but small influence in the Spanish cortes. The Constitutional party is the most conservative in its policy, and favors Spanish monopoly of Cuban trade. It is comprised mainly of Spanish residents. The third party, the Autonomists, mainly of native Cuban extraction, is professedly loyal to the Madrid government, but claims the right of the island to self-government in all local affairs, politically and commercially.

The last named party is rising in political importance, and is rather favored by the present Spanish minister for the colonies, Señor Maura, who has introduced liberal measures in the interior administration of the island. It is also thought that the appointment of General E. Calleja, inspector-general of artillery and engineering, as captain-general or governor of Cuba, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of General Arias, which appointment was gazetted August 10, 1893, will favor the interests of the Autonomist party, as well as the maintenance and improvement of commercial relations between Cuba and the United States.

The effects of the Cuban reciprocity treaty of 1891 between the United States and Spain are discussed in a

recent series of reports from British consular officials in Cuba. The vice-consul in Matanzas says the treaty appears to be mainly beneficial to the United States. Such articles as machinery, iron, steel, coal, etc., which were formerly imported chiefly from Europe, and which continue to pay duty when imported from other countries, are admitted free of duty when imported from the United States, so that the former trade is fast disappearing, although some articles of English manufacture and superior quality are still able to compete notwithstanding the duty. Another consul says the effect of the treaty has been to throw the entire Cuban trade into the hands of the United States merchants, with whom the importers of goods from less-favored nations cannot compete, for they have to pay much higher import duties. One evil effect has been an increase of contraband trade, which has reached such a scale as to materially add to, if it does not cause, the deficit in the treasury, necessitating the levying of direct taxes, the enforcement of which causes much dissatisfaction. It is, however, the universal view of the consuls, that the treaty gives the United States command of the machinery and metal imports of Cuba, and that it has notably stimulated imports from the United States of all articles included in it, and especially of those on the free list.

REVOLUTION IN NICARAGUA.

Another complete reversal of political conditions through revolution was brought about in Nicaragua in July. It will be remembered, that in June the government of President Sacaza, of Leon, was overthrown by the rival party controlled by the Granadinos (residents of Granada) under the leadership of ex-President Joaquin Zavala; and a provisional government under Senator Machado was set up, pending an election. Among the people of Leon, however, there was a continued and growing opposition to the new government, which finally, early in July, broke out into open hostility. While Machado and one of his leading generals were in Leon, they were made prisoners by the Leon party. The latter then promptly seized the barracks in the town, and three steamers plying on Lake Managua; fortified the town of Momolombo at the head of the lake; and occupied Corinto, the principal port on the western coast.

By the capture of Machado, Nicaragua was left without an organized government. After an unsuccessful at-

tempt at joint control by Generals Zavala and Montiel, which resulted in General Santos Zelaya, a leader of the Liberals, going over to the revolutionists, General Zavala was nominated president by the leading men of Managua, Masaya, Granada, and Rivas. He assumed the office July 18; and in organizing his cabinet, endeavored to conciliate the Leons by leaving one place vacant to be filled by one of their men in case they should lay down their arms. Zavala's overtures for a peaceful settlement were however rejected, and hostilities continued. The Leon forces under General Ortiz shelled the village of Mateares July 22; and, on July 24, bombarded Managua for four hours without having given previous warning, and without giving the women and children a chance to escape. One shell killed a woman near United States Minister Baker's house, and the American legation itself was in danger. Mr. Baker protested strongly against the bombardment without notice, as a gross violation of the rules of civilization. On July 25, Managua capitulated; and this virtually gave the Leons control of the republic.



GENERAL JOAQUIN ZAVALA.
REVOLUTIONARY LEADER IN NICARAGUA.

A treaty signed July 31 closed the war. It stipulated that the provisional government which had been organized by the Leon party should be recognized as the national government, thus deposing General Zavala, and installing General Santos Zelaya as provisional president. A general amnesty was declared, and the successful government undertook to pay all the expenses of the war contracted by each side. The treaty also provided that an election by ballot should be held September 15, for members of the constituent assembly.

On September 16, this assembly assumed formal conduct of public affairs, and confirmed the election of General Zelaya as president, and of General Ortiz as vice-president. These men will hold office for five years if not overthrown by a revolution.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

For some time past the financial embarrassments of the Nicaragua Canal Construction company have been well known. Little if any work has been done on the canal since the beginning of the year; and during July and August there were employed only enough men to take care of the company's plant and property. The efforts of the directors to raise the funds necessary for carrying on the work have been unavailing, a result to which the financial stringency has largely contributed. It was therefore no surprise to the country, when, on August 30, judgment was entered against the company in the New York state supreme court for non-payment of a draught for \$4,033, which had been drawn by one of the company's agents in Greytown.

For the sake of protecting all its creditors, the company, on August 30, went into the hands of a receiver. The application for the receivership was made by Lewis Chable of New York City, a stockholder and creditor, with the sanction of the company's officers. It was alleged in the petition, the truth of the allegation being admitted by Warner Miller, president of the company, that the company owed a large amount, and that \$238,000 of the indebtedness had been demanded and payment refused, there being no property immediately available for payment. To prevent attachments by a part of the creditors, and to afford equal protection to all, a receiver was asked for. Judge Benedict of the United States circuit court granted the petition, naming as receiver Mr. Thomas B. Atkins, secretary of the Maritime Canal company.

BRAZIL.

The troubles arising out of the revolution in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, have occupied a large share of public attention. The operations of the federal troops in that quarter in late June compelled an insurgent force to take refuge in Uruguay, where they were disarmed. On the other hand, a dispatch of July 22 brought word that the government troops had been routed at Jagnarao, and their commander, General Soares, killed. Early in the month the rebels were reinforced by Admiral Wandenkolk, a malcontent, who was minister of marine in the first cabinet of the republic, and then a candidate for the vice-presidency. He has never been reconciled to the election of General Peixotto in his stead, and the latter's subsequent accession

to the presidency when the resignation of Fonséca was forced. Some time ago he instigated a riot in Rio de Janeiro, and later joined the Rio Grande do Sul revolutionists, who placed him in command of their little navy. He took for his flagship the *Jupiter*, a merchant vessel which had been siezed shortly before by some armed Brazilian passengers, and headed for the port of Rio Grande do Sul. Here his vessel was driven off by a government ship, and soon afterwards was captured without resistance by two Brazilian gunboats, with the malcontent admiral on board. There is a large Teutonic element in the state, whose newspaper organs have advocated a German protectorate—a fact which, aside from constitutional authority, amply justified President Peixotto in sending the national troops to put down the insurrection.

The Wandenkolk incident helped to more serious sequences. The admiral was imprisoned at Rio de Janeiro for his treason; the senate, of which he is a member, declined to remand his case to the courts; and a writ of *habeas corpus* was refused by the supreme court. There have long been jealousies between the Brazilian army and navy, specially inflamed by a pamphlet which arraigned the whole corps of naval officers for the recent loss of the *Almirante Barroso* in the Red sea. Serious conflicts in the streets of Rio have resulted, and the feeling between the two corps of service is such that patriotic Brazilians have proposed that all branches of the government shall be officered exclusively by civilians.

Other grievances than those of Admiral Wandenkolk have been laid to the account of President Peixotto. The Brazilian constitution, like those of other Latin-American republics, does not permit a president to stand for re-election; but vice-presidents who have stepped from this office directly into the presidency have claimed exemption on this account, as originally elected to the vice-presidency. A measure was passed by the Brazilian congress to prevent this exception; but Peixotto vetoed it, and its failure has since been a cause of complaint. He has also been accused of being quite too ready to send the federal troops against revolts and broils in the states. It is probable also that the fellow officers of the rebel Wandenkolk believed they could save him from punishment—perhaps death—by overthrowing or threatening the government which imprisoned him.

For some emphatic reasons of disaffection, Admiral Custodio di Mello, who was also minister of marine in the

cabinet, handed his resignation to the president, but still remained ostensibly loyal to the government. However, on September 7, the civilized world was electrified by the intelligence, transmitted, singularly enough, by way of Rome, where the Brazilian minister first heard of it, that the unique event of the revolt of a navy had occurred in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, and that the Brazilian government would be unable to prevent the bombardment of the city. Admiral Mello headed the insurrection, and



ADMIRAL MELLO,
LEADER OF THE BRAZILIAN NAVAL REVOLUTION.

was of course in command of the rebel fleet, which at first consisted of but three vessels, but was presently joined by seven others, including the *Riachuelo*, a fine armored cruiser of 5,700 tons and 7,300 horse-power, and the *Republica*, the fastest ship in the navy and one of the gunboats in the great Columbian naval review at New York last April. It was one of the two vessels that captured the *Jupiter*

with Admiral Wandenkolk on board. Some portion of the navy presumably remained loyal; but it does not seem to have disturbed the insurgent steamships in the harbor of Rio.

The prospective bombardment of this beautiful and commercially important city could not be viewed complacently by the great naval powers. American, British, French, Italian, and other national war vessels were promptly ordered to the scene of action. Secretary of State Gresham did not wait for official information to telegraph instruction to Minister Thompson at Rio, that he should join in a general diplomatic remonstrance against burdensome interference with foreign commerce by the interruption of telegraphic communication. This was at first stopped by the government, but was resumed upon condition that dispatches should not be in cipher and should be subject to official censorship. The rebel fleet was now master of the situation, but not of the shore de-

fenses, although Fort Villegaignon was afterwards reported neutral and the naval contingent at Cobras island went over bodily to the rebels about the middle of September. On the 13th the exchanges of shots with the forts began, and was continued at intervals for several days. The heavy breech-loading guns were badly handled, and the firing was so wild that little damage was done on either side. Indeed, no casualties of account were reported from the bombardment to the end of the month. The last September dispatch concerning it, dated the 30th, says that even the proposed bombardment of a harbor fort that day had been averted by the foreign war-ships. The insurgents were unable to effect a landing, although a rumor prevailed on the 16th that an arsenal and custom house had been captured, and that the position at Nictheroy, a suburb of the capital at the entrance to the harbor, had been siezed. A government telegram of the 22d averred that "the seditious rebels are in the bay deprived of the power of movement. They can neither effect a landing of their men nor leave the bay, owing to the fire from the fortresses." The *Republica* and other ships, however, had got away some days before and landed a strong force at Santos, where severe fighting occurred without decisive result. They blockaded the port effectively and operated somewhat south of Santos, capturing one of the defenses of Desterro, capital of the island of Santa Catharina, which was itself surrendered with a well stocked arsenal on the 29th.

On September 20 Admiral Mello sent in an ultimatum declaring that unless the city was surrendered at once he would "renew the bombardment." On the 22d the rebel ships cleared for action, but did not open fire. Some panic existed in Rio, and the inhabitants were preparing for flight in case of bombardment. The month closed with efforts of the foreign ministers there to secure a cessation of hostilities. The Brazilian congress was in session, and had voted a loyal address to the president. He had formed a camp at Santa Ana, and collected about 5,000 troops, but was reported to be in fear of assassination by the rebel element known to exist in the city.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Disturbances in this country have been rife during the quarter, and have brought the unfortunate republic again almost to the verge of utter wreck. The adherents of General Roca (Rocquistas) and the adherents of ex-President Mitre (Mitristas), it will be remembered, united in 1892 for

the election, as president, of the elder Saenz-Peña, now an old if not broken (perhaps insane) man. It was soon observed that he was under the influence of his son Dr. Peña, a Modernista leader, and that the Roquistas were being "frozen out." This speedily brought agitations and risings, amounting, in Corrientes, Catamarca, Entre Rios, and Santiago del Estero to revolution. Ministerial crises followed in rapid succession, the cabinet formed June 7 being superseded by another a few weeks later. General Roca, considered by many one of the ablest men in the country, president of the senate, dropped in disgust out of public life; and the republic seemed delivered over to anarchy. The Radicals, a wing of the old Union Civica party, and among the "outs" in politics, furnish the chief disturbing element.

But the early insurrections of the quarter, in Buenos Ayres, Santa Fé, and San Luis, were rather local broils fomented largely by disappointed aspirants for gubernatorial chairs than attacks upon the national administration. They usually occurred at the provincial capitals, and were not noticed by the federal authorities, at least to the extent of sending the national troops against them. As late as July 31, the government telegraphed from Buenos Ayres that the national authorities were "awaiting the sanction of congress to bring their powerful and efficacious influence to bear to establish peace and constitutional order." Two days later a motion was rejected in the house of representatives calling upon the government to intervene for the restoration of order in the three provinces named, where the Radicals were trying to overthrow the state administrations. The government of Santa Fé had already surrendered to them. The governor was banished, and the lieutenant-governor was put to death. A few days later the executive of Buenos Ayres, who had been compelled by the government to disband his only force, the irregular troops, was besieged at La Plata and forced to resign his office and flee to Montevideo, in Uruguay.

The revolutionists effected their purpose at most of the capitals with little or no bloodshed. At La Plata, however, there was sharp fighting between Governor Costa's 2,000 irregulars and about as many besiegers; and prolonged street combats in Rosario, the second city of the republic, cost some hundreds of lives.

The Radicals in these local insurrections took something like national ground in their declaration (about

August 1) that their object was to effect as complete a revolution as that of 1890, and to destroy the surviving elements of the *régime* of ex-President Celman in the disturbed provinces. Dr. Alem, the Radical leader in Buenos Ayres, issued a manifesto declaring that in the existing state of affairs it was necessary to reconquer the rights and liberties of the people. The popular voice at the national capital was for federal interference in the revolts; and multitudes thronged the halls of congress when the house rejected the resolution to send troops to the disturbed districts. Premier Del Valle, who was appointed head of the ministry at the beginning of August, with the added portfolios of war and the marine, was followed by thousands of the people; and, in addressing them, he had the nerve to declare that the congress did not truly represent them, and that the government was resolved to protect their liberties. He soon afterwards personally entered La Plata at the head of a body of the national troops, and displaced the provisional government. The Radical administrations in other disturbed states were not recognized; and General Oliveira was appointed governor of Buenos Ayres, to succeed the deposed General Costa.

It was finally, resolved by the federal congress, August 15, to declare a state of siege throughout the republic and promote federal intervention in the still troubled provinces of San Luis and Santa Fé. In La Plata both factions were ordered by Minister Del Valle to disarm. The cabinet was, however, divided in sentiment and policy, and another ministerial crisis was considered imminent. After the entry of Del Valle, the federal troops occupied all the public buildings in La Plata; but desperate hand-to-hand conflicts still were waged in the streets, and a more serious battle occurred at the railway station between the soldiers and a Radical mob, who did not give way until three of them had been killed and forty wounded.

About the middle of August, Ministers Del Valle and Demaria resigned their portfolios of war and the interior, and were succeeded by Señor Manuel Quintana and General Luis Campos. The chamber of deputies, or lower house in congress, voted by 48 to 3 in favor of federal intervention in La Plata, which had already been made under the intrepid Del Valle, as we have seen. Attention was next directed to a revolt in the province of Corrientes, where a body of insurgents had defeated the provincial troops and entered Corrientes City, the capital, without resistance. National interference here was also voted; but

the government force dispatched was beaten off after six hours' fighting, and the rebels set up a provisional government to await the appearance of an arbitrator promised by the federal heads. At La Plata the "intervener" sent, suspended all the executive, legislative, and judicial authorities, and several officers of the garrison were arrested at the instance of the war office. The editors of newspapers at Buenos Ayres were directed by the chief of police to publish no political or military news.

In September the national troops and gunboats at Corrientes went over to the revolutionists; and President Saenz-Peña ordered out the whole national guard to quell the revolts. On the 21st, thirty prominent Radicals—not including Dr. Alem, who had fled—were arrested for conspiracy to overthrow the government. Tucuman was now in insurrection, and the national force there had fraternized with the rebels and imprisoned the governor. Rosario, in Santa Fé, was captured by the insurgents and there was much desultory fighting about the city of Santa Fé, the capital. On September 25, the city of Tucuman was recaptured by the federals. A lively sea fight occurred between the government ships and the insurgent torpedo boats, in which the latter were defeated and their crews made prisoners. Colonel Espina, convicted of inciting their treachery, was sentenced to be shot, but escaped with a commutation to twenty years' imprisonment. The quarter closed with a general surrender or disbanding of the revolutionists all along the line, though further trouble was still feared.

PERU.

The condition of affairs in Peru still continues to be one of great confusion. The main revenue of the country is derived from its silver mines, in the development of which large sums have been spent. The decline in the price of silver has finally reached that point at which the mines cannot be profitably worked, and they have largely closed down. The resulting paralysis of trade is aggravated by the political disturbances which center around the approaching presidential election. The hard times have increased the difficulties of the administration of President Bermudez; and the state of feeling among the people is such that a bloody revolution will almost surely follow the attempt of ex-President Pierola, who is somewhere near the borders, to regain power. Such an issue between the present time and next spring, when the election is to take place, would be no surprise.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

IN more than one respect the contest over the passage of the home rule bill of 1893 has made memorable the parliamentary session which adjourned September 22. The question at issue has been a crucial one in British politics for many years; and its importance would alone have sufficed to make the contest historic; but other circumstances also contributed to that end. The debate, lasting 82 days, was one of the longest on record, and called, as never before, for the exercise of all the resources of party management. It was marked by speeches some of which, in force and eloquence, compare with the noblest utterances ever heard at Westminster. It was marked, also, by the culmination of party feeling in an outburst of physical violence such as the house, in all its history, had never before seen. But perhaps the most remarkable feature of the session was the spectacle of a political leader, after 84 years of a life, which has been most arduous in its public functions, the last few years of which have been years of unbending toil and intense anxiety, showing not the slightest weakening of his magnificent powers.



SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH,
WHO MOVED THE REJECTION OF THE HOME RULE BILL
ON ITS SECOND READING IN THE COMMONS.

Home Rule in the Commons.—Up to the end of June, the reader will remember that only four sections of the home rule bill had passed through committee. The month of July witnessed the same obstructive tactics on the part of the Conservatives with which they had delayed action during June; and it was only by frequent application

of the rules of closure which had been adopted, that the remaining sections of the bill were passed through committee before the end of July. Clauses 5, 6, 7, and 8 were passed July 6, by majorities ranging from 15 to 36. On clause 6, providing for a legislative council of 48 members, there was no debate, and several of the Radical and Labor members voted with the opposition against what they regarded as the erection of an Irish "house of lords," the vote standing 300 to 315.

In the debate on clause 9, providing for the retention of 80 Irish members in the imperial parliament, John Redmond, the Parnellite leader, moved an amendment to retain the Irish representation at its full present number, 103. This being defeated, a Unionist member moved that the Irish be altogether excluded from the commons. The Parnellites supported this amendment also, but it was defeated. On July 11, a disorderly scene occurred. Mr. Seton-Karr, Conservative M. P. for St. Helen's, had moved an amendment under which the Irish members in the commons should be 48 in number, representing the same constituencies as the legislative council. In speaking to this amendment, Mr. William Brodrick, Conservative M. P. for the Guilford division of Surrey, described the Irish as both "impecunious and garrulous." Mr. Sexton, Anti-Parnellite M. P. for North Kerry, interrupted the speaker, whose language he declared to be "grossly impertinent." The chairman, Mr. Mellor, demanded that Mr. Sexton withdraw his expression. The latter persistently refused to do so, and great disorder reigned, until Mr. Sexton, being finally appealed to by Mr. Gladstone to obey the chairman, consented to "leave his defense with the prime minister." Mr. Seton-Karr's amendment was then thrown out.

On July 12, Mr. Gladstone withdrew the "in and out" subsection of clause 9, which excluded the Irish members from deliberating or voting on any bill or motion the operation of which was confined to Great Britain or some part thereof. By this withdrawal, the rights of the Irish members are made fully equal to those of all others in the commons.

The debate on clause 9 was ended July 13, and the clause passed by a majority of 29. The same day, clauses 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26, were rushed through by majorities ranging from 25 to 34. The consideration of clauses 10, 11 to 17, 20, and 21 was postponed.

On July 17, clause 27 was passed; on July 19, clauses

28 and 29 were passed; and on July 20 clauses 30 to 36 were put through committee by majorities varying between 24 and 34. Clause 37 was carried at the same time without division. Clause 38, concerning the appointed day for the services of the bill, was passed by a majority of 34; clause 39, concerning the significance of terms used in the bill, was lost; and clause 40, concerning the title of the act, was carried without division.

Mr. Gladstone's new financial clause, making Ireland's contribution to the imperial exchequer one-third of her total revenue for six years, was adopted July 24, by a majority of 35. Joseph Chamberlain, the Liberal Unionist leader, afterwards moved to make permanent the provisional six-year arrangement for imperial collection of Irish taxes, and was vigorously arraigned by Mr. Gladstone in a lengthy reply.

A scene, perhaps the most disorderly ever witnessed in the house, occurred just before 10 o'clock on the evening of July 27, the hour set for closure of the debate in committee. Mr. Chamberlain, in delivering the final broadside of the opposition, made a furious onset upon Mr. Gladstone's tactics in the use of the closure. The financial clauses were the principal ones still before the committee, and, although the bill had been changed in its most vital features, he said, Mr. Gladstone did not think a debate necessary. He proceeded:

"The prime minister calls 'black,' and his adherents say it is good. The prime minister calls 'white,' and they say it is better. It is always the voice of God. Never since the time of Herod has there been——"

At this point Mr. T. P. O'Connor sprang up and shouted "Judas," the epithet being repeated in chorus by about 40 or 50 other Irish members. Meanwhile, the hour of 10 having struck, the chairman ordered the house cleared for a division. The Conservatives, however, refused to leave, insisting that the chairman should call Mr. O'Connor to account. Mr. Mellor, however, declared that he had not heard the epithet in question, and refused to put Mr. Gibbs's motion to take down the word flung by the Irish at Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Logan (Liberal) ran across to the front opposition bench, and engaged in an altercation with Mr. Carson (Conservative). Mr. Hayes Fisher immediately tried to dislodge him. A regular melee followed, in which perhaps a hundred members took part, prominent among them William Redmond and Colonel Saunderson. Many blows were given and returned

on both sides. When the combatants were finally separated through the efforts of their friends and the sergeants-at-arms, Mr. Mellor ordered the offensive expression to be taken down, and then summoned the speaker. The various leaders gave their version of the incident, and finally, at a suggestion from the speaker, Mr. O'Connor expressed his regret if any words of his had contributed to bring about the disturbance.

The remaining clauses of the bill were then passed, with the exception of the 15th and 16th, the consideration of which was postponed; and the report stage of the measure was fixed for August 7.

There was a subsequent proposal for a select committee to inquire who was to blame for the outbreak in the house; but this was prevented, and the episode practically closed, by the mutual apologies of Mr. Fisher and Mr. Logan, who seem to have made the first display of physical force.

During the passage of the bill through the report stage, the question of taxing the absentee landlords of Ireland was settled by an amendment leaving the matter to the discretion of the Irish parliament. On August 25, the report stage was concluded by the passage of the 18 government amendments, all standing in the name of Mr. Morley, only two of which were challenged by the opposition.

On August 30, Mr. Gladstone, in moving the third reading, made a great speech in defense of his position. The separation of local from imperial affairs, he showed from numerous instances to be a necessity of good government. The closure he declared to be the lesser of two inevitable evils. He pointed out that the time of the session had been largely occupied by the opposition. Out of the 1,397 speeches made on the bill during the debate on the second reading, 938 had been made by his opponents. The latter, too, had increased the complexity of the measure by the mass of amendments proposed. And finally, he expressed unbounded confidence that the granting of true national liberty to Ireland would have the same beneficent educative influence as is observed wherever in the history of the race true liberty has been enjoyed.

Mr. Leonard Courtney, Unionist, moved the rejection of the measure. On September 1, the final speeches in the commons in behalf of home rule were made by Mr. Justin McCarthy and Mr. Morley, and against it by Messrs. Chamberlain and Balfour. The final division was taken shortly after midnight, resulting in a majority of 34 for the passage of the bill, the vote standing 301 to 267 (or 303 to 269 including the two tellers on each side).

The list of pairs included 92 members. Taking these into account, the net result of the division was: For the third reading, 349; against, 315. Two members abstained from voting, and three were absent unpaired.

Of the 495 English and Welsh members, 490 were accounted for, 221 being in favor of the measure and 269 against; while of the 72 Scotch members, 71 voted, 48 being in favor of the measure and 23 against. Every one of the Irish members (103 in all) voted, 80 for the bill and 23 against. The final decision of Great Britain, therefore, is as follows:

For the bill.....	349
Against.....	315
Majority against.....	93

The voice of England and Wales is even more conclusive, the figures being:

For the bill.....	221
Against.....	269
Majority against.....	48

The following is an analysis of the vote on party lines:

For the bill—	
Gladstonians.....	208
Anti-Parnellites.....	72
Parnellites.....	9
	349
Against the bill—	
Conservatives.....	268
Liberal Unionists.....	45
Gladstonians.....	2
	315

Home Rule in the Lords.—Immediately on the passage of the third reading by the commons, the sitting of the lords, which had been interrupted to give the peers an opportunity of listening to the debate in the house, was resumed; and within five minutes the home rule bill had passed its first reading. The debate on the second reading was fixed for September 5. From far and near the members of the upper house gathered to record their votes against the measure which they look upon as subversive of the British constitution. Earl Speneer, first lord of the admiralty moved the second reading; and the duke of Devonshire, Liberal Unionist, moved the rejection of the bill. The debate lasted four days, its most noteworthy participants being the duke of Devonshire, the duke of Argyll, Lord Selborne, Lord Rosebery, and Lord Salisbury. The foreign secretary's address in behalf of the

measure was significantly devoid of enthusiasm, describing it as an experiment which it would be well to put to the test. The final outcome of the division on the evening of September 8, was a foregone conclusion—the contemptuous rejection of the bill by a vote of 419 to 41, on the ground of its irremediable badness, the inadequate

time given for its discussion, and the absence of any intelligently expressed wish of the electorate regarding it.

The Adjournment.—The home rule bill having been disposed of, the commons devoted themselves mainly to the question of supply; and, under a resolution proposed by Mr. Gladstone, giving the government the whole time of the house, suspending the 12 o'clock rule, and appointing Saturday sittings, this part of the business of the session was quickly completed. On September 22, parliament adjourned



JUSTIN MCCARTHY, M. P.,
ANTI-PARNELLITE LEADER.

to resume business on the 2d of November.

BRITISH POLITICS.

The temporary quietus given to the home rule bill, and the absence of any definite declaration on the part of Mr. Gladstone as to his future program in relation to the measure, render the present political outlook in Great Britain altogether uncertain.

The Future of the Lords.—The action of the house of lords in deliberately throwing out a measure passed by a substantial majority of the popular representatives, has forced into unwonted prominence the question of the constitutional rights of the peers, and of "mending or ending" the house of lords. A manifesto has been sent out

by the National Liberal association, declaring that the issue predicted by Mr. Gladstone at the great Newcastle meeting in November, 1891, as sure to follow the action which has just been taken by the lords, has now been raised—the issue as to whether the country is or is not self-governing. It goes on to say:

“The question of mending or ending the house of lords may before long displace for a while all other subjects of reform, and cry aloud for vigorous and unflinching treatment. If the house of lords is faithful to its traditions, it will capitulate; if it is not, we of the Liberal party will enter on a fight of the result of which we shall not be afraid.”

Although the manifesto does not bear Mr. Gladstone's name, it is presumable that it has his sanction. It is not the first time that the great commoner has come into conflict with the peers. In 1861, the latter refused to concur in the repeal of the paper duties, for whose abolition a bill had been voted by the commons. By the simple device of including all his financial proposals in one bill, Mr. Gladstone rendered the lords unable to dissent from the repeal without at the same time refusing to grant the supplies necessary for carrying on the government, a step they hardly dared to take. And ten years later, when the lords again joined issue with the elective chamber by throwing out the bill abolishing the abuse of purchase of commissions in the army, Mr. Gladstone, without any apologies for his indifference to the opinion of the upper house, abolished the abuse in question by direct issue of a royal warrant.

The present conflict of authority between the two houses is, however, materially different in its conditions from the instances already cited. The issues of home rule gravely affect every part of the united kingdom. The majority of the English people have unmistakably declared against the bill; and, without the support of the Irish Nationalists, Mr. Gladstone's followers would be in a hopeless minority. It was not until long after the elections that the details of the home rule scheme were published; and the certainty that they are in perfect accord with the present will of the majority of the people is by no means absolute. It is true that by “unacted custom” of the constitution, the lords must yield “whenever the opinion of the house of commons is also the opinion of the nation, and when it is clear that the nation has made up its mind;” but it is also true that the right of suspensory veto is recognized by independent critics as a working factor in

the British constitutional system; and, if the Liberals are to carry a home rule bill against the will of the lords, they must in some way bring home to the peers the conviction that the national will has decided against them. Unless and until an appeal to the constituencies has resulted in a decisive majority for home rule as now formulated, the lords do not entertain the thought of capitulation as even one of the possibilities of practical politics.

Will Mr. Gladstone dissolve parliament and appeal to the constituencies? According to modern usage of the constitution, he is under no obligation to do so on account of the adverse vote of the lords. He has been assiduously pressed to take that step by Mr. Chamberlain and others. It seems to be, outside of revolution, his only means of coercing the house of lords. Yet he postpones the date of dissolution to the uncertain future. Whether the old bill or a new bill will be introduced; whether it will be at the coming session or the session after; or whether the whole subject of home rule for Ireland will be deferred until other planks in the Liberal platform have received legislative attention (which seems probable), are matters of speculation. The employers' liability bill, the parish councils bill, the registration bill, and the proposed equalization of rates for London, a reform advocated by the Radicals—these are likely to constitute the leading points of the early ministerial program.

In the meantime the Welsh members are growing restive under the postponement of their cherished scheme of church disestablishment; the temperance advocates are pressing for precedence in consideration of their local veto bill; and the Irish factions are showing signs of resentment at the prospect of a temporary shelving of the home rule issue. And when we add to this the extreme depression in trade and industry now affecting all classes in Britain, the disturbances of frequent gigantic strikes, the bitterness of the internal party broils in Ireland, and the continued withdrawal of British capital, on which some of the Irish industries mainly depend—the difficulties confronting the great Liberal leader seem indeed gigantic.

The Irish Factions.—A Parnellite convention, important as showing the attitude of the Nationalist party toward the Gladstonian proposals, was held in Dublin August 9. It comprised delegates from the branches of the national league throughout Ireland, and was presided over by Mr. John Redmond. The pronouncement of the convention was against the finality of Mr. Gladstone's bill.

Nothing will be a final settlement which does not grant at least what Mr. Parnell demanded—an Irish parliament with full powers over Irish affairs, including the land question, and subject only to the veto of the crown on the advice of an Irish executive itself dependent on the Irish parliament, with full control, also, of the judges, magistrates, and constabulary. The convention declared the restrictions hampering the new Dublin legislature to be “degrading and petty,” particularly the reservation to the imperial parliament of power over Irish taxes and other important Irish interests. It protested also against the reduction in the number of Irish members, and the continued incarceration of Irish “political prisoners.”

The matter of the Paris fund still remains unsettled. Not long ago, Messrs. Davitt and Dillon, representing the Anti-Parnellites, recognized the sum of £16,000 as due the Parnellites at the time



PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES,
DUKE OF YORK.

of the division in the party; but the Healy faction of the Anti-Parnellites disapprove of conceding so large a sum. Being unable to reconcile the disputants in his party on this question, Mr. McCarthy, as one of the original trustees of the fund, has taken the management of the negotiations into his own hands.

By-Elections.—About August 1, Mr. H. R. Grenfell, Liberal M. P. for Hereford, resigned his seat and severed his connection with the Gladstonians, mainly on account of the decision of the government to allow the Irish members of the commons to vote on purely English, Welsh, and Scotch matters, while giving the Irish people exclusive control of their own affairs. On August 15, an elec-

tion was held to fill the vacant Liberal seat, which resulted in a Conservative victory, Mr. C. W. Radcliffe Cooke defeating Sir Joseph Pulley by 1,504 to 1,460 votes.

PERSONAL, ETC.

Prince George of Wales and Princess May of Teck were married on July 6, in the chapel royal of St. James'



DUCHESS OF YORK,
PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY OF TECK.

palace, London. The ceremonies had all the dignity and stately splendor of a magnificent court function, being conducted with unwonted pomp and circumstance. The various members of the British royal family, continental sovereigns or their representatives, and many members of the highest nobility, were present. The archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the bishop of London, officiated.

The young couple are deservedly popular; and British subjects in all parts of the world have united in wishing them every blessing. The genu-

ineness of the popular rejoicings was perhaps the most noteworthy characteristic of the auspicious event; and the queen touchingly acknowledged her people's loyalty in a public letter written in her own hand, in which she referred to the mutual tie of sympathy between sovereign and people as constituting "the real strength of the empire."

In case of the death of Prince George without issue, the succession to the British throne would pass out of the direct Guelph line, the prince's sister, the duchess of Fife, being the next in order of precedence, and the father of her children being a British subject. For this reason the

early marriage of the duke of York has been long looked forward to with eager anticipation.

The chapel royal of St. James' palace, in which the wedding took place, was the favorite marrying place of the Georges. In it, too, the queen herself was married to the prince consort; but, since the marriage of the princess royal to the late Emperor Frederick of Germany thirty-five years ago, no marriage has been performed there until the present occasion, St. George's chapel, Windsor, being a more frequently favored shrine. The chapel royal was erected in the time of Henry VIII., and has been in turn, a Roman Catholic chapel, a Protestant chapel, a store-room, and a guard-room.

On August 12, Prince Arthur, duke of Connaught, was appointed to succeed General Sir Evelyn Wood in command of the Aldershot district, one of the most coveted posts in the British military service. The Radicals in parliament, fearing that the appointment was but a prelude to Prince Arthur's succession to the duke of Cambridge as commander-in-chief, made a furious onslaught on the war secretary, Mr. Campbell Bannerman; and Mr. J. H. Dalziel, Liberal M. P. for Kirkcaldy, moved for a reduction in the salary of the commander-in-chief. This motion was, however, rejected by 156 to 39 votes, the secretary of war having explained to the satisfaction of the house that the appointment fell to the duke in the natural course of circumstances incidental to his position in the army, and that it could not have been given to Lord Roberts, the late commander of the forces in India, whose selection was favored by the Radicals, without departure from established principles.

From the time of the prince consort it has been a maxim of the court that the command-in-chief should belong to a member of the royal family. The abolition of this practice was recently recommended by the Hartington committee; and, in the course of the recent debate on the Aldershot command, the war secretary made the significant utterance that if a vacancy occurred in the command-in-chief at headquarters it would probably not be refilled. In other words, the duke of Cambridge is likely to be the last commander-in-chief of the British army.

On September 29, the liverymen of the various guilds of the city of London assembled in the guildhall to elect a successor to Sir Stuart Knill as lord mayor. Alderman George Robert Tyler was chosen, and will enter upon his duties November 9.

OTHER BRITISH AFFAIRS.

The verdict of the court-martial appointed to inquire into the loss of the battleship *Victoria* was announced July 27. The inquiry added practically nothing to what was already known of the disaster of June 22 off Tripoli. The survivors were acquitted of all blame in connection with the sad affair, which, in the opinion of the court, was entirely due to the unfortunate order given by Vice-Admiral Tryon. The court expressed regret that Rear-Admiral Markham had not carried out his original intention and ignored the signal displayed by the *Victoria*; but felt that it could not, in the interests of discipline in the service, blame him for executing the orders of his commander-in-chief, who was present on the scene.

The Institute of Journalists.—A gathering likely to leave a permanent mark on the history of the press, was the annual conference of the institute of journalists in the hall of Lincoln's Inn, London, September 21-26. A number of distinguished foreign journalists were present by invitation, the way being thus paved for a better mutual understanding between the journalists of various countries. An interesting paper was read by Mr. W. L. Thomas, tracing the history of "Illustrated Journalism" from its first rude beginning, in 1607, to the publication of the first illustrated paper—the *Mercurius Civicus* (London, 1643)—and the appearance, nearly two centuries later (May 14, 1842), of the *Illustrated London News*, projected by Herbert Ingram, the first newspaper primarily devoted to illustration.

But the principal *éclat* of the proceedings was due to the reading by M. Émile Zola of a brilliant paper on "Anonymity in Journalism" ("*L'Anonymat dans la Presse*"). M. Zola pleads for a modification of the anonymous principle which has ruled almost supreme in British newspapers, and for a greater revelation of the personality of the writer, the latter being the distinguishing characteristic of the French newspaper, in which everything is signed.

To anonymity, he points out,—to the subordination of individual personalities to a system and a policy—the English political newspaper owes its power and unquestionable authority as a great organism; and, where the public, as in England, has not been broken up into fragments by revolutions, anonymity is to some extent necessary, the individuality of the writer being a matter of

small relative concern. The writer, too, by it, gains perfect freedom, incurs no responsibility, and is shielded from all venal temptations. In France, on the other hand, the state of things is different. There the personal side of journalism has been excessively developed, causing evils to which M. Zola is fully alive. "New journals swarm, ephemeral, born in the morning to expire before night." The "fever of individuality" differentiates everything. The French political press is, as often as not, "a mere brawl, in which the great interests of the community are lost sight of amid abominable personal squabbles." "You would not have to press me hard," M. Zola says, "to force me to the conclusion that anonymity alone would restore honesty and disinterestedness to our political newspapers."

At the same time M. Zola intimated, that, although he recognized anonymity as to some extent necessary in political matters, he was surprised that it could exist in literary criticism. In France an unsigned criticism, he said, would have absolutely no authority; and he contended that anonymous criticism could only end in producing a mediocre, colorless literature.

As a matter of fact, however, the anonymous principle is less rigidly adhered to in English newspapers now than it used to be, and is not usually followed in matters where the personality of the writer adds interest, as, for example, in articles of travel and description; and it must also be pointed out that the demand of the average English reader is such that it cannot, as in France, be supplied by one writer, or even by half a dozen clever writers—a demand for a paper that will put him in touch with all the interests of the day. Commerce and industry, travel and exploration, education and religion, literature and art, sport and fashion, and a multitude of other matters—these must all be treated; and the elaborate systems of collecting news, the co-ordination of many diverse interests, and the vast expenditures of money involved, are beyond the reach of individual effort, and would render the entrance of individual personality an incongruous, if not an unjust, intrusion. Besides, it is hard to see why an intelligent reading public should fail, in the absence of a writer's signature, to take even a literary criticism for what it is worth.

ZOLA, ÉMILE, French realistic writer, was born in Paris a little over 53 years ago, the son of a civil engineer. He received his early education at the College of Aix. In 1858 he won a scholarship in the *Lycée Saint Louis*; but failed at his first examination. After two years of privation he became a clerk in the publishing house of

Hachette & Co., where he wrote his first volume of stories, *Contes à Ninon*. This not proving a success, he turned to journalism in 1865, contributing criticisms to a Lyons paper, which first established his reputation as an exponent of realism. He became a contributor to the *Evénement*, and put out one or two new novels of no particular merit. It was not until 1867, that he first attracted serious attention by his *Thérèse Raquin*, which worked out his æsthetic theories, showed his strong pessimism, yet at the same time the minuteness of his method, and laid a firm foundation for Zolaism. In 1868 appeared *Manet and Madeleine Férat*; after which began the publication of that remarkable series of political, social, and psychological studies, now complete, to which M. Zola devoted 20 years of immense labor, entitled *Les Rougon-Macquart, Histoire Naturelle et Sociale d'une Famille sous le Second Empire*—containing all of M. Zola's best known romances: *La Fortune des Rougon, La Curée, Le Ventre de Paris, La Conquête de Plamans, La Faute de l'Abbé Mouret, Son Excellence Eugène Rougon, L'Assommoir, Nana, La Joie de Vivre, Au Bonheur des Dames, Germinal, and Dr. Pascal*. In this great work the central aim of the writer is to study the play of heredity through several generations of an ordinary family, illustrating in each character the developments resulting from inherited characteristics modified by infusions of alien blood and by varying environment.

The unthinking multitude commonly think of M. Zola only as an exceedingly immoral writer; and some of the critics are also inclined to dismiss him as such. His intellectual power, however, is beyond dispute, and he has also a capacity for systematic work and a mastery of detail not common among Frenchmen, and conspicuously absent from the French press. His characters are instinct with life and individuality, and almost every page reveals a powerful and original genius. His conception of art is that it should be severely objective and laboriously minute; and the material to which he applies his method without compunction is generally connected with the seamy side of human nature; but the gloom of the picture as a whole is occasionally lightened by delicate touches of refinement—such as the story of the idyllic loves of Silvére and Miette—which show that the master is not the slave of his material. The same is also evidenced in the character of M. Zola's recent great work *La Débâcle*. And after all, some of the greatest problems of our day are bound up with the very social conditions which M. Zola describes, conditions which must be faced squarely, intelligently, if the millennium is ever to be anything more than a constantly retreating ideal.

LABOR INTERESTS.

Socialist Congress at Zurich.—The international Socialist congress met this year at Zurich, Switzerland. August 6-12. Eighteen countries, including the United States, were represented by the 385 delegates in attendance, of whom 92 were Germans, 65 Englishmen, and 38 Frenchmen. The English delegates were headed by James Keir Hardie, M. P. for West Ham; and the German delegates by Herren Liebknecht and Bebel.

The Socialists claim to have at least 4,720,000 adherents, distributed as follows: In Germany, 2,300,000; in

Austria, 400,000; in France, 600,000; in the United States, 750,000; in Italy, England, and Denmark, 200,000 each; and in Spain, 70,000.

These, however, represent many shades of opinion; and, great as their numbers are, they yet lack the strength that would be theirs in case of an international union and sinking of differences.

Some Socialists, for example, will take no part in elections, preferring revolutionary methods, and inclining to affiliate with anarchism. The Social Democrats in Germany, on the other hand, work along parliamentary lines. A section, again, repudiate all religion and church authority, while another section distinctly call themselves Christian Socialists.

They all agree, however, in their ultimate aim, which is the nationalization of the means of production and exchange, and the substitution of state and municipal enterprise in their stead.

It was long after the collapse of the old International Workmen's association after the fall of the Paris Commune, before an attempt was made to reunite the labor parties of different countries. However, in 1883, through the Possibilists of Paris, the international congresses of 1883 and 1886 were held in the French capital. The London international trades union congress followed in 1888. But from all these gatherings the German Social Democrats stood aloof, as the congresses were limited to the representatives of trade societies. The congress held in 1889, during the time of the universal exhibition in Paris in celebration of the centenary of the revolution, was the first occasion on which the trades unionists and



HERR LIEBKNECHT,
GERMAN SOCIALIST LEADER.

Socialists worked together. At the next congress, in 1891, in Brussels, the German Social Democrats came into the movement.

At the recent gathering in Zurich, two important steps were taken. The Anarchist delegates were turned out, and the proposal for an international strike in the event of war was voted down by fourteen nationalities to four. The final resolutions adopted favored legislative protection for

working women and girls, ten hours daily being the maximum time of work for women and six hours for girls, and no night work to be done by either. Universal suffrage was also approved.



HERR BEBEL,
GERMAN SOCIALIST LEADER.

The English Coal Strike.—Throughout August and September a gigantic coal miners' strike has wrought industrial havoc and distress in Britain. It began throughout central England and north Wales, July 28, owing to the refusal of the miners to submit to a 25 per cent reduction in wages. This was

demand by the coal owners' federation on account of the present prevailing depression and the low price of coal; and they point out that the present rate of wages is a 40 per cent advance on what the men received about two years ago. Ever long the disaffection had spread into south Wales and Monmouthshire, where the men demanded, not merely no decrease in wages, but a 20 per cent increase.

There have been numerous scenes of riot and pillage in the midland counties of England, in Yorkshire, and in Wales, necessitating vigorous action by the military authorities and police. These disturbances are not surprising when we consider, that, at a time of unusual depression, fully 500,000 colliers have been thrown out of work in the midland counties alone.

By the end of August the backbone of the strike in Wales was broken, although some of the miners have still persisted in their attitude of defiance. The men engaged

in the iron, steel, and tinplate industries, who were thrown out of work, sided with the non-strikers; and the prompt action of the authorities, who drafted large bodies of troops into the disturbed districts, convinced the strikers of the futility of their designs. On August 31, over 60,000 miners resumed work in south Wales; and although subsequent attempts were made by the remaining strikers to induce the men at various points to quit work, no very serious disorder has since occurred in Wales.

The greatest scenes of violence have occurred in Yorkshire, where, on September 8, strikers wrecked the offices of Lord Masham's colliery at Featherstone, and took possession of the town. At the Barrow and Wath collieries similar outbreaks occurred, accompanied with great destruction of property, several extensive fires, and collisions with the military and police. At Lord Masham's colliery the riot act was read; and the soldiers charged the mob with fixed bayonets; but as the latter still refused to disperse, the soldiers fired upon them. Three deaths were the result.

By this time, there being evidence of a desire for a compromise on the part of some of the men, the miners' federation took a ballot on three questions: 1. Submission to the whole reduction of 25 per cent or a part of it; 2. acceptance of arbitration; 3. whether work should be allowed where the old rate of wages was offered. The vote was almost unanimous against a reduction or arbitration; but 60,000 voted to resume work at the old rate of wages where offered. Over 92,000, however, voted against the last alternative. A subsequent conference of the miners' federation at Nottingham about the middle of September, expressed readiness to return to work at the old rate of wages. From this time, the feeling among the men in favor of some sort of compromise has gained in strength, and has been stimulated by the widespread distress which has, as usual, followed in the wake of the protracted struggle. Not only have the miners and their families been largely reduced to dependence on the charity of local tradesmen and residents; but thousands of men in other industries have been thrown out of work. Railway companies have discontinued train services; and iron, steel, and other industries dependent on large and regular supplies of coal have shut down. Coal has gone up in price to \$11 a ton in London. It is estimated that altogether 1,500,000 operatives are idle. At the close of the quarter the area of the strike is shrinking, being confined mainly

to Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Cheshire. The persistent refusal of the Durham and Northumberland men to join in the conflict has done much to bring about the collapse of the strike, which now seems inevitable in the near future.

Other Strikes.—About the middle of September, the workmen in the Pas de Calais district in northern France, numbering over 40,000, struck work, demanding: 1. A ten per cent increase in wages, and the fixing of 5.5 francs as the minimum per day; 2. that no workman over 40 years of age should be dismissed; and 3. that no workman should be dismissed for breach of the law from which the company has not suffered. This French strike is largely political in character; and there are evidences of its being prompted by the Socialists as a step toward their ideal of concerted action throughout the economic world—a reminder of their growing strength.

Concomitantly with the French strike, a partial strike has been in progress in the Borinage district of Belgium, traceable to some extent, like the French movement, to the continued struggle in England. Owing to stoppage of the English supply, the production in the Belgian mines has increased, and the time has therefore seemed ripe for a demand for higher wages. A *referendum* was taken in the Borinage district, and as a result the miners struck for a 10 per cent increase of pay. The strike, however, is only partial; and there has been little disorder.

The Anarchists.—During a military review at Barcelona, Spain, September 23, an Anarchist named Pallas threw two bombs into the midst of a group of staff officers, aiming to kill Captain-General Martinez de Campos. The latter was wounded in the thigh and thrown from his horse; General Castellvi, chief of staff, and other officers were wounded; and one of the civic guards was killed. The captain-general continued the review from a carriage after his wounds were dressed.

The assassin was arrested; and papers found in his house show that he was in close connection with Anarchists in Valencia and Madrid.

On the same day, September 23, a most formidable Anarchist conspiracy was unearthed in Vienna. Fourteen arrests were made; and on the following day sixty-eight members of a revolutionary society were captured in Brünn, the capital of Moravia, the attendant circumstances in all the cases of arrest going to show the existence of a widespread Anarchist plot of the worst description.

The massacre of Italian by French workmen at Aigues-Mortes in southern France, is treated elsewhere in this number (p. 483).

DISASTERS.

A terrible mining disaster occurred at Thornhill, Yorkshire, Eng., July 4. Through some unknown cause, an explosion of gas imprisoned the day shift of 145 men in one of the collieries, causing the death of over 100.

On August 12, thirteen passengers were killed and about 25 injured in an accident on the Taff valley railway between Cardiff and Pont-y-Pridd in Wales. Several carriages left the track owing to the breaking of a carriage spring and rolled down an embankment.

On August 13, a cloudburst in the Eperies district in Hungary caused the drowning of 50 persons and much destruction of cattle and other property.

From a similar cause, on September 11, floods devastated the Spanish town of Villa-Canas in the province of Toledo, over 60 persons being drowned.

Late in September, the Russian coast-defense iron monitor *Roosolka* foundered in a storm in the gulf of Finland, with the supposed loss of all on board, 12 officers and 166 men.

CHOLERA ABROAD.

July opened with the death from Asiatic cholera, on its first day, of 440 pilgrims at Mecca, and of 76 at Jeddah, also in Arabia. About the same time the scourge reappeared in Moscow and Kieff, Russia, and in northeastern Hungary. During the third week of July the pest broke out in Naples, and prevailed in the provinces of Cuneo and Alessandria, Italy. The customary pilgrimages were prohibited; on the 26th Constantinople proclaimed five days' quarantine against vessels from Naples; and, as many emigrants were known to be leaving that city for the United States, Surgeon-General Wyman directed Dr. Young, of the marine hospital service there, to refuse bills of health to emigrant vessels departing for American ports. The Portuguese government proclaimed Naples and all Senegal ports to be infected with cholera, and all ports between Gaeta and Salerno, cities about forty miles north and south of Naples, to be suspected of infection. Figures presently developed showed that in Naples alone 292 cases were registered July 20-28, with 157 deaths, making daily averages of 37 and 17. St. Petersburg officially

reported 499 cases and 122 deaths in the government of Podolia during the first week of July, and 1,165 cases and 350 deaths July 9-22; and bad records were also made in the governments of Orel and Toola, while the disease prevailed, but less destructively, in those of Kazan, Oofa, Simbirsk, and Viatka.

Next came reports of cholera at Hamburg again, at Pindo in Spain, and Smyrna in Asia. The London *Lancet* declared that three months' prevalence of cholera at Marseilles had been kept secret by a policy of deception. To the 3d of August, there had been 6,666 deaths from the epidemic in Mecca, and 2,318 in Jeddah. On August 10, cases were reported from Antwerp, from Roumania, and from the Galician frontier.

On August 15, three Polish laborers died of the disease in Berlin. On the 24th, the Russian government issued a horrifying bulletin of its ravages in the governments of Podolia, Yaroslav, Orel, Koorsk, Toola, Vladimir, Viatka, and Voronezh, in the cities of Moscow and Keitch, and among the Cossacks of the Don. New cases were reported at Berlin, and outbreaks at Rotterdam and a town in south Holland. It was officially declared at Vienna about the end of August, that cholera was disappearing from all parts of Austria and Hungary, except in the valley of the Theiss.

Just as the month of August was closing a case was discovered at Grimsby on the English coast, where several others were learned to have terminated fatally, probably brought by immigrants from Antwerp and Rotterdam; and a seaman on board a steamer from Grimsby died of cholera at Stromness, Scotland.

The September reports from Russia grew worse and worse; and, by the middle of the month, thirty governments were being desolated by the scourge. By this time it was spreading at Constantinople; and, although the authorities were secretive, it was ascertained that 32 cases and 18 deaths had occurred there. The pestilence had disappeared from Berlin; but eight recent cases were reported from the remainder of Germany, six of them near Solingen, to which Prussia sent an expert for investigation. The Rhine was officially banned as infected with cholera, and bathing in it was forbidden. In a low quarter of Leghorn 27 cases had broken out, and seven deaths had occurred; but it was abating in other parts of Italy. The first new case in Egypt occurred about September 7, and the dread mischief was spreading in parts of Tunis. Of 12,000 pil-

grims from the latter country to Mecca, but about one-half returned, the others falling victims to cholera.

England had now enough cases reported to keep the island in a state of anxiety. In London, a female cleaner at the parliament houses was reported dead of Asiatic cholera; and the house of commons, with all its corridors, committee rooms, and other annexes, was first inspected by sanitary experts and then thoroughly disinfected. A fatal case of "English cholera" also occurred in the city. Parliamentary inquiry in the house of commons brought out the fact that seven deaths of the Asiatic type were accredited to Hull and Grimsby. Deaths of the kind had also happened at Belfast, Ireland, and at Leicester, Doncaster, Rotherham, and elsewhere. Even a sanitary inspector at Hull was taken with the disease. A fortnight later it had almost disappeared here and at Grimsby. By September 22, eight deaths at Ashbourne, were presumably traced to a well whose water was infected. At this time the plague was epidemic in the department of the Finisterre, France; it was spreading rapidly in Bilbao and adjacent towns in Spain; cases and deaths were increasing at Leghorn and Palermo, Italy; several cases were registered at Vienna; eleven deaths had been reported at Hamburg; and the disease had broken out in its most virulent form at Barreme, a village in the Basses-Alpes. It was officially stated to be abating in Galicia and Hungary, and was thought not yet to be epidemic at Constantinople. The first case in Servia was reported September 16. Three days later a workingman died of it at The Hague; and, on the 23d, a seaman from Russia in the hospital at Gravesend, near London. Steamers infected with cholera were turned back to Europe from the Brazilian coast without permission to land, and their passengers and crews suffered terribly.

GERMANY.

The third quarter of 1893 is stamped with another triumph of imperialism in the old Fatherland. Although the German parliament is elected by popular suffrage, the division of electoral districts is unequal; and it is thus possible for a minority of the voters to return a majority of the reichstag. This is unmistakably the case with the present body. The voice of the people, numerically and otherwise regarded, was pronounced against increased militarism in Germany; but the adjustment of electoral districts—particularly in Prussia, where the imperial following

is strong—made possible the return of a contingent to the reichstag that would accomplish the government's bidding. The majority, as will presently be seen, was small, but it was sufficient.

The Army Bill.—The new reichstag is peculiarly constituted, representing not less than eighteen parties or factions, among which the Social Democrats have gained—though less than was expected by that party—and the Ultramontanes and Radicals have lost. Only four Jews hold seats, all of whom are Socialists. More than one-fourth of the members are of noble blood; landowners and farmers number 145; and of lawyers there is the surprising total (for a German legislature) of 110. Among the workingmen who sit in the reichstag is a master chimney-sweep.

The session was opened July 4 by the emperor in person. He declared it to be the unanimous conviction, shared by all his high confederates, that "the empire could no longer afford to renounce the development of the army system necessary to guarantee the future safety of the empire;" that, if already Germany's geographical position and historic development lays upon her the duty of maintaining a relatively strong army, then "a further increase in the military strength of the empire becomes a forcible necessity" to satisfy the duties laid upon him by the constitution; that the new army bill would take into account "certain desires expressed during the discussion of the late bill," and consequently, "diminished demands are made upon the personal capacities and tax-bearing power of the people;" that the bill should be passed with the utmost dispatch, in order that recruits on the new basis might be called out in the fall; and that, with a view to enabling the house to give undivided attention to the discussion of the bill, "the government will not in the meantime introduce any other measures."

Herr von Levetzow, a Conservative member, was elected president of the reichstag, with Baron von Buol-Berenberg, Clerical, first vice-president, and Professor von Marquandsen, National Liberal, second vice-president. Each of the greater parties is thus honorably recognized.

On July 5, the amended army bill was introduced. It was in the nature of a compromise, made desirable, if not compelled, by the strength and character of the opposition in the late reichstag. The principal amendments then proposed by Herr von Hnene were incorporated in the new measure. The peace effective of the army was to be increased at once by 50,000 men, and gradually during the

next three years to the total increase of 70,000; and the sixty batteries of field artillery should each have four instead of six guns. Thus the entire standing army would eventually be raised to the maximum of 479,229 men until 1899; and the development of the system would give Germany, in time of war, a disciplined army of 4,400,000. The government, however, declined to recede from its insistence that a third year of service should be optional with the military authorities. The increase proposed would involve the present expenditure of 66,800,000 marks in a lump sum, and the annual expenditure of 64,000,000 marks (1 mark=23.8 cents). The former plan of taxation to meet these was retained, with some emphasis on the levy upon bourse transactions.

The new bill was presented in an elaborate address by Chancellor von Caprivi, who was followed by leaders of several parties in support or in opposition. Herr Liebknecht, the Social Democratic leader, loudly affirmed that the government did not want an increased army on account of France or Russia, but rather that it might fortify itself against the German people—an assertion which was met by many of the members with cries of "Shame! shame!"

The enfeebled opposition to the bill was able to offer no effectual hindrance to its various stages of enactment. An effort was made to fix "legally" the system of two years' service; but Count Herbert Bismarck insisted upon the third year as a continued reformatory school to expel the poison of socialism from the recruits, while the chancellor declared it often necessary for dull or vicious soldiers. The bill passed to its second reading on the 11th of July; and two days afterwards the first article, fixing the aggregate peace effective for two years, was adopted on this reading by 198 to 187, a government majority of but eleven. The Conservatives, Free Conservatives, National Liberals, Radical Unionists, Anti-Semites, and half the Independents, supported the bill, which was opposed by the Clericals (save two), the Social and South German Democrats, the Richter Radicals, Alsatians, Guelphs, and nine Independents.

The remaining clauses of the bill were accepted July 14 without division; and on the next day the bill passed to its third reading by 201 to 185, this time a majority of sixteen. Six seats were vacant from resignation or double elections still pending; and five members were kept away by sickness. Four of these were supporters of the bill;

and the chancellor's organs contend that the government's majority was thus virtually twenty.

The supplementary military estimates were then passed without debate or division, when the imperial message dissolving the reichstag was read, and the thanks of the emperor and the federal governments were conveyed by the chancellor for the patriotic action taken.

The Frankfort Convention.—The passage of the army bill was followed in mid-August by a conference



PRINCE ALFRED,
DUKE OF EDINBURGH AND OF SAXE-COBURG AND
GOTHA.

at Frankfort-on-the-Main of the ministers of finance in the several states of the empire. It was headed by Dr. Miquel, who, although formerly a Socialist agitator, is now at the head of the imperial treasury department. Its object was to devise ways and means to meet the heavy expenses required by the bill, and elaborate financial measures to be submitted to the reichstag upon its reassembly—matters of no small importance and difficulty, since the Germans have become exceedingly sensitive to increased taxation.

New Ruler of Saxe-Coburg.

—On the night of August 2, Duke Ernst II. of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha died at his castle of Reinhardsbrunn in Coburg. He left no children; and the succession falls to his nephew, Prince Alfred of England, duke of Edinburgh, earl of Kent and Ulster, and second son of Queen Victoria. He was present when his uncle died, and took the oath of allegiance to the constitution at the castle the next day. The duchy which he now rules includes but 7,608 square miles—less than many American counties—but has one vote in the federal council and sends two deputies to the reichstag. It has 110 miles of railway.

ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT, duke of Edinburgh and of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, was born in Windsor Castle August 6, 1844. He was educated by private tutors, and entered the British navy as a cadet in 1858. Since then he has visited nearly every part of the world, held important commands, and reached the rank of admiral of the fleet. He was offered, but declined, the throne of Greece in December, 1862; was created duke of Edinburgh May 24, 1866; received the freedom of the city of London on June 8 following; narrowly escaped assassination in New South Wales in 1868; and was married to the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna, only daughter of Alexander II., emperor of Russia, on January 23, 1874. Besides his title of duke of Edinburgh, he received that of earl of Kent, earl of Ulster in the peerage of the united kingdom, duke of Saxony, and prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

Other German

Affairs.—In early July the venerable ex-chancellor of Germany, Bismarck, had his retirement at Friedrichsruh broken by the friendly visit of about 400 residents of the principality of Lippe Detmold, whom he addressed at some length on the relations of the smaller federal states to the empire. He thought their parliaments should influence the imperial policy more powerfully by criti-



HECTOR AHLWARDT.
GERMAN ANTI-SEMITIC.

cising the action of their representatives in the federal council, and that the votes they have in the council should not be diminished, lest the national German empire should be supplanted by a great all-controlling Prussia. He said: "The national idea has not caught fire in the parliaments and governments of the federal states as twenty or thirty years ago I hoped it would." In September the prince spoke at Kissingen in behalf of the imperial constitution, dwelling with especial emphasis upon the prerogatives of the emperor and his chancellor and their relation to the imperial parliament and the governments of the

states. Quite in contrast to his own prevalent tone when himself chancellor, he now said: "The emperor and the chancellor are only the executive organs of the *bundesrath* and *reichstag*. Neither of them has a right to attempt more than publish the laws enacted by those bodies."

Late in September the prince's increasing weakness and disability, considered by many his imminent danger, excited much sympathy throughout the country; and the emperor won great applause by the courteous tender of one of his castles for the ex-chancellor's recuperation in a change of air and scene—an offer which the "man of blood and iron" as courteously declined, on the ground that he was more likely to recover amid his familiar surroundings. Friends of the two august personages are laboring earnestly to bring them into entire reconciliation.

The anniversary of the battle of Sedan was celebrated with unusual demonstrations at Strassburg, Metz, Dresden, and many other cities, contrary to the practice of the first Emperor William, who strove in this respect to spare as much as possible the feelings of the French.

Rector Ahlwardt, the "Jew-baiter," is serving another term in prison for his libels upon Löwe & Company, the Hebrew rifle makers, but will be released in time to take part in the proceedings of the next *reichstag*. A recent congress of his followers resolved upon even more radical measures among them, one to prohibit Hebrews from employing German servants.

FRANCE.

The third quarter of 1893 has been for France not one of the most eventful but one of the most significant in its history. Contrary to almost uniform precedent in Paris, the barricades have demonstrated the strength rather than the weakness of the government; and, for the first time under the present republic, the parliamentary elections by a large majority manifest the general satisfaction of the French people with both the form of government and the administration at the helm.

The Riots in Paris.—For several months preceding July, complaints increased in number and character concerning the Parisian police. The forcible dispersion of quiet and inoffensive meetings and the unjustifiable arrests of both men and women, were outrages but poorly offset by the acquittal of the accused before the courts. Late in June the students of *L'École des Beaux Arts* and their models engaged in a ball, which was subjected to police

interference, ostensibly on the ground of improper dressing by the participants. On Saturday, July 1, the students organized a noisy demonstration near the Sorbonne, which finally threatened riot. The police attempted to quell the disturbance, and mortally injured an innocent bystander named Nûger. He died the next day; and on July 3 the most determined rioting began, which was continued through the week. The first outbreak followed the refusal of the government to accept a resolution in the chamber of deputies "disapproving the practices introduced by the prefecture of police." The ministers accepted instead a motion that "the chamber, counting on the government to ascertain where the responsibility lies for the deplorable events of Saturday, and to do thorough justice, passes to the order of the day."

In Paris the police force is the creation of the national and not of the local government. The failure of the popular branch of the national legislature to censure the brutal guardians of the public peace added fuel to the flame already burning hotly over the killing of Nûger; and destruction of government property began at once. The sentry boxes at the senate building were overturned, but the sentries retired under orders without a conflict. The students moved in large numbers to the *Palais de Justice*, where they broke windows and tore down and trampled the flag of the prefecture of police. Street lamps were smashed and all hucksters' booths in the vicinity upset. Three charges of 300 police were desperately resisted with clubs and stones, and finally repulsed. Cavalry were then called out, and the students marched in triumph, singing and shouting, to the *Boulevard St. Michel*, where rioting continued to a late hour. Near midnight a strong body resumed the movement on the prefecture of police, and, when met by the *gens d'armes* with drawn swords, they wrested their weapons from them, and wounded a number of them seriously, three being taken to the hospitals. Many students were also hurt. The police sometimes seized spectators and rioters indiscriminately. The newspaper reporters especially complained of ill usage. The correspondent of the London *Daily Graphic*, while strictly on duty, was arrested, insulted, searched with brutal violence, and flung into a dirty cell among the *canaille*, and obtained no satisfaction from the authorities when released after several hours of this durance vile.

On Tuesday, the 4th, the rioting became more serious, and both infantry and cavalry were called out, while large

numbers of the Parisian rabble, always ready for an *émeute*, rushed to the aid of the students. Street barricades were formed of overturned vehicles and other materials in and about the Latin quarter, mainly occupied by students of the great art and other professional schools. Forty-two policemen and 16 guards were wounded in this day's fighting, with many rioters: 18 kiosks were burned and 45 rifled on the boulevards. Wednesday was comparatively quiet, save for a battle on the *Rue des Écoles*, in which the guards

charged with swords and the police with revolvers. One man was cut down by a sabre, street cars and omnibuses were overturned, and one car was burned.

The next day the labor exchanges in the city were closed by order of the government, and workmen in great numbers began to incite disturbances in other parts of the city. On the other hand the students, declining to participate further in the riots, issued a proclamation against them; but it had no perceptible effect.

The municipal council of Paris, composed



M. CONSTANS,
FRENCH STATESMAN.

partly of Socialists, and in general bitterly hostile to the government police administration, sent a deputation to the funeral of Nègre, and its members indulged in fiery speeches against the government for its support and management of the police. On Friday the situation became really serious by the issue of an appeal from the delegates of 167 trades unions to the workmen of Paris and the provinces to abandon their work. Fully 25,000 troops, in part from the provinces, were massed in the city; and, after some more ineffective rioting, tranquillity was finally restored. The record of

Parisian popular tumults and barricades was broken, however, in that the foundations of the government were not in the least disturbed, and the demonstration was nowhere against the existence of the republic. One point was gained by the mob in the removal of M. Lozé, prefect of police, for his too energetic policy, and the appointment to his place of M. Lépine, from the neighboring prefecture of Seine-et-Oise, the capital of which is Versailles. This saved to the cabinet M. Peytral, minister of finance, who had resigned in condemnation of the premier's and prefect's methods.

On July 8, Premier Dupuy was the object of a violent attack from two Radical deputies in the chamber, growing out of the insurrection, during which a Socialist deputy called for the impeachment of the government and another afterwards demanded that M. Dupuy be prosecuted for fomenting civil war. The house nevertheless adopted the order of the day, expressing confidence in the government, by a vote of 343 to 134.

The Parliamentary Elections.—The elections in August manifested increased confidence in the administration of President Carnot, and were in their results among the most remarkable in French history. The chamber of deputies is now reduced from 584 to 581 members, from the loss of population in some of the districts. For the 581 seats, more than 2,000 candidates were presented, although many of these are classed as "faddists," making no important figure in the canvass. The campaign was nevertheless quiet in most parts of the country, interest centering mainly upon the revival of the Panama scandal in the effort to defeat some of the statesmen besmirched by it, notably M. Clémenceau, who was defeated in the department of the Var, as was also M. Floquet before a Paris constituency. Later in the struggle the government victory was practically assured by the publication of a letter from the Pope to the cardinal archbishop of Bordeaux, in which he said:

"A prolonged experience has clearly taught us that the state of the country is so changed that in the present condition of France it does not seem possible to return to the old form of power without passing through grave perturbations."

His Holiness therefore appealed to all French citizens to recognize and loyally preserve the constitution of the country "as it is established." One result of this progressive deliverance was probably the defeat of Comte de Mun, a Catholic leader, but also an ardent Royalist.

The elections occurred on Sunday, August 20, and were peacefully conducted except for slight disturbances in M. Clémenceau's district. The immediate result was the return to the chamber of 315 Republicans and Radicals (a gain of 63 seats by the former), 30 Socialists and Socialist Radicals, 56 Conservatives, and 13 "Rallied" Conservatives (Conservatives who now accept the republic). Under the French electoral system second ballots became necessary in 170 districts. These were held two weeks afterwards, and reduced the government support of Republicans and Radicals to 292, with 35 of the "Rallied" in generally reliable helpfulness, against 187 Socialists and Socialist Radicals and 58 Monarchists and Bonapartists, classed together as "Reactionary" Conservatives. Deducting 15 of the "Rallied," who may sometimes vote with the opposition, the safe government majority is figured at 52. Its most formidable opponent in the chamber will be M. Goblet, now the acknowledged and able leader of the Socialist group, and a parliamentary chief believed to be more formidable than even M. Clémenceau. Boulangism has been wiped out; socialism has lost ground materially; and the third republic rises triumphant with, now for the first time in its history, a large and compact majority in the popular house.

A New Ambassador.—Early in July, M. Albert Decrais, of the French diplomatic service, was appointed ambassador to London, Eng., to succeed M. Waddington.

DECRAIS, ALBERT, new French ambassador to London, was born in France in 1839. He entered the diplomatic service in 1870 as member of the French legation at Brussels, and subsequently was prefect of the department of Indre-et-Loire, of the Alpes Maritimes, and the Gironde; councillor of state; minister in Brussels; political director at the ministry for foreign affairs in Paris; ambassador to Italy in 1882-86; and ambassador to Vienna from 1886 until he was appointed to his present post. He is mentioned as a man of moderate views, rare business capacity, and sound judgment.

The French Army.—The war budget for 1894, an official statement, makes the following estimate of the strength of the army next year: Infantry, 12,377 officers, 317,905 men; cavalry, 3,906 officers, 73,856 men; artillery, 3,719 officers, 73,856 men;—total, with additions from the military staffs and schools and other arms of the service, 28,555 officers and 536,048 men.

Other French Affairs.—On July 14, a great sensation was created in Paris by the exposure of a gang of blackmailers, who had exacted very large amounts, by some said to exceed 16,000,000 francs, from M. Charles

Buloz, editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, as the price for their silence concerning his relations with certain dissolute women, three of whom were reputed to be contributors to the *Revue*. Mme. Buloz at once entered an application for a divorce.

On August 5 the trial opened in Paris, of M. Dueret, editor of *La Cocarde*, and Norton, his tool, charged with forgery of documents alleged to have been stolen from the British embassy, and implicating prominent Frenchmen in the guilt of treason. Norton was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and his employer to one year, each receiving also a small fine. Several of the usual harmless French duels followed; and later in the month two Parisian editors, one of them M. Yves-Guyot of *Le Siècle*, a recent candidate for the chamber, exchanged two shots, each without injury. A duel between two journalists in Algeria was not so bloodless, both receiving serious sword wounds.

On September 12, M. Charles de Lesseps was released from prison, to which he was sentenced for five years for complicity in the Panama iniquities. His sentence had been set aside on appeal, on the ground that prosecution did not begin within the time fixed by law.

Later in the month, the famous Brentano firm of book-sellers and newsdealers, which has branches in many large cities, was found guilty of libel by the tribunal of the Seine, in selling copies of the New York *Tribune* containing reflections upon a Frenchman of some note. The decision evoked great surprise on both sides of the Atlantic.

SPAIN.

In various parts of Spain, the excitement caused by the attempts of the authorities to enforce the fiscal reforms recently adopted by the Liberal government of Señor Sagasta as a means of retrenchment, has continued. On September 15, a serious riot took place at Montblanch, a place of 5,000 inhabitants, 17 miles northwest of Tarragona. The civic guard, while trying to disperse a mob, was fired upon, and returned the fire killing three rioters and wounding several others.

The attention of Spaniards, however, is mainly absorbed by stirring reports from Africa, where the restless and lawless subjects of the sultan of Morocco have begun a vigorous warfare against the Spanish garrisons in Melilla and outlying forts along what is known as the Riff coast. (See article on "Affairs in Africa.")

PORTUGAL.

On August 27 King Carlos and family, with all the ministers of the cabinet, officiated at the formal opening for business of the telegraph cable between Portugal and the Azores.

ITALY.

On July 8 the Italian chamber adjourned after passing the bill for the reform of the banking laws by a vote of 222 to 135. The closing debate of the session was one of great disorder. Signor Bovio, who had taken an energetic part in pressing for a full parliamentary investigation into the recent banking frauds, insisted that those deputies, senators, and ministers who had shared in the corruption funds scattered by the banks of issue, should abstain from voting on the banking bill. If they refused, he threatened to name them. This aroused such a storm of indignation that the president summarily suspended the disorderly sitting. On the resumption of business, Signor Bovio refrained from further agitation; and the banking bill was quietly passed. It is stated that out of the 420 members constituting the senate, 120 are charged with complicity in the scandals, and about 100 members of the chamber are similarly implicated.

The court of appeals, in the latter part of September, committed for trial seven of the officials who were arrested at the time of the revelations concerning the affairs of the Banca Romana, including Tanlongo and Lazzaroni, the governor and cashier of the bank, and Zammarano, the government superintendent of banks of issue.

The indignation aroused throughout the working classes in Italy against France, as a result of the massacre of Italian workmen at Aigues-Mortes in the latter part of August, and the anti-French demonstrations that followed, are elsewhere treated in this number on account of their international bearings (p. 483).

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Within two years the discontent of the Czechs in Bohemia has greatly increased. The Old Czech party, who merely protested against the tyranny of the German minority, were much less restive than the Young Czechs under the lead of Dr. Gregr, who in 1891 declared: "The bond between the Austrian crown and Bohemia will be severed if our traditional rights are scouted much longer."

The Young Czechs demand the transformation of Bohemia into an independent federal state like Hungary, the crowning of Francis Joseph as king at Prague, and such an autonomy in local jurisdiction and administration as will give them supremacy over the German minority in Bohemia. They have become so violent in their demands as to display strong tendencies of disloyalty toward the ruling Hapsburg dynasty. Toward the end of August, the Austrian national anthem was hissed in Prague, imperial inscriptions were defaced, and a rope was put around the neck of a statue of the emperor. At length, about the middle of September, vigorous measures had to be resorted to by the government, and Prague was declared in a minor state of siege. Meetings in public places, processions, and the displaying of flags other than the imperial and national colors, were prohibited. Socialist papers were suppressed, and even the Nationalist organ subjected to a censorship; and all the Young Czech political societies were ordered to dissolve.

The Hungarian counterpart of the Young Czech agitation in Bohemia is found in the demands of the Roumanian population in Transylvania for autonomy—the recognition of their national rights, which the Magyars, who hold the predominant power under the present constitution, but who are in the minority in Transylvania, have constantly denied them. In June, 1892, it will be remembered, the emperor refused to receive a memorandum from the malecontents; and the Hungarian courts in August of this year imprisoned and fined the author of a pamphlet defending the malecontent demands.

RUSSIA.

Another great engineering work, promising to rival in importance the great Trans-Siberian railway, is about to be begun by the Russian government. It is proposed to connect the Black sea and the sea of Azof with the Caspian by means of a great canal. The surveys have just been completed, and go to show that there are no insurmountable physical obstructions to be overcome. Just as the Trans-Siberian railway is commercially and strategically important by placing the Pacific coast of Asia in direct communication with the railroad systems of western Europe, the proposed new canal will be similarly important in its stimulus to Russian trade with Persia, central Asia, and India, and its tendency to reduce the present expenses of transportation by means of the Transcaucasian railway.

THE ANTI-SEMITIC MOVEMENT.

An important change has come over the character of the Anti-Semitic movement in Germany. Under the lead of the famous court preacher, Stoecker (who, by the way, has recently visited the United States on invitation of the Presbyterian board of home missions), it was closely allied with Conservatism. Stoecker has now, however, disap-



PASTOR STOECKER,
GERMAN EX-COURT CHAPLAIN AND FAMOUS ANTI-
SEMITIC LEADER.

appeared from the reichstag; and Herren Boeckel and Ahlwardt pose as the new leaders, of whom Boeckel rather takes precedence, as it is said to have been he who negotiated with Chancellor von Caprivi the price to be paid by the government for the Anti-Semitic votes cast for the army bill. Conservatism has thus given way to Radicalism in the ranks of Anti-Semitism, and the change is a significant one for the future of the movement. It becomes more democratic in character, concerns itself more directly with the interests of the

people; and, as the latter must in course of time learn that the activity of the Jews is not the sole pernicious influence from which they suffer, the way is thus paved for the further advance of socialism:

STOECKER, ADOLF, ex-court preacher of Germany and noted Anti-Semite leader, was born in Halberstadt December 11, 1835. He studied theology and philology at the Universities of Halle and Berlin; spent several years teaching; became pastor of the United Evangelical churches at Seggerde and Hamersleben in 1863; chaplain to the division of the German army at Metz in 1871; and cathedral preacher at Berlin in 1874. The latter office he held till November, 1890, when official pressure led him to resign. He is the author of

numerous books, addresses, and minor publications, and for many years has been widely known for his intense opposition to German Judaism. He has personally acknowledged this opposition, and based it on two theories: first, the attacks of German Judaism on Christianity through the press which it controls; second, its usurious practices. He acquired a remarkable power over the working classes in Berlin, literally packing the great cathedral with them by his preaching. He is credited with great fearlessness, thoroughness, honesty of purpose, and eloquence, and with being the best public speaker of the day in Germany.

The result of the *referendum* recently taken throughout Switzerland on the subject of Hebrew methods of slaughter (p. 149), is the requisition by 83,000 electors (50,000 being the minimum necessary) for an enactment prohibiting the slaughter of any animal which has not been rendered insensible before being bled, an enactment which would practically restrict the 10,000 Hebrews in Switzerland to a vegetarian diet, inasmuch as they are forbidden to eat meat unless the animal has been killed in a manner which lies within the proscription of the law.

The agitation, initiated by the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, is ostensibly based on purely humane grounds; but many look upon it as merely another form of attack on the Jewish communities in the cantons, who are formidable competitors with other trading classes.

A majority of the cantons must support the requisition of the electorate in order to give it legislative force, and there is still a prospect of action adverse to the new movement.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

There is no abatement of the animosity between Norway and Sweden, which has long engaged the attention of Europe. On the contrary, the storting at Christiania has voted a series of measures amounting practically to a declaration in favor of a dissolution of the Scandinavian union. It has refused its usual quota toward the expenses of the joint diplomatic and consular service, has reduced its contribution to the royal civil list, has ordered the removal from the Norwegian flag of the emblems of the union with Sweden, and has decreed that the king can no longer issue commands to the Norwegian army without consent of the Norwegian minister of war and council of state. There is at present little prospect of a compromise; and either a conflict between the two kingdoms, or a revolution and proclamation of a

republic in Norway, is freely discussed as one of the possibilities of the interval of a year that must yet elapse before the king can constitutionally prorogue or dissolve the present storting—a possibility debated at the recent international Socialist congress in Zurich during the discussion of a universal military strike. It is significant that the storting, while refusing its usual quota to the civil list, voted a large subsidy to the national rifle association.

A stupendous engineering work, the Bandak-Nordsjø canal, making a direct highway between the east and west coasts of Norway, has just been completed after five years of incessant labor. In 1861, the great lake of Nordsjø was connected with the sea by a series of locks, which have been utilized as links in the present highway between east and west. The new canal works start at Ulefos, southwest of Christiania, on this lake, and proceed westward to Dalen at the head of the Bandaksvand chain of lakes, where a splendid road proceeds to Røldal, where it divides, one branch running to Odde on the Hardanger fiord, whence there is steam service to Bergen, the other to Sand on the route to Stavanger. A turbulent river, in many parts a roaring cataract, with a fall of nearly 200 feet in a stretch of thirteen and one-half miles, had to be brought into subjection. This has been done by means of weirs at each rapid or fall, and an immense dam at Vrangfos. The greatest difficulties were encountered at the last named point, where the waterway is carried up a height of over 75 feet by six locks blasted out of the cliff.

HOLLAND.

The growing influence of democratic ideas is a phenomenon observable in many of the conservative states of Europe; and, although the traditions of monarchy still receive the homage of devoted and loyal subjects, there is unmistakably an undercurrent toward a realization of the ideal of government by and for the people. The masses are gradually rising to a share in the counsels of state, and universal suffrage is becoming one of the main factors in politics and government.

The electoral reform bill, drafted by the present Liberal cabinet in Holland, which came into power in 1891, has recently made important advances, although it has not yet reached the full status of a legal enactment. Should it finally pass—and its prospects have been increased by the recent triumph of universal suffrage in Belgium—every Hollander 23 years old who is able to read and write and

is not supported by public charity, would have a vote; and the number of electors, now about 300,000, would be more than doubled. The principle of the bill is approved by the Democratic Catholics and the labor organizations. The opposition comes from a section of the Liberal party, who fear a weakening of the paramount power heretofore exercised in Holland by the middle classes.

BELGIUM.

The New Constitution.—The revision of the Belgian constitution was satisfactorily accomplished September 2, and involves radical changes from the original constitution of 1831—changes in harmony with the democratic tendencies of the present day. Several deadlocks occurred during July and August, mainly on the question of the conditions of senatorial eligibility, dealt with in article 56. On August 31, however, the chamber voted to fix a payment of 1,200 francs in direct taxes as the qualification of senators elected by universal suffrage, and to absolve from all qualifying conditions senators elected by the provincial councils. The senate on September 2 ratified this proposal, which makes the upper house to remain the embodiment of the interests of the great landed proprietors, with the addition of certain elective elements. The following are the main points of difference between the new and the old constitution:

1. The acquisition of colonies is now allowed, presumably with a view to taking over the Kongo Free State, the rights of which are at present vested only in King Leopold II. as sovereign. Some of the signatory powers which organized the Free State will, however, probably object to its becoming a Belgian colony.

2. Members of the chamber may become ministers without seeking re-election.

3. Article 47 embodies the new universal suffrage proposals, giving a vote to every citizen above the age of 25, an extra vote to married men who pay taxes or to bachelors who have attained the age of 35, and a third vote to those of independent means possessing certificates of high education, or who have held or hold public offices implying a superior degree of instruction. In this way the electorate is increased from about 135,000 to about 1,200,000 voters, while the possible votes under the plural system will number about 1,900,000. The object of the plural vote given to persons of high qualification is to provide a check for the revolutionary legislation which may be expected to follow the first exercise of the franchise by an electorate of no experience in politics and exposed to the wiles of professional agitators.

4. In default of male heirs to the throne, the reigning sovereign and the legislature in conjunction may choose an heir. If a prince marries without the king's consent, he loses all rights of succession.

5. Penalties are imposed on those who refrain from casting their ballots. Citizens must vote.

6. The electors for the lower house, if over 30 years of age, will elect by direct vote the members of the senate, except a certain proportion of the latter, who are to be returned by the provincial councils. All senators must be over the age of 40, with the exception of the princes of the reigning house, who are constitutionally regarded as having attained the age of senatorial discretion at 25, while the heir to the throne becomes a senator by right at 18.

SERVIA.

The session of the skupshtina which began June 16 was closed by King Alexander in person August 21. It was marked by a revival of political passion when the subject of impeaching the late Liberal ministry of M. Avakumovitch came up. The Progressists voted against such a procedure; but the impeachment was finally decided upon. July 20, the trial to take place before a special tribunal.

In addition to the tobacco and salt state monopolies already existing, the government resolved to reserve to itself control of the trade in matches, petroleum, cigarette papers, and spirits, by levying heavy taxes on trade in those commodities.

BULGARIA.

The first general election under the modified Bulgarian constitution passed off very quietly about the end of July. Less than the usual pressure was brought to bear by the government upon the electorate, and less than one-fourth of the electors voted. The result was a complete victory for the government of M. Stambouloff and Prince Ferdinand. There are 161 seats in the new sobranje, against 360 in the old. Of these, the prime minister and his followers have secured 152; and among the nine opposition candidates returned, not one is a man of importance. The term of life of the new sobranje is five years; and, if there be no revolutions or foreign wars, M. Stambouloff's position as practically the ruling power in Bulgaria seems secure for that period of time.

In July the metropolitan, Mgr. Clement, was tried on the charge of having preached a seditious sermon in Sofia in February, 1893, inciting the people against the prince and government; was found guilty; and was sentenced to perpetual banishment from the principality. Mgr. Clement is the object of but little sympathy in Bulgaria owing to the part he played in the events that led to the overthrow of Prince Alexander of Battenberg in 1886.

For many years past an emigration of the Turkish population from the eastern portions of Bulgaria has con-

tinued, and it has become a source of anxiety to the government, who are contemplating measures to check it. It is said to be due to the teaching of fanatical softas from Constantinople.

GREECE.

Corinth Canal Opened.—It was on July 2, 1893, that the waters of the gulf of Lepanto first mingled with those of the gulf of Ægina; but it was not until August 6, that the recently completed canal across the isthmus of Corinth was formally opened for business by King George.

A brilliant assemblage, including the members of the royal family, foreign diplomatic representatives, and the cabinet ministers, witnessed the ceremonies. The British ships *Fearless*, *Scout*, *Surprise*, and *Sandfly* accompanied the royal yacht *Sphacteria* in which the royal party sailed from the Piræus to the southern end of the canal. After a religious ceremony performed by the bishop of Corinth, King George spoke at length, expressing his pleasure at the completion of the work during his reign, and reviewing the history of the enterprise. He then steamed slowly through the canal on the *Sphacteria*, followed by four Greek torpedo-boats, a Russian man-of-war, and the British gunboat *Sandfly*.

The canal has a depth of 26 feet most of the way, but near the Corinthian end only 18 feet. The breadth is 78 feet throughout, and it is nearly four miles long. It offers a saving of 185 miles from Venice to Constantinople, and a similar cut of nearly 100 miles from Mediterranean ports; and will undoubtedly be a help to trade between the Adriatic and the Black sea. Its value as an investment, it having cost over \$2,500,000, is yet to be demonstrated.

The idea of a canal across the isthmus dates from ancient times. Periander, Alexander the Great, Demetrius Poliorcetes, Julius Cæsar, Caligula, Nero, and Herodes Atticus in turn proposed it, but hardly got beyond the proposal, although excavation was started by Nero, but stopped on the outbreak of the rebellion in Gaul. When Count Ferdinand de Lesseps succeeded in cutting the Suez canal, making a highway from the Mediterranean to the Red sea, the project of similarly joining the waters of the gulfs of Lepanto and Ægina was revived. In 1881 General Turr (Hungarian) obtained a concession from the Greek government and organized a company. The concession was sold to a French company, and excavation was begun in 1882. Owing to inadequacy

of the capital subscribed to complete the undertaking, it was necessary in 1889 to stop the work (p. 155). In 1890 a new company was formed, and the work has been successfully finished under the supervision of M. Matsas, a Greek engineer.



TURKEY IN ASIA.

THE pressure brought to bear upon the Turkish government in favor of executive clemency in the case of the Armenian Christians recently sentenced at Angora for participation in seditious agitations in Cæsarea and Marsovan (pp. 156 and 389) had important results. Of the 17 prisoners condemned to death, all but five had their sentence commuted; the five, however, were executed on the ground that they were common murderers, although there is reason to doubt the guilt of at least two of them. The two professors in the American college in Marsovan, Professors Kayayan and Thoumayan, were pardoned on condition that they should leave the Turkish dominions. The sentences of ten others were commuted to eight years' penal servitude; and the terms of 24 other prisoners who had been sentenced to imprisonment were reduced.

The reports of another outrage on a Christian missionary have been confirmed. On June 14, 1893, a vicious attack was made upon Miss Anna Melton, of the board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian Church, while she was in the Nestorian village of Duree, in the Kurdish mountains. There is evidence going to show that the attack at least had the sanction of the authorities there. Through the United States legation in Constantinople the matter was called to the attention of the state department at Washington; and the United States minister was instructed to demand a rigid investigation of the facts of the outrage and the punishment of the guilty. The Turkish government in reply has made satisfactory promises, which, if carried out, will to some extent insure the safety of missionaries in Turkey. The vizier of Mosul, in which province the outrage occurred, will give letters recommending the missionaries to the protection of the authorities, and will furnish military escort where desired.

INDIA.

England holds India as she won India—by the sword. Liberal as she may be in the introduction of all possible reforms consistent with stability, it is yet true that she holds her position by sheer force of racial superiority; and the periodical outbreaks of violence between the fanatics of the various rival religions, of which there have very recently been marked examples, go to show that the bayonet is still the most pointed and effective argument against native disorder and anarchy.

The Religious Riots.—Bitter conflicts between Hindoos and Mohammedans have frequently occurred of late in various parts of India, in most instances traceable to the Mohammedan practice of cow killing observed in religious festivals—a practice obnoxious to the Hindoos, who regard the cow as a sacred animal. The increasing frequency of the outbreaks is explained by the propaganda of a Hindoo association known as the Cow Protection society, which urges its views by a broadcast scattering of pamphlets, by public meetings, and by the native press. Its literature has had a marked effect upon the ignorant Hindoos in Bengal, Oude, Burmah, the Northwest provinces, and Bombay. The society was originally started a few years ago with the ostensible object of preserving and improving the breed of cattle, the diminution and deterioration of which were traced partly to the encroachment of cultivation upon the old village pastures, and partly to the heavy duty on salt. It has now, however, developed into a great league, whose main source of strength is the religious reverence of the Hindoos for their sacred animal, and whose aim is the entire prevention of the slaughter of cattle in India. The society seeks to make contributions to its funds compulsory on all Hindoos under pain of exclusion from caste.

Serious riots occurred in the latter part of June in Rangoon and the Azimghur district, necessitating the calling out of the military. But even more serious riots were witnessed in Bombay, lasting from August 11 to August 15. They were directly due to meetings and counter-meetings held simultaneously by Hindoos and Mohammedans for an avowedly charitable object—the raising of relief for their respective suffering co-religionists. A rumor spread among the lower Hindoos that the Mohammedans were going to hold a general slaughter of cows; a counter-rumor spread among the lower Mussulmans that the Hin-

doos were going to wreck all the Mohammedan butchers' shops. The result was a series of riots spreading into various parts of the city, but mainly confined to the lower classes. Temples and mosques were destroyed; shops were looted; the military were for a time unable to quell the disorder; and not until 3,000 troops were under arms, and every quarter of the town patrolled, was order restored. About 50,000 men took part in the riots; over fifty were killed; and fully 1,500 were arrested. The authorities have seized much of the inflammatory literature already referred to, and it is probable that the most prominent among the implicated will be severely punished.

About September 1, Sir Henry Norman, governor of Queensland, was nominated viceroy of India to succeed Lord Lansdowne; but he declined to accept the appointment, doubting his strength to fulfill its duties. The present Lord Elgin is looked upon as most likely to receive the post.

The Khan of Khelat, Mir Khudadad, has been deposed by the British Indian government on account of his recent cruelties (p. 389), and his eldest son made ruler in his stead. The change was accomplished without any outbreak.

CHINA.

The anti-foreign prejudices of the Chinese natives have again issued in a series of brutal outrages and murders. The scene of the latest attacks is the province of Hupeh, which, with Hunan, is under the Governor Chang Chi Tung; and, as in 1891, the outrages are largely traceable to incendiary literature and inflammatory appeals issued with the connivance of some of the literary class—a common accusation against the missionaries being that they entice sick people to put themselves under their charge to murder them for the purpose of making charms out of portions of their bodies.

In Sungpu, which is only 53 miles from the great treaty port of Hankow, on July 1, a mob from the surrounding villages attacked the house of two Swedish missionaries, the Rev. O. F. Wilkholm and the Rev. A. D. Johansson, and, when they tried to escape, battered them to death with iron-spiked poles and clubs. The mandarin of the district had been informed of the intention of the mob leaders, but was absent on the fatal day. The French Roman Catholic mission at Lichuen was afterwards attacked, but the priests escaped to Ichang. The Catholic

mission at Mienyang was also destroyed in July. Diplomatic negotiations are under way, but it is doubtful whether anything short of a severe demonstration of physical force by the powers will insure the safety of foreigners resident in the Flowery Kingdom.

JAPAN.

The development of Japanese credit has been rapid since the restoration in 1868. The country has increased in importance year by year in commerce and manufactures, and, by its banking operations abroad, has accumulated a store of bullion more than sufficient to place it on a solvent basis.

In March, 1893, the total internal debt was \$264,361,665; the foreign debt, £768,200. The former debt is largely due to provision made for the nobles and hereditary military classes, whose rights had continued for centuries under the prevailing feudal system, but were altered when the reformed government assumed the ownership of all the land. There have, however, been various special internal loans—for the redemption of the paper currency, the improvement of the navy, the suppression of the Satsuma rebellion, and other purposes. Under a scheme begun in 1886, all the internal debt bearing interest above 6 per cent is being gradually converted into a consolidated 5 per cent debt. A sum of \$22,000,000 is annually applied to the payment of principal and interest.

The prominent question of treaty revision is still unsettled, the members of the diet being much divided on it. The popular cry is for an abolition of extra territorial privileges and the recovery of sovereign rights, the issue of new titles for lands held by foreigners in the settlements on the same terms as titles held by Japanese, the abolition of the independent foreign municipality of Kobe, and the abolition of consular jurisdiction. The native papers unite in urging the government to take immediate steps to put the foreign settlements on the same footing as the native cities in regard to tenure of land and taxation. There is some talk of the ministers acting independently of the opinions of the diet in these matters.

In August, disastrous floods in various districts caused great loss of life and property.

AUSTRALASIA.

In the year 1894, for the first time, a portion of the British empire will be governed by the equal votes of men and women. This great electoral reform has recently been adopted by both branches of the New Zealand legislature, but it passed the legislative council, or upper chamber, by only a narrow majority, the vote standing 20 to 18. The general election in December will be held under the new law which confers the franchise upon women.

New Zealand has felt but little of the financial storm which has wrought havoc in the other Australasian colonies. Her public finances are in a fairly flourishing condition. Last year's surplus was £283,000; and, in spite of some proposed reduction in taxation, the estimated surplus for the coming year is £130,000.

In the new electoral program of Sir George Dibbs for New South Wales, important financial reforms are proposed. The railway revenues are to be devoted to paying the interest on that part of the debt incurred in railway construction; and the land revenues to paying the balance of the interest on outstanding loans, and to the formation of a sinking fund for the gradual extinction of the public debt. It is also proposed to abolish payment of members of parliament, a reform which, if it be carried, will have important bearing on the future of the powerful Labor party.

The South Australian budget for the past year puts the actual revenue at £2,500,000, a decrease of £300,000 as compared with the previous year in spite of increased income and stock taxes.

Another practical test of the communistic idea is being made by a band of about 200 emigrants who have sailed from Sydney, N.S.W., in the barque *Royal Tar*, bound for Paraguay. Fully a thousand others expect to follow within a year. The leader of the movement is one William Lane, a former Queensland journalist and labor agitator. It is proposed to establish, on territory which has been ceded by the government of Paraguay, a new commonwealth based entirely on co-operative principles, without currency, and composed of a number of village communities, each self-administrative, and all held in check by an elective president. Women pay no entrance fee, and are to be placed on an absolute equality with men. The emigrants reckon among their ranks skilled hands in every branch of in-

dustry, and take with them all the materials necessary for the establishment of the varied interests of a complete modern community.

MALAYSIA.

About July 1, Captain Herbert Gibson of the British man-of-war *Curaçoa*, declared a British protectorate over that portion of the Solomon Islands lying south of the line which, according to the Anglo-German agreement of 1886, divides the British from the German sphere of influence in the western Pacific. The annexed territory includes 7 large and about 30 smaller islands, with a total area equal to about twice the size of Wales. Ever since the renewal of the labor traffic with Queensland, the British government has contemplated the act just taken as a means of establishing its authority to superintend the conditions of that traffic.

Sumatra.—The condition of affairs in Sumatra has given rise to an agitation in Holland for a reform of the colonial administration in Dutch East India. Almost continuously since 1873, war has been waged with the Acheenese tribes in the northwest corner of the island, measures of repression being first undertaken in order to prevent England from assuming the task of suppressing the acts of piracy committed by the natives in those waters. It is estimated that fully 100,000 Holland colonial troops have died during the war, either in battle or from the effects of the malarial climate; and yet the Dutch supremacy in the Achcen district has not been completely re-established. Piracy has greatly decreased; but, no longer ago than July, 1893, a steamer was attacked, her captain and first officer, both Englishmen, being killed and 15 sailors wounded. That the troubles have been so protracted is largely due to the lack of stable colonial administration. There have been 11 governors over the Achcen district, and 13 colonial ministers at The Hague in the last 20 years.

SAMOA.

The long expected civil war in Samoa broke out on July 7, but was short-lived. King Malietoa, impatient at what he thought to be indifference on the part of the treaty powers, resolved to suppress Mataafa and his followers by force, and on July 7 started to march on Malie, the latter's camp. The next day the fortified post between Vaitete and Aele was taken with great slaughter, Mataafa's

son being among the slain. His head, with those of 17 others, was carried triumphantly to the king at Apia. Mataafa then fled to Manono with all his available forces; and on July 9, Malie was razed by the king's troops, the whole district being laid waste. An ultimatum sent to Mataafa and his chiefs demanding their surrender on condition that their lives should

be spared, brought no response.

The British man-of-war *Katoomba* reached Apia July 16, with instructions from the treaty powers that the fighting must stop. At a conference of the British and German naval commanders and the British, German, and American consuls, it was decided to demand Mataafa's surrender. No United States man-of-war was present, although the *Philadelphia*, on her way to Valparaiso, Chile, when the trouble broke out, had been ordered to proceed



HENRY C. IDE,
NEW CHIEF JUSTICE OF SAMOA.

to Apia. The British and German ships reached Manono July 18; and Mataafa with his chiefs at once surrendered.

It was decided by the foreign consuls and captains of the warships, to exile Mataafa; and on July 26, the German gunboat *Sperber* sailed from Apia with the rebellious chief, his daughter, and ten of his leading followers on board, to deport them to Kakaofu island in the Union group.

With the consent of Germany and Great Britain, the other signatory powers, President Cleveland has appointed Henry C. Ide, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., formerly land commissioner of the United States to Samoa, to the office of chief justice of Samoa. In view of the complications over the administration of the tariff laws and the conflicting claims before the land court, Mr. Ide's task will be no easy one.



AFFAIRS IN AFRICA.

Morocco.—Toward the end of September, serious trouble broke out between the Spanish garrisons in Melilla and outlying forts on the one hand, and the fanatical Moorish tribes who have long made the name of the Riff coast of Morocco a synonym for lawlessness and piracy. Melilla is a Spanish convict station, and was taken from the Moors in 1496 by the duke of Medina Sidonia. Unsuccessful attempts to retake it have frequently been made—in 1563, in 1684, between 1697 and 1700, in 1774, and subsequently.

General Margallo recently determined to put a stop to the depredations committed by the neighboring tribes, who would destroy the new works at the outposts of Fort Guaraich as fast as the Spaniards erected them. The result was a serious attack on the fort, by which the Moors lost very heavily but forced the garrison to retire to Melilla after the Spanish had lost 20 men killed and 35 wounded. Vigorous reprisals have been determined on by the Spanish government, who have sent reinforcements to the scene, a war vessel to Tangier, and a diplomatic note to the Moorish sultan. The latter's authority over these restless tribes is, however, only nominal.



LORD CROMER. (SIR EVELYN BARING)
BRITISH ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER IN
EGYPT.

Egypt.—A midsummer visit was made by the khedive to the sultan of Turkey, his suzerain, at Constantinople, in connection with his proposal of marriage to a daughter of the latter, a lady whom Abbas II. had never seen. He reached the Golden Horn on the 15th of July, and was received with distinguished attention, and assigned to a special residence on the Bosphorus. Here he was visited in state by the grand vizier, an exceptional occurrence, as in Turkish official etiquette the vizier has precedence over the khedive. The sultan conferred a decoration upon him and honored him with a grand state banquet. Much political significance was attached to the visit, and it was held to be a voluntary admission to the sultan that Egypt

had not yet become an English province, however dominant English influence may have been there of late years. Yet the khedive is said to have gone away from the capital thoroughly disenchanted and disappointed, as he was not allowed to approach political topics in conversation, and was dogged by spies everywhere, notwithstanding the more courteous attentions showered upon him.

The Slave Traffic.—Another victory has been won by the anti-slavery and Kongo state forces over the Arab



MAP SHOWING DISTURBED REGION IN SOUTHEAST AFRICA.

slave traders. After their defeat at Stanley Falls, their forces fled to Issangi, an intrenched camp at the junction of the Kongo and the Lomani. There Tippoo Tib's son and nephew were in command, when a pursuing force under Commander Chaplin and Captain Toback attacked the position, drove out the Arabs, and established a new post of the anti-slavery contingent. An expedition has started for the Arab position at Kibonge, the reduction of which and junction with the Albertville garrison, it is hoped, will clear the intervening Manyema country of the Arabs.

About the same time Captain Jacques, in command of the anti-slavery force at Albertville, on the west side of Lake Tanganyika, put to rout the Arabs threatening that station. News of the two victories created great enthusiasm when announced in the Belgian chamber.

The German colonial council decides that the children

of liberated slaves in Germany's sphere of influence in Africa, shall be lodged in private families or the orphanages at the mission stations, or at other suitable establishments; and settled habitations are to be provided for adults when work cannot be found for them. If existing settlements are not available where their own countrymen will set them examples of industry and morality, special establishments are to be made, at which agricultural labor is to be chiefly practiced. The co-operation of the missionaries in their education will be requested.

The Kongo Free State.—Directors of the company building the railroad from Matadi to Leopoldville report the line complete along its most difficult section, between Matadi and Palaballa, and that they have fixed the site of a station near Nkenge, where the caravans intersect the route, and whence hereafter expeditions for the upper Kongo will take their departure.

The Matabele Incident.—The British South Africa company is in serious trouble with Matabeleland. In early July, King Lobengula launched upon Mashonaland an impi, or marauding band of 2,000 warriors, to punish a Mashona chief near Victoria, for the theft of the king's cattle. Many of the Mashona people were killed, and the foreign residents were put to much annoyance and fear. The British administrator in Mashonaland sent a message to Lobengula warning him thenceforth not to cross again the agreed limit of his impis. A small force of the company's police drove out the invaders; but the settlers and some of the Mashonas crowded in fear into Victoria. Lobengula sulkily refused the customary subsidy of \$500 a month, which he has heretofore been glad to receive from the company, and returned an impudent message that he would pay no damages and make no reparation until the Mashonas at Victoria were surrendered to him. He organized a new impi, which took position west of Victoria, and another threatening Fort Salisbury, a well supplied post in the interior. Mining and other industries in Mashonaland were seriously interrupted, as the natives were afraid to pursue their usual vocations, and took to the towns or secret fastnesses.

During the first week in September the fort at Victoria was reported in a state of siege, but was well garrisoned and supplied, and in no immediate danger. The British government, for some unexplained reason, refused permission to the company to drive the raiders over the Zambesi; but the garrisons at the fortified posts were expected to

hold their own. Later in the month, the threatening aspect of the situation moved the English of the Transvaal to organize a volunteer cavalry troop of 300, which was ready to move to the relief of Fort Victoria when needed. A thousand Boers of the Transvaal were also reported ready to offer their services on condition of receiving farms as payment for them, as true Dutch thrift would dictate.

At the end of September, the Matabele are reported as raiding near Mogunda, 60 miles west of Fort Salisbury, where the chartered company has a mining commissioner; and Lobengula himself is said to be taking up a strong position about 30 miles east of Buluwaya, near the Matopopo hills, presumably with the design of making Victoria the main point of attack. Dr. Jameson, the administrator of the British South Africa company, has decided to dispatch two punitive columns from Forts Victoria and Charter. The company has 300 mounted men stationed at each of its principal forts, in addition to garrisons of 200 men. The total forces at the four points of defence number 2,000.

The Matabeles are said to be of Zulul blood, and physically the finest of South African races, but bloodthirsty and fierce.

East Africa.—In this region the Witu expedition is operating with varying success. On the 23d of August, Lieutenant Lewes, with a party of marines from the *Blanche*, relieved the garrison at Kismayu, and rescued the steamer *Kenia* from a dangerous position. A mutiny of the native soldiers had occurred on the 11th of the month, during which Mr. Hamilton, an officer of the East Africa company, was killed, and the position at Kismayu attacked by the Somalis; but they were beaten off after hard fighting. Subsequent to the relief of that post, the Italian traveller, Count Lovatelli, recaptured the fort at Turk's Hill and destroyed an important village of the enemy up the Juba river. The sailors from the *Blanche* also seized and burnt Hajowen, in revenge for the treacherous murder of Officer Hamilton.

Dahomey.—Behanzin, the deposed king of Dahomey, has been making more trouble. He failed to submit himself to the French commander, as promised, and was believed to be preparing for further resistance. About September 1, an expedition under General Dodds moved against him.

Madagascar.—On July 13, the 10th anniversary of the reign of Queen Ranavalona was celebrated with much

enthusiasm and many demonstrations of popular rejoicing.

Early in September, the Hovas were reported to be arming themselves against the French, and rumors of revolt are rife.



SCIENCE.

The American Association.—This year's meeting of the American association for the advancement of science was held at Madison, Wis. Less than 300 members were present, the smallest attendance in many years, a fact no doubt accounted for by the numerous attractions of the World's Fair. Prof. Joseph Le Conte, the retiring president, took as the subject of his address "Present State of Science on the Subject of the Origin of Mountain Ranges," and lucidly explained the theory of mountain birth which science owes to him and to Prof. J. D. Dana. That sea coasts have everywhere been the seat of mountain emergence, is considered proven by observation. The theory advanced as to the physical cause for this fact, is that the cause is found in the contraction of the earth's hot interior being more rapid than that of the coast. This, the American theory, is criticised by T. Mellard Reade and others.

Vice-President E. L. Nichols gave a brilliant address on "Phenomena of the Time Infinitesimal," exhibiting photographs so remarkable as to justify the prediction that the camera will soon supersede the microscope as a means of profound research. An interval of time no greater than a few millionths of a second, was yet sufficient to give a distinct photograph of the light and dark spaces in an alternating electric current. A photograph was also shown, of a bullet in rapid flight and of the sound waves extending back from it, the bullet appearing stationary. In another instance, a bullet was shown in the act of shattering a pane of glass, with all the accompanying disturbances in the surrounding air. A vast unexplored field of research lies thus still open in the study of what takes place in the extremely brief intervals of time consumed in the beginnings of some of nature's processes.

Another important contribution to physics was the apparatus invented by Prof. E. W. Morley and constructed by Prof. W. A. Rogers, for ascertaining expansions. It enables the one-millionth of an inch to be measured, and, with careful adjustment, even the one twenty-millionth of an inch. Its principle is also that of Prof. A. A. Michelson's interferential refractometer. By means of the interference of light waves from extremely delicate mirrors attached to a standard and to a compared metallic bar, extreme precision in the measurement of minute movements is possible.

Prof. E. W. Morley's fixing of the atomic weight of oxygen at 15.882, correct to the third decimal place, was a valuable contribution to chemistry. He proceeded by various methods, and combined all results.

Other important papers were read by C. L. Doolittle on "Variations of Latitude;" Edward Hart on "Twenty-five Years' Progress in Analytical Chemistry;" S. W. Robinson on "Training in Engineering Science;" C. A. Walcott on "Geologic Time as Indicated by the Sedimentary Rocks in North America;" H. F. Osborn on "Ascent of the Mammalia;" C. E. Bessey on "Evolution and Classification;" J. O. Dorsey on "The Biloxi Indians of Louisiana;" W. H. Brewer on "The Mutual Relations of Science and Stock Breeding;" and C. R. Barnes on "The Food of Green Plants."

The International Botanical congress followed the adjournment of the association, being the first international meeting of botanists ever held on American soil.

The British Association.—The 63d annual meeting of the British association for the advancement of science began at Nottingham, Eng., September 13. Perhaps the most important feature of the proceedings was the address of Dr. J. S. Burdon Sanderson on assuming the presidency. Dr. Sanderson is one of the most eminent physicians of the day, and is generally regarded in England as the greatest living biologist. After treating of the relation of evolution to biology in general, he went on to deal exhaustively with the origin and scope of modern physiology, his purpose being, as he said, to show that there is one principle—that of adaptation—which separates biology from the exact sciences. Physiology can never become a part of natural philosophy, although it and the latter deal with many cognate questions. The address is a crushing blow to the hopes of those who look for an early demonstration of the mechanical theory of life. It says:

"The process of lymphatic absorption, which before we regarded as dependent on purely mechanical causes, is in a great measure due to the specific energy of cells; and in the various processes of secretion the principal part is not, as we were inclined not many years ago to believe, attributable to liquid diffusion, but to the same agency."

No explanation by the substitution of one term for another can be considered ultimate. "Specific energy of cells" is as great a mystery as the old "vital principle" of the mediæval alchemists.

Upper Air Sounding.—The Aerophytic Union of France is doing an important work in the exploration of the higher layers of our atmosphere. M. Hermite has recently succeeded in obtaining information from a higher altitude than was ever before reached. His balloon, the *Vaugirard*, consisted of a gas bag 20 feet in diameter, and with all appurtenances weighed only about 28 pounds. It was inflated with coal gas. The self-recording barometer indicated at one time a pressure of only $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, corresponding to an elevation of nearly 17,000 metres, or about $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The famous English scientist, Glaisher, reached an altitude, with certainty, of only 29,000 feet, or less than six miles, though barometric observations made by his fainting companion after Mr. Glaisher had become unconscious, indicated 35,000 feet, not quite seven miles. M. Hermite, however, did not accompany his balloon on its recent ascension.

Seven-eighths of the earth's atmosphere in weight are now known to lie below the level reached by M. Hermite's balloon; and it is this portion which will furnish results of the greatest practical value to meteorology. The rest of the atmospheric envelope must be diffused through at least ten times as great a height, for the upper limit of the air is known to be over 100 miles above us.

The thermometer at the greatest height reached, registered 60° below zero, Fahrenheit; on the earth's surface at the same time, the temperature was 62° above zero. The diminution of temperature proceeds more and more slowly as greater heights are reached; but the law of this diminution is not yet exactly known.

The Mont Blanc Observatory.—The much talked of observatory on Mont Blanc, the construction of which was begun over two years ago under the personal direction of M. G. Capus, a young assistant of the museum in Paris, has recently been completed under the supervision of M. Janssen of the French Institute. The observatory building was made in sections in Paris. It being impossible to reach the solid rock, the foundation of the observatory

consists of ten heavy screws driven deeply into the firm ice or snow; and in case the snow should settle the building can be kept in a constant and upright position. It is built in the form of a pyramid about 38 feet high, of which height only one-third is above the snow. It will be occupied only from May to November in each year; but self-registering instruments with which it is equipped will make observations to some extent possible throughout the year.

Pan-American Medical Congress.—This important gathering was held in Washington, D. C., September 5-8. President Cleveland made the opening address, and Dr. Peffer, of Philadelphia, Pa., presided. Altogether over 1,000 physicians were in attendance, representing not only the United States and Canada, but Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and every country in South America with perhaps one exception. A great many sections were formed for the discussion of special topics, the following being among the most important addresses given: "The Medical Flora in its relation to Medicine," by Dr. Risquez, of Caracas, Venezuela; "The Surgical Treatment of Gangrene," by Dr. Lavista of the City of Mexico; and "Ethics of the Medical Profession," a polemic against homœopathy, by Dr. Ernest Hart, fellow of the Royal College, London, Eng., one of the invited guests. It is intended to hold the next gathering in the City of Mexico in 1896.

Carborundum.—Among the novelties shown at the World's Fair was the new compound known as carborundum, which has great value as an abrasive and substitute for emery and corundum. It is a product of the electrical furnace, and was discovered by Mr. E. G. Acheson, of Chicago, while experimenting for the production of artificial diamonds. He supposed it to be a compound of carbon and corundum, hence its name; but it has been shown to be a compound, atom for atom, of carbon and silicon. It crystallizes in small, brilliant rhombohedral and hexagonal crystals of a beautiful emerald-green and bluish-green color, is hard enough to scratch corundum, but is not quite so hard as the diamond. It is a good conductor of heat, and is infusible at any ordinary heat, is insoluble in acids, but decomposable by fusion with soda. It is now produced at the rate of about one hundred and fifty pounds per day, and is manufactured into wheels for cutting and polishing hard substances. Wheels made of it readily cut into crystallized corundum; and it is claimed

that it will cut and polish the diamond almost as well as diamond dust.

Other Scientific Notes.—Another important discovery was made by means of photography at the Lick observatory in July. On the night of the 13th, a photograph taken of the comet then visible in the northwestern sky, revealed the nucleus of an "auxiliary" comet forming in the tail of the greater body in a manner similar to the division observed in the Holmes comet in November, 1892. These phenomena are all the more remarkable as there is no record in the previous history of astronomy, of one comet within another's tail. Usually a division, when such takes place, is supposed to be in the nucleus, and is caused by some force not yet understood. In regard to the recent observations, there are not sufficient well ascertained facts to sustain any one of the numerous theories advanced.

The announcement is made, based on the orbit determinations of Prof. Von Niesl, that on July 7, 1892, an *ascending* meteor was visible over a large area in Austria and Italy. After making its nearest approach to the earth, the meteor took an ascending course. This is said to be the first established occurrence of the kind, the explanation given being that the body was only slightly deflected from its hyperbolic course around the sun, and that, its impetus having overcome the attraction of the earth, it proceeded on its course.



LITERATURE.

IN those regions of literature which are the joint domain of natural science and of philosophy, the various bearings of the principle of evolution continue to furnish topics of interest. In *Evolution and Man's Place in Nature*, Henry Calderwood, LL. D., of the University of Edinburgh, avers that the science of mind is found to outstretch the science of biology, and that the origin of man is shown to belong in a sphere quite apart from the scheme of organic evolution—evolution being "an impressive reality in the history of nature," but "only a limited cycle within the greater cycle of being and its history."—David G. Ritchie, in *Darwin and Hegel*, outlines what he deems a

deep analogy between these two thinkers.—Professor Nathaniel S. Shaler, of Harvard University, in *The Interpretation of Nature*, predicts the time not distant, when the naturalist and the theologian will stand on common ground; he avers that in the evolution of species is found no parallel to the psychic progress of man.—In another department of philosophy may be ranked *Three Introductory Lectures on the Science of Thought*, delivered by F. Max Müller at the Royal Institute, London, Eng.

The list of new noteworthy books dealing with natural science is large. We mention a few. *Vertebrate Embryology*, by A. Milnes Marshall, M. D., D. Sc., aims at an advance on other text-books for students by supplying descriptions of the development of individual animals instead of the customary exposition of the development within general groups.—Bird life is lovingly and delightfully portrayed in W. H. Hudson's *Birds in a Village*.—Samuel H. Scudder's *Brief Guide to the Commoner Butterflies of the Northern United States and Canada*, is full of fresh and interesting knowledge on these fragile beauties of the air.—*A History of Crustacea. Recent Malacostraca*, by the Rev. Thomas R. R. Stebbing, M. A., besides fulfilling its design as a text-book for beginners and a ready reference book for observers, also settles some vexed questions, such as the question of the existence and the position of eyes in some of the crustaceans.

Prof. Edwin J. Houston's two volumes, *Electricity and Magnetism* and *Electrical Measurements*, which the author calls a collection of "primers," form a remarkably clear and concise presentation of this constantly unfolding department of science by one who combines with his full knowledge the gift of exposition. He deals with the most recent phenomena in their relation to the most recent theories.—*The Arithmetic of Magnetism and Electricity*, by John T. Morrow, M. E., and Thorburn Reid, M. E., enunciates the laws of these forces that have direct commercial application.—A discussion of high theoretic and practical value is the collection, now first made, entitled *Original Papers on Dynamo Machinery and Allied Subjects*, by John Hopkinson, F. R. S., developing, among various important points, the theory and the uses of the "characteristic curve of the dynamo" which indicates the relation between the amount of current and the electro-motive forces.

The Mineral Industry: its Statistics, Technology, and Trade, etc., edited by Richard P. Rothwell, a compilation of statistics and essays on the mineral industries of this country

and the world from the earliest times to 1892, is the most comprehensive work ever published on this subject.—An attractive work is *Old and New Astronomy*, begun by the late Richard A. Proctor, completed by A. Cowper Ranyard, showing the theorems, methods, and ascertained facts in this science from its earliest to its latest development.—Amateurs in astronomy should take note of *Poole Brothers' Celestial Planisphere* (a disk map of the constellations, arranged to revolve) drawn and compiled by Jules A. Colas, with its companion *Celestial Handbook*, which gives catalogues of stars, and a variety of data concerning them.

Among recent works on political economy, social science, and reform, the following are notable: *Outlines of Economics*, by Richard T. Ely, Ph. D., LL. D., is one of the Chautauqua L. S. C. readings for 1893-4.—*Man and the State*, is the volume of thoughtful essays and dissensions before the Brooklyn Ethical association last year, presenting various sides of current political and economic questions, some of the dissensions naturally being fine specimens of special pleading.—From the government printing office is issued the *Seventh Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor* (Carroll D. Wright), adding to the sixth report statistical results of the continued investigation of the cost of production in leading countries, of articles (in this report mainly textiles and glass) dutiable in the United States. The facts presented include various elements in the cost of production, wages paid, cost of living, etc.; and they are gathered from representative concerns, 228 in this country, 49 in Europe.—In a study of *Bankruptcy*, by S. Whitney Dunscomb, Jr., (in the Columbia College series on economics, etc.), is given a useful review of insolvency laws in this country and in Europe, outlining the legal processes in the several states, and showing their concomitants and effects.—In *The Railroad Question*, an historical and practical treatise by William Larrabec, governor of Iowa (1886-90), the aim is to show that railroads are highways which ought to be controlled by the government.—*Inland Waterways, their Relations to Transportation*, by Emory R. Johnson, Ph. D., discusses transportation tariffs, revenues, etc., with chapters on the chief waterways under construction or in prospect.—To the hot debate on the monetary standard, the professor of political economy in Harvard University, F. W. Taussig, Ph. D., contributes *The Silver Situation in the United States*, charting the fluctuations in gold and silver, analyzing the monetary history of the last fourteen

years, and arguing in favor of gold as the only approximately perfect standard of value.—In a different advocacy is *Universal Bimetallism and an International Monetary Clearing House*, by Richard P. Rothwell, with statistical data.—The portentous problem of the purification of municipal government has earnest ethical and moral handling in the collection of articles in the *Century Magazine*, by the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, entitled *The Cosmopolis City Club*, which has drawn wide attention.—A selection of magazine articles by women on various departments of philanthropic reform is edited by Frances A. Goodale under the title *The Literature of Philanthropy*.—Essays on education, crime and related subjects, with digests of the literature and a bibliography, appear under the title *Abnormal Man*.

Noteworthy as registering some of the recent advances in medical and sanitary science, are the following works: *The Diseases of the Stomach*, translated by Morris Manges, M. D., from the volume of twelve lectures by Prof. C. A. Ewald, M. D., in the University of Berlin, (recently revised by the author), is important as giving the latest methods in diagnosis and treatment.—Presenting numerous startling facts, from which are deduced theories that must still be held open to discussion, the American association for the cure of inebriety have compiled a volume, *The Disease of Inebriety from Alcohol, Opium, and other Narcotic Drugs*, based on the cardinal doctrine that inebriety is a disease, and is curable.—A *Chapter on Cholera, for Lay Readers*, has a purpose mainly preventive: the author is Walter Vought, Ph. B., M. D., medical director of the Fire Island quarantine station, New York.—An elementary guide for laboratory students of a new and important subject, is *An Introduction to Practical Bacteriology, etc.*, by Dr. W. Migula, translated by M. Campbell.—A *Handbook of Invalid Cooking*, by Mary A. Bolland, instructor in cooking in the Johns Hopkins hospital training school for nurses, is helpful in its chemical discussion of food, in its remarks on nutrition and digestion, and in its recipes for invalids; yet its seeming trust that the nervous system will necessarily be obedient to chemical theories, suggests to the reader the qualifying thought that cooks, like poets, are born, not made.

In religious books, the new lines of thought appear. In *The Bible*, a discussion by Jabez Thomas Sunderland as to its origin, growth, character, and place among the world's sacred books, the view taken accords with the claims of

higher criticism.—Pressing biblical criticism to its full length, Joseph Henry Crooker, in *The New Bible and its New Uses*, argues for a “rational” use of the book.—The Rev. Dr. Henry T. Cheever, in *The Biblical Eschatology*, reviewing the writings, and in part accepting the views, of L. C. Baker, formerly a Presbyterian clergyman, advocates one form of the theory of a period of probation after death.—*The Age and the Church*, is a study of the adaptation of the Church to the present needs, by J. H. W. Stuckenberg, D. D., American preacher in Berlin.—A startling call to the Church to arise and proceed to reconstruct society according to the Gospel of Jesus Christ, beginning by reconstituting its own inner and outer life on the principles of the sermon on the mount, and after the pattern of the Lord’s own life, is heard in *The New Redemption*, by the Rev. George D. Herron.

Among works on education, noteworthy is *The History of Modern Education*, a historical summary of educational views and practices, compact and comprehensive, from the revival of learning to the present time, which has been developed by Prof. Samuel G. Williams, Ph. D., out of the last half of his course of lectures in Cornell University. Ancient and mediæval education are treated in an introductory chapter. On the basis of investigations in thirty-six principal cities, Dr. I. M. Rice has written *The Public School System of the United States*. In *The Relation of the State to Education in England and America*, Prof. Isaac Sharpless briefly presents the four points of divergence in the state educational systems of the two countries. *The Kindergarten* comprises papers by eight experienced women, edited by Kate Douglass Wiggin, and dealing with the philosophical, social, industrial, and domestic relations of the kindergarten, with explanation of its methods.

In the department of history, the first place belongs to Dr. Goldwin Smith’s *The United States*, an outline of political history from 1492 to 1870. This work, written for English readers, is of high interest and profit for Americans also. Its key note, familiar from this author, is that the men of this country and of England are one race, with one history. Its literary art is of the highest order; its style is clear, vigorous, and concise. Its spirit is remarkably fair and sympathetic; even its sharp criticism on various points has that sort of unflinching directness which kinsfolk use because they claim rights in each other. As a perspective view from the British Isles

it has the profitable quality of picturing the American political structure and development from a new angle, in unfamiliar lines, as seen by a trained and penetrating eye under the light of a day whose dawn is thousands of miles eastward of our Atlantic coast. The work gives many misstatements of fact which are both surprising and amusing, yet these relate only to details and have no bearing on the discussion. As to its misjudgments, so deemed from the usual American point of view, while we claim our liberty of affirming that they are misjudgments, it may be wise for us quietly to consider them as indicating at least a desirable review, possibly some profitable tempering of our established judgments of some public men and measures.—Woodrow Wilson's *Division and Reunion* (Vol. 3 in A. B. Hart's *Epochs of American History*) is a masterly outline sketch of the more important features of public affairs from the beginning of President Jackson's administration to the beginning of President Benjamin Harrison's.—An episode is presented in *History of Slavery in Connecticut*, by Bernard C. Steiner, Ph. D.—*Journal of the Federal Convention*, kept by James Madison, reprinted from the edition of 1840, which was published under direction of the United States government from the original MSS., is an accurate presentation of the principles of government commended and embodied by the convention of 1787 that framed the constitution. Thomas Wentworth Higginson and Edward Channing are authors of an *English History for American Readers*, accurate, but scarcely full enough for picturesqueness.—*A Short History of China*, by Demetrius C. Boulger, is for the general reader; it gives a chronological table and serviceable maps, also the author's very instructive description of "How China is Governed" (reprinted from the *London Times*, 1889.)

The field of biography is widely cultivated: the following are among recent publications. *The Work of Washington Irving*, by Charles Dudley Warner, an interesting book, with four excellent portraits.—*Personal Recollections of John G. Whittier*, by Mary B. Claffin.—The life and travels of Adelia Gates, under the title *The Chronicles of the Sid* (*Sid* being Arabic for mistress), is an entertaining account of a remarkable American traveller.—In *Some Old Puritan Love-letters*, Joseph Hopkins Twichell edits some entertaining antiques from the hand of Governor John and Margaret Winthrop.—Two volumes of biography, *The Life of Sir Richard F. Burton*, by his wife, are

almost terrifying by their bulk; and in the exaltation of many incidents that were minor and trivial, they reveal the author's uncritical devotedness; yet they are as rich in interest as the man who is their theme was abundant in force and picturesque with eccentricity.—*The Baroness Burdett-Coutts* is a sketch of a good woman, prepared under the auspices of the duchess of Teck for the lady managers of the World's Columbian Exposition.—A treasure-house of entertaining and often instructive chat and anecdote in all the higher ranges of English life, is opened in *The Memoirs of Dean Hole*, who knew nearly everybody worth knowing in England.—*John Amos Comenius*, by S. S. Laurie, records the life and the educational work of this Moravian bishop and famous educator.—*The Life of Marie Antoinette*, by Maxime de la Rocheterie, is a translation in two volumes from the French, by Cora Hamilton Bell.—Among new issues is the *Autobiography of Tomaso Salvini*.—*The True Story of Caspar Hauser*, by the duchess of Cleveland, purports to give from official sources the truth concerning this falsely supposed princely victim.—A great Mogul ruler, whose career has vividly impressed the modern world, is pictured in *Aurangzeb*, by Sir W. Hunter.

Loosely grouped under geography, travel, and descriptions of localities, are the following: *Our Great West*, by Julian Ralph, gives descriptive notes and careful study of the states and chief cities, of our western world.—In *The Wilderness Hunter*, from that bright and thoroughly trustworthy writer, Theodore Roosevelt, we have a picturesque account of our western country's big game and of the methods of its pursuit.—Glimpses, and at points extended views, of the Brazilian people and their life, appear in Martha F. Sesselberg's *In Amazon Land*.—From Mrs. Lewis's journals, her sister, Margaret Dunlop Gibson, gives, in *How the Codex Was Found*, a noteworthy description of the two visits of these gifted and scholarly women to Sinai, where they discovered the precious codex (p. 422).—*A House-hunter in Europe*, by William Henry Bishop, is an unpretentious but charmingly simple account of an American family's sojourn in different places in Europe, with very useful practical suggestions and careful estimates of cost.—An entirely new edition of a book long known is *Boston Illustrated*, by Edwin M. Bacon; its maps are of the latest, and its index is itself a great storehouse of information about the historic city.

Among works on fine arts the following are noted,

Henry Russell Wray supplies *A Review of Etching in the United States*. In *Household Art*, edited by Candace Wheeler, are collected papers on interior decoration, by eight women notable for culture in this attractive department.—One who purposes building a home will find suggestions and help from high architectural and critical authority in *Homes in City and Country*, by six authors of repute; a historical sketch of architecture is developed in the colonial and subsequent styles in the principal cities and in suburban and rural neighborhoods. The historical portion aims not at fulness, but at practical usefulness in suggestions; similar is the aim in the professionally artistic and critical portions. Country houses are treated by Donald G. Mitchell in a less professional line, and in a spirit of love for the "Old Colonial."—Maud Howe Elliott edits *Art and Handicraft in the Woman's Building of the World's Columbian Exposition*, with special articles by twenty-six women of note in American or European society or literature, making probably the most complete history ever published of woman's work throughout the world.—*Progressive Lessons in the Art and Practice of Needlework*, with abundant illustrations, by Catharine F. Johnson, is complete, sensible, and practical.

Poems Here at Home, by James Whitcomb Riley, shows the qualities that have given this poet of the people such wide popular favor.—*The Poems of Arthur Henry Hallam* is a publication of the privately printed, and now rare, first edition of his "Remains."

Other Essays from the Easy Chair, by George William Curtis, carry familiar echoes of a rare felicity, in utterances on such themes as Emerson, Beecher, Sherman, The New Year, Decayed Gentility, etc.—*Essays in Idleness* has the easy grace, with the light touch yet keen point of its author, Agnes Repplier.—A specimen of a true literary critic's work is *Questions at Issue*, in which Edmund Gosse treats themes such as, Has America Produced a Poet? Influence of Democracy on Literature; Robert Louis Stevenson as a Poet; Rudyard Kipling's Short Stories; and Sidney Lanier's Poetry.

In fiction, the issue as usual is large. First to be noted is *The Prince of India*, by Lew Wallace, a romance unique in the audacity of its plot, the complexity of its incident and action, and the scenic richness of its description. Its period is that of the wreck of the Eastern Empire, the downfall of whose capital on the Bosphorus shook the world, a central catastrophe amid a confusion of ecclesi-

astical and political forces which has never yet been reduced to definite lines in a true historical perspective. Such an epoch and such scenery form the very home of romance; here indeed as concerns the main line of event, the flash of romance may almost rival for truthfulness the laborious conjecture which we call history. This work is an historical drama, dealing with ancient and still unsolved problems of race and religion, and involving the world of the supernatural. It grasps and holds the reader. Its diction, though at different points open to criticism as infringing rhetorical rules, is often superb, sometimes even piled into an unnatural splendor.—*The Complaining Millions of Men*, by Edward Fuller, is a novel having for its central figure an unbalanced young Socialist, son of a Hungarian barber in Boston, who is made the center of some well drawn social contrasts.—One of John R. Musick's series of illustrative romances on a background of American history, is *Braddock*, a story of the old French and Indian wars.—A volume of three brilliant society stories by Henry James, *The Private Life: Lord Beaupré: The Visits*, shines with his usual polished and prolonged dialogue. The last of the three has met especial praise.—A novel of socialism, picturing the New York east side "sweating shops," is *Joseph Zalmoreh*, by Edward King.—Thomas Bailey Aldrich is author of *Two Bites at a Cherry, with Other Tales*.—Sarah Orne Jewett's gifts of insight and of naturalness appear in her *A Native of Winby, and Other Tales*.—A group of tales well told, mainly of Creole life in New Orleans, is *Balcony Stories*, by Grace King.—*The Petrie Estate* is by Helen Dawes Brown.—In *A Question of Honor*, Lynde Palmer recounts a boy's development into manliness.—Several short stories by A. Conan Doyle, grouped in one volume under the title *The Sign of the Four*, show the characteristics of the authorship which has found such favor on both sides of the sea.—Walter Besant's *The Rebel Queen* is a study of Jewish life and character in ideal lines.—A graphic, subtle, original sequel to *Kidnapped* is Robert Louis Stevenson's *David Balfour*, published in London under the title *Catriona*, and spoken of there as the leading novel of the year.—William Black, seeming to have wished to make up a book, has added some miscellanies to a short novel, *The Wise Women of Inverness*.—A novel which is a bright graceful comedy is *An Innocent Impostor*, by Maxwell Gray (Miss Mary Gleed Tuttielt), author of the notable book, *The Silence of Dean Maitland*.—*Foes in Ambush* is

an army story by Captain King.—Whether or not fiction enters into some theories of hypnotism, hypnotism has entered into fiction in *Dr. Mirabel's Theory*, being brought in for the purpose of showing its power for evil.—R. M. Ballantyne's *Hunted and Harried* is a tale of the Scottish Covenanters.—*The Vryans*, by Andrée Hope, is a sensational story turning upon the intrigues of a Russian prince of such depravity as is commonly depicted in Muscovite princes.—Some Irish stories by Frank Mathew are given under the title *At the Rising of the Moon*.—A delicate chronicle of humble Irish village life is *Irish Idylls*, by Jane Barlow; it is full of quiet charm.—*True Riches* is a graceful and tender French story by François Coppée.

The ancient classics have had some attention. In *The Classic Myths in English Literature*, edited by Charles Mills Gayley, is presented a revision of the materials in Bulfinch's *Age of Fable*, adapted to teachers and pupils, with extended commentary on each myth.—*The Gods of Olympus, or Mythology of the Greeks and Romans*, translated with important additions by Katharine A. Raleigh, and with an admirable selection of illustrations, is to be commended as an aid for elementary and advanced classical students.—One of the best educational works in its department is *Xenophon's Anabasis*, by William Rainey Harper, Ph. D., D. D., and James Wallace, Ph. D.—One of the Chautauqua L. S. C. readings for 1893-4 is William Cleaver Wilkinson's *Classic Latin Course* in English.

The following specimens show that children are not forgotten by makers of books: *A Child's History of France*, by John Bonner; *No Heroes*, a story for boys, by Blanche Willis Howard; *Oscar Peterson*, a story of ranch life in the far west, by Henry Willis French; *Through Apache Land*, a story of wild Indians, and of scouts and their ways, by Lieutenant R. H. Jayne; *The Little Heroine of Poverty Flat*, a story of a poor mining settlement; *In a New World*, a story of the gold fields in Australia; by Horatio Alger, Jr.

The following miscellaneous groups, are noteworthy. *Early Printed Books*, by E. Gordon Duff, is a prize for book lovers, being an account of printing in various countries from its introduction into Europe, with a chapter on binding, and one on collecting and describing the early specimens; with index of printers and of places, and full-page facsimiles of various early books.—*Quotations*, is a compilation by Agnes H. Morton, with index of authors

and subjects.—*The American Girl at College*, by Lida Rose McCabe, though quite unambitious in style, gives practical information on a great variety of points of college life for women.—Walter Camp's *Book of College Sports* is a practical presentation by the Yale collegian of the rules, the conditions for matches, etc., of all track athletics in colleges.—For increasing numbers of people is offered *How to Judge a Horse*, by Captain F. W. Bach.—Mrs. Eliza Easter Henderson is author of *A Guide to Palmistry*.—In *The Ghost World*, by T. F. Thiselton Dyer, is contained a cosmopolitan collection of anecdotes, myths, and superstitions, about dead men and their spirits, haunted places, phantom music, etc. To get its full effect it should be read in a dimly lighted room well on toward the dead of night.



MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

IN America the dramatic season of 1893-4 has already witnessed several important productions. Mr. Paul Potter's *Sheridan, or the Maid of Bath*, was presented for the first time at the Lyceum theater, New York City, September 12. Its purpose, as intimated by the author, is "to introduce some of the originals of the characters in Sheridan's comedies, some of the real incidents on which he based his scenes, and some of the scenes which he copied from other pieces." Although thus lacking in originality, it is well constructed, refined in diction, and effective in situation and characterization. The plot centers in the rival loves of Captain Matthews and Sheridan for Miss Linley, daughter of a Bath musician. The captain turns out to be a double dealer.

Mr. Goodwin has scored a success with Mr. Thomas' new play *In Mizzoura* at the Fifth Avenue theater, New York City. This work characteristically depicts life in the West in pioneer times, in much the same way as the author's earlier work, *Alabama*, does in the South in war-time and later. Its central figure is Sheriff Jim Radburn, a brave, rough, but kind hearted and dryly humorous officer of the law in a wild southwestern country.

Perhaps the most important incident of the quarter in

grand opera, was the presentation by Gustav Heinrich's company in Philadelphia, Penn., on August 23, for the first time in America, of Bizet's *Les Pêcheurs des Perles*, first performed nearly thirty years ago at the *Théâtre Lyrique* in Paris. The heroine is a young woman who has consecrated herself to a life of chastity. The pearl fishers of Ceylon make use of her singing to exorcise the evil spirits and invoke the influence of the good upon their work. Among the fishermen are her two lovers, who, however, are friends; and when she finally is led into clandestine meetings with one of them, and he is captured and in danger of his life at the hands of the enraged fishermen, the other lover, out of gratitude for a past service rendered by the heroine, sets him free and allows both to escape. The work does not give promise of attaining the popularity of the author's *Carmen*.

The Rainmaker of Syria is the title of a new comic operetta, libretto by Sydney Rosenfeld, music by Rudolph Aronson. The rainmaker is simply an adventurer who has taken advantage of a knowledge of meteorological conditions to predict a coming shower, by this means winning a title to the hand of the daughter of the king of Syria, the prize offered to anyone who would relieve the land of a drouth. The nature of the prize, however, had been concealed, the princess being old and hideous. In the course of events the rainmaker wins the heart of a woman disguised as the king of Egypt, who finally renounces her throne that she may become his queen. Parts of the music are gracefully melodious; but the work is neither strikingly original nor ingenious.

Imre Kiralfy's *America*, presented at the Auditorium in Chicago during the World's Fair, was a marvellous production—an elaborate historical and allegorical spectacle diversified with entertaining specialties. Its main features embraced notable scenes in the past 400 years of the history of America, with symbolical representations of the more important scientific and inventive achievements of the American nation.

On September 30, Mr. Oscar Hammerstein of New York City completed an unparalleled feat in the history of operatic composition. As the result of a wager of \$100 with Mr. Gustave Kerker, he undertook to write complete a one-act opera in 48 hours. Shutting himself up in a room in the Gilsey house, he produced within the specified time *The Kohinoor*, which, although it did not satisfy the judgment of the committee as to the standard of merit

required to win the wager, won from them high encomiums upon the "versatility and ingenuity" it displayed.

On August 9, the executive committee of the World's Fair board of directors, finally accepted Mr. Theodore Thomas' resignation as musical director of the fair. The high class selections given by Mr. Thomas had less "drawing" power than the popular music subsequently furnished to visitors.

In England the most noteworthy dramatic incidents of the quarter have been the production of Isidore de Lara's new opera, *Amy Robsart*, at the Covent Garden theater, London, in the latter part of July; of Dr. Saint-Saëns' Biblical opera, *Samson et Dalila*, at the same theater, for the first time in England, in the latter part of September; and of H. A. Jones' tragedy, *The Tempter*, at the Haymarket, London, about the same time. The libretto of *Amy Robsart*, by Sir Augustus Harris and M. Milliet, is based on Sir Walter Scott's well known novel. The music is said to be a mixture of many styles, with few striking characteristics. *Samson et Dalila* was first presented in concert 21 years ago at the country house of a French *prima donna*, but subsequently on the stage in Weimar, Rouen, and Paris. However, it attracted little attention until November, 1892, when it was given at the Grand opera house in Paris. M. Ferdinand Lemaire is chiefly responsible for the libretto; but Dr. Saint-Saëns himself collaborated in it. The character of the heroine is idealized—Dalila becomes a patriot, another Judith. In the music, French style predominates, but there are traces of the influence of Handel and of early Verdi. *The Tempter* is a daring variation on the old story of Doctor Faustus. Prince Leon of Auvergne, at the instigation of the "Tempter," comes between the Lady Isobel and her more worthy admirer, Sir Gilbert Morbec, bringing the former to sorrow and shame. However, the personal charm of the prince is not the gift of the fiend, but the endowment of nature; and his infidelity to the Lady Avis, which disturbs an arrangement that was to have restored peace and good-will between Edward III. and the French king, is brought about simply by deceitful craft. The play is weird and novel; and the critics are much divided as to its merits.



INSTITUTE OF CHRISTIAN SOCIOLOGY.

THE social unrest of the present day, and the growing prominence with which social problems are pressing themselves upon the attention of thoughtful men, have furnished the occasion for the founding of an American institute of Christian sociology, which comes into existence as an offshoot of the great Chautauqua movement. It was organized at Chautauqua, N. Y., July 19 and 20, by earnest Christian men who desire to see the evolution of society proceed, "not in blind response to 'natural law,' but under Divine and enlightened human guidance, and are impressed with the need of a society whose work shall be that of "encouraging and aiding among the people of America the study of social questions from both the scientific and the Christian standpoint." As defined by its constitution, the objects of the institute are:

1. To claim for the Christian law the ultimate authority to rule social practice.
2. To study in common how to apply the principles of Christian-ity to the social and economic difficulties of the present time.
3. To present Christ as the Living Master and King of men, and His kingdom as the complete ideal of human society, to be realized on earth.

Prof. R. T. Ely, Ph. D., LL. D., of the University of Wisconsin, was chosen first president of the institute. Its secretary is Prof. John R. Commons of Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.



RELIGION.

The Parliament of Religions.—The past history of the sects has been mainly one of dissensions. The keynote of the world's parliament of religions, held in Chicago September 11-27, was that of brotherhood, mutual charity, and, in spite of the possible admixture of errors, the fundamental identity of the truth that comes to light in the human heart, whatever its environment, from the Source of all noble ideals. Every great faith of the Occident and Orient was represented, and not an incident occurred to mar the perfect amity which prevailed through-

out. That the gathering was possible is evidence of the growing spirit of toleration.

The following comprised the committee of organization:

John Henry Barrows, D. D., (Presbyterian), of Chicago, Ill., chairman; Bishop McLaren (Protestant Episcopal); the Rev. David Swing (Independent), vice-chairman; Archbishop Feehan (Catholic); Dr. F. A. Noble (Congregationalist); Dr. William M. Lawrence (Baptist); Dr. F. N. Bristol (Methodist); Rabbi E. J. Hirsch (Jew); Dr. A. J. Canfield (Universalist); Bishop Cheney (Reformed Episcopal); the Rev. M. C. Ranseen (Swedish Lutheran); the Rev. J. Berger (German Methodist); Mr. J. W. Plummer (Quaker); the Rev. J. Z. Torgersen (Norwegian Lutheran); the Rev. L. P. Mercier (New Jerusalem); the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones (Unitarian), secretary.

Besides the sessions of the parliament proper, the program included sessions devoted to the various denominations for the presentation and discussion of their special systems. The congresses of the Lutheran, Welsh, Jewish, and Roman Catholic churches had been held before the parliament assembled.

The regular proceedings were opened in the Art Institute on the World's Fair grounds, September 11. The invocation was offered by Cardinal Gibbons. President Bunney of the World's Congress auxiliary, declared the parliament opened, and the Rev. Dr. Barrows delivered an address of welcome. Archbishop Feehan of Chicago followed, welcoming the delegates in behalf of the Roman Catholic Church. Cardinal Gibbons pointed out, that, in spite of radical differences of system, there was one platform on which all could unite—that of charity, humanity, and benevolence. Rev. Augusta J. Chapin welcomed the delegates in behalf of the women. Addresses were also given by P. C. Mozoomdar, representing the Brahma Samaj of India; Pung Quang Yu, secretary of the Chinese legation at Washington, representing Confucianism; Prince Wolkonsky of Russia, of the Orthodox Church; Renchi Shibata, representing Shintoism in Japan; Count Bernstorff of Germany; M. Bony Maury of France; Archbishop Redwood of New Zealand; and H. Dharmapala of Ceylon, representing 475,000,000 Buddhists. The prevailing idea of all was the community of interests symbolized by the parliament. A similar note of toleration was struck in the following addresses given at the afternoon session: by Karl von Bergen of Sweden; by V. A. Ghandi of Bombay, representing the 1,500,000 Jainists of India, whose religion he claimed to be older than Buddhism; by Prof. Teheraz of London, Eng., representing the Armenians; by Prof. C. N. Chakravarti (Theosophist) of In-

dia; and by Swami Vivekananda of Bombay, who said that he represented a religion whose sacred language, the Sanskrit, contained no equivalent for the word "seclusion." Principal Grant of Queen's College, Kingston, (Presbyterian), represented Canada, drawing attention to the Christian's need of humility in that, through his failure, Christianity has not attained a greater measure of victory in the world. B. B. Nagarkar, of one of the branches of the Indian Brahmo-Somaj, advised an attempt at assimilation of the truths of Eastern and Western systems. The Rev. Dr. A. W. Momerie of London, Eng., speaking for the Church of England, called attention to the fundamental truth, and at the same time the greater or less superficial falsity, of all religions. Bishop B. W. Arnett spoke in behalf of the colored race in America.

On the second day began the meetings in different sections according to the respective creeds and systems of Church government; but an important union meeting was held in the hall of Columbus. It is impossible in the limited space at our disposal to give even a brief outline of the numerous addresses and discussions of the parliament. The full proceedings, we believe, are to be published in book form. A few of the salient features alone can here be touched upon. The subject of discussion for the second day was the "Existence and Attributes of God." A paper was read from the Very Rev. A. F. Hewitt of the Paulist Fathers, New York City, on the "Rational Demonstration of the Being of God," basing its argument on the need of an efficient and intelligent first cause as revealed by the harmony and unity of the order in the universe. The Rev. Dr. Momerie, of London, Eng., enlarged upon this theme in treating of the "Moral Evidence of a Divine Existence," and dwelt on the importance of evolution as evidencing design in nature as opposed to chance and showing traces of a supreme intelligence. Prof. M. Valentine, Lutheran, spoke of "The Harmonies and Distinctions in the Theistic Teaching of the Various Historic Faiths," claiming that Christianity (including Judaism) and Mohammedanism alone presented a pure and maintained monotheism, and that the general historic tendency of thought was from polytheism to monotheism. Rabbi Isaac M. Wise of Cincinnati, in speaking of the "Theology of Judaism," laid down belief in God, revelation, conscience, and immortality as postulates of all theology. The Rev. M. Phillips of Madras spoke on "The Ancient Religion of India and Primitive Revelation," arguing that

polytheism presupposes monotheism, since the further back inquiry is pushed into the history of the ancient religion in India, the purer and simpler is the conception of God which appears. Manilal Ni Divedi of Bombay treated next of the "Religious Belief of the Hindoos." Dr. W. T. Harris, United States commissioner of education, gave an able historical address on "The Argument for the Divine Being," claiming the thought of God to be the supreme directive and regulative idea in the mind; and Dr. Adolf Brodbeck of Hanover, Germany, made a startling exposition of "Idealism, the New Religion."

On September 13, man's place in the universe and the immortality of the soul were discussed. P. C. Mozoomdar outlined the work of the Brahmo Somaj in India, which, monotheistic in faith, he claims to harmonize the principles and disciplines of Buddhism, Mohammedanism, Zoroastrianism, Judaism, and Christianity. The archbishop of Zante, Greece, described the foundation of the Orthodox Greek Church. Dr. William Byrne outlined the Roman Catholic view of man. Rabbi Kohler of New York showed that human brotherhood is taught by all religions based on the Bible. Zenshiro Noguchi and K. R. M. Harai, of Japan, presented the principles of Buddhism, the latter saying that the association of the great insurrection of 1637 with Christianity in the minds of the Japanese, and the treatment Japan had received from Christian nations, were the main reasons why the people had not accepted Christianity. Renchi Shibata described the tenets of Shintoism in Japan; and the Rev. S. N. Warner outlined the Swedenborgian doctrine of the soul and its future. On the following day a paper by Cardinal Gibbons was read by Bishop Keane of the Catholic University in Washington. It treated of our civilization as the legitimate offspring of the Catholic faith, and outlined the social benefits of the Catholic religion. Other addresses were given: by Dr. Lyman Abbott on "Religion Essentially Characteristic of Humanity;" by Mrs. L. Dickinson on "The Divine Basis of the Co-operation of Men and Women;" by Dr. E. L. Rexford on "The Religious Intent;" by Dr. Edward Everett Hale, showing America's share in the "Spiritual Forces in Human Progress;" by Rabbi H. Pereira Mendes, of New York, on "Orthodox Judaism;" by the Rev. Joseph Cook on "The Certainties of Religion;" and by H. Toki, of Japan, on the "History of Buddhism and its Sects in Japan."

The enthusiasm of the delegates increased as the ses-

sions continued. Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis, of Plainfield, N. J., speaking on the "Divine Element in the Weekly Rest," argued that the rest day is founded on God's plan for the race, no accident or temporary phenomenon. B. Nagarkar outlined the work of "Social Reform in India," indicating the duty of the missionary in educating the women, the men, and the masses, instead of spreading Christian dogmatism, bigotry, and exclusiveness. One of the most popular addresses was that of H. Dharmapala, of Ceylon, on "The World's Debt to Buddha." Prof. Max Müller's paper on "The Greek Philosophy and the Christian Religion," considered the highest result of the Greek philosophy to be the ineradicable conviction that there is reason or *logos* in the world. The ancient systems both Aryan and Semitic fulfilled a purpose, and their best thoughts have been synthesized in Christianity. A paper from Sir William Dawson, of Montreal, took the position that the facts of science and Divine revelation are not in opposition, that the reign of law does not exclude the volition of a Divine First Cause, but becomes the unchanging expression of the infinitely wise will. Count Bernstorff, speaking on the "Religious State of Germany," showed that in spite of the strength of unbelief, the evangelical forces were increasing. Mohammed Webb, ex-United States consul at Manila, and a convert to Islam (p. 95), called forth many shouts of disapproval by his statement that in some circumstances polygamy is beneficial. H. Kozaki, president of the Doshisha University, speaking on the growth of "Christianity in Japan," dwelt upon the subordinate place and influence of the missionaries as compared with the native converts, and upon the prevailing liberal tendencies of the missionaries, stating that the Presbyterians "are almost in a body on the side of Professors Briggs and Smith," and the American board's pastors and evangelists "are advocating and preaching a theology perhaps more liberal than the Andover theology." P. C. Mozoomdar's address on "The World's Religious Debt to Asia," was enthusiastically received. Asia's first gift to the religious world, he said, was insight into nature, which, to an Asiatic, appears as the manifestation of a personal will; another gift was the idea of self-conquest as a necessary condition of the highest spiritual culture. Dr. Washington Gladden, treating of "Religion and Wealth," said that the world had not yet grasped the Divine plan of distribution, which was "To every man according to his several ability"—ability, not to take, but to use aright.

Among other important papers and addresses were the following, by the authors and on the topics named: Rev. Annis F. Eastman on "The Influence of Religion on Women;" the late Brother Azarias on "The Religious Training of Children;" Col. T. W. Higginson on "The Sympathy of Religions;" Bishop Dndley, of Kentucky, on "The Historic Church;" Rev. M. A. Murdock, of Cleveland, O., on "A New Testament Woman;" Prof. D. G. Lyon, of Harvard, on "The Jewish Contributions to Civilization;" Shaku Soyen, on "The Law of Cause and Effect as Taught by Buddha;" Prof. G. P. Fisher, of New Haven, Conn., on "Christianity, an Historic Religion;" J. E. Carpenter, of Oxford, Eng., on "The Need of a Wider Conception of Revelation;" Rev. J. W. Lee, of Atlanta, Ga., on "Christ the Reason of the Universe;" Bishop Keane, of Washington, D. C., on "The Incarnation Idea in History and in Jesus Christ;" Prof. A. B. Bruce, of Glasgow, Scotland, on "Man's Place in Nature;" Rev. Dr. H. R. Haweis, of London, Eng., on "Music, Emotion, and Morals;" Dr. George E. Post, of Beyrout, Syria, on "The History and Prospects of Exploration in Bible Lands;" Rev. Dr. James Brand, of Oberlin, O., on "Christian Evangelism;" Rev. Ida C. Hultin on "The Essential Oneness of Ethical Ideas Among All Men;" Prof. C. H. Toy, of Harvard, on "The Relation Between Religion and Conduct;" Prof. I. T. Headland, of Peking University, on "Religion in Peking;" Dr. D. J. Kennedy, of Somerset, O., on "The Redemption of Sinful Man through Jesus Christ;" Rev. Anna G. Spencer on "Religion and the Erring and Criminal Classes;" Rev. Charles F. Donelly on "The Relations of the Roman Catholic Church to the Poor and Destitute;" Prof. F. G. Peabody, of Harvard, on "Christianity and the Social Question;" Miss Jeanne Serabji, of Bombay, on "The Women of India;" Zitzusa Ashitsu, a Buddhist, on "Buddha;" Mohammed Webb on "The Influence of Mohammedanism on Social Conditions;" Prof. R. T. Ely on "Christianity as a Social Force;" Miss Henrietta Szold on "What has Judaism done for Women?" Rev. Prof. C. R. Henderson, of Chicago, on "Social Reform;" Rev. James M. Cleary, of Minneapolis, on "Religion and Labor;" Prof. A. W. Small, of the University of Chicago, on "The Churches and City Problems;" Rev. Joseph Cook on "What the Bible has Wrought;" Rev. Olympia Brown on "Crime and Remedy;" Judge J. T. Hanna on "Christian Science;" Miss A. C. Fletcher on "The Religion of North American Indians;"

and Rev. E. P. Baker on "Religion in the Hawaiian Islands."

At the impressive exercises of the closing day, September 27, the work of the parliament was reviewed by the various speakers, and forecasts of its future results were uttered. Bishop Keane identified "The Religion of the Future" with the Roman Catholic Church; and Dr. G. D. Boardman spoke of "Christ, the Unifier of Mankind." At the evening session Merwin-Marie Snell spoke of the "Future of Religion," laying stress on its perpetuity through the essential religiousness of man, and its gradual unification in all its aspects through the laws of evolution. Then followed a series of brief farewell addresses most remarkable for the evidence they displayed of the depth to which the parliament had stirred the hearts of its attendants. At the close Rabbi Hirsch led in the Lord's Prayer, and the Rt. Rev. Bishop Keane, of Washington, pronounced the benediction.

From the above exceedingly brief outline of proceedings, the reader may learn the breadth, if not the depth, of the discussions. The parliament of religions was without a precedent in the world's history. For the comparative study of the religions sentiment as it variously expresses itself amid varying conditions in the human race, it was the greatest object-lesson ever presented. There are those, who, from the inception of the idea, assailed it as a recognition of false religions; but there are also those who recognized that the injustice of human judgments most frequently springs from ignorance, and that knowledge is *per se* a good, and who gladly embraced the opportunity of gaining a truer understanding of those other faiths which are powerful religious forces in the world, not shutting their eyes to the truth which even the false accretions of those systems cannot quite conceal, and being convinced that every revelation of a common faith is a bond of fellowship tending to mutual helpfulness.

There was little attempt made by any of the delegates to accentuate their denominational peculiarities, but rather to magnify the commonly accepted truths of natural religion. This was most observable in the case of the great Eastern religions, which are known as Pagan. Of these, Buddhism was the most prominently represented, although the Chinese and Thibetan systems of Buddhism had no delegates present. Its presentations were notably rationalistic in character, generally according with the conclusions of the most radical wing of modern science, but

showing a weakness in the internal dissensions of the various Buddhist sects.

The full outcome of this unique gathering is yet to be seen. So far as we know, it has not resulted in a single conversion. It has not evolved any form of universal or cosmic religion; nor, through it, has Christianity yet confounded other systems. It has, however, done much to dispel ignorance and misconception, to spread the benign leaven of toleration, and to pave the way for the final triumph of that system in which the religious sentiment common to our humanity shall one day find its complete expression.

"For once in all history," said Mozoomdar, "all religions have made their peace, all nations have called each other brothers, and their representatives have for seventeen days stood up morning after morning to pray to our Father, the universal Father of all Heaven. His will has been done so far, and in the great coming future may that blessed will be done further and further, for ever and ever."

The Roman Catholic Congress.—One of the most important of the denominational congresses held in connection with the World's Fair, was the Roman Catholic Congress, September 4-9. Some of its formal utterances are of the broadest significance. Like the congress at Baltimore, it refrained from definitely indorsing the doctrine of temporal sovereignty over Rome; but it declared that "the Vicar of Christ must enjoy absolute independence and autonomy in the exercise of his sublime mission." In regard to education, the language is careful, commending parochial schools and Catholic colleges in accordance with established ecclesiastical decrees, and adding that "only the school bell and the church bell can prolong the echo of the liberty bell." Total abstinence societies are approved; and all attempts to secularize the Sabbath are discountenanced. The spirit of the resolutions is well expressed at the conclusion in the words of the Apostolic Delegate: "Forward! in one hand the Gospel of Christ, and in the other the constitution of the United States."

Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia gave an address full of prophetic significance as to the coming time when sectarianism and religious hostility will cease. It contained the following remarkable passage:

"There is the Catholic world and the non-Catholic world. Between them has long rolled the ocean of prejudice—a dark ocean. Hearts that ought to have come nearer to each other, hearts that God made like each other, eyes that if they only looked into each other and through them down into the hearts, would have brought them to-

gether. It is the mission of the Catholic congress to bring these two worlds nearer—to make men understand each other more fully—and this mission you have to act out, first of all by appreciating the great truth that the non-Catholic world is not opposed to the Catholic world at all, but to something which it thinks is the Catholic world. The doctrines on which this animosity is founded are doctrines that we reject as emphatically, as constantly, as indignantly as the non-Catholic world could reject them.

"If there is any one thing more than another upon which people agree, it is respect and reverence of the person and the character of the Founder of Christianity. How the Protestant loves his neighbor, how the Protestant eye will sometimes grow dim when speaking of our Lord. In this great center of union is found the hope of human society, the only means of preserving Christian civilization, the only point upon which Catholic and Protestant may meet."

Canadian Anglican Synod.—The first general synod of the Church of England in Canada, which adjourned on September 20 after a two weeks' session in Toronto, Ont., marked a most important epoch in the history of Anglicanism in Canada. It was also significant of a broader movement, the development of Canadian national life.

Almost all the dioceses in British North America are now consolidated under the government of one supreme body. There have heretofore been two ecclesiastical provinces—Canada, comprising nine dioceses; and Rupert's Land, comprising eight. Each of these provinces had a metropolitan of its own; but the archbishop of Canterbury was nominally primate of them both; and there were also five independent dioceses standing in no official relation to either of the provinces. Some of the latter have not yet taken any part in the movement for consolidation; but it is thought that they will not very long stand aloof. The movement took definite shape about three years ago, when the two provincial synods appointed a conference committee to formulate a constitution for a general synod such as that which has just adjourned.

Bishop R. Machray, metropolitan of Rupert's Land, was chosen as first primate of all Canada; and the two metropolitans, Bishops Machray, of Rupert's Land, and Lewis, of Canada, were raised to the dignity of archbishops of their respective provinces, the first occasion, we believe, on which a colonial bishop of the Church of England has ever borne the title of archbishop. A resolution was adopted affirming the unity of the Church in Canada with the Church of England, but there was some disposition shown in favor of calling it the Canadian Church instead of retaining the old name. In fact, the synod itself was but a fresh indication of that progress toward a national life which began with confederation and has been strength-

ened by every movement since effected whose tendency has been to develop a better acquaintanceship and a closer sympathy between the East and the West.

Christian Endeavor Convention.—The Christian Endeavor societies of the United States and Canada held their convention in Montreal, Que., beginning July 5. The delegates were welcomed by the Rev. S. A. McGillivray in behalf of the Protestant pastors of the city, and by Mayor Desjardins in behalf of the citizens.

At a meeting held on the second day of the convention, the Rev. S. V. Karmarkar, a native of India, instituted a comparison between the Roman Catholic worship and the religion of the Hindoos, and declared that the Roman Catholic religion is but a "new label on the old bottles of Paganism containing the deadly poison of idolatry." The discourse having been commented on in one of the French-Canadian journals, deep indignation was stirred up among the Roman Catholics, and for a time a riot seemed inevitable. President Clark, in behalf of the convention, disclaimed any purpose of insulting the religious feelings of the majority of the people of Montreal; and his apology was accepted in good faith as ample by organs of Roman Catholic sentiments. Nevertheless, the lower orders of the people were still hostile, and crowds gathered in the neighborhood of the drill hall, in which the convention was held. But the members of the convention were safeguarded by the presence of several thousand men, including 1,000 militiamen in plain clothes; and when the session was at an end, the members filed out of the building and passed to their lodgings without serious molestation. The number of delegates was reported to be 16,000, representing a total membership of 1,577,040.

Campbell Heresy Trial.—The trial of the Rev. Dr. John Campbell, professor of church history and apologetics in the Presbyterian College in Montreal, Que., before the presbytery of Montreal, began July 11. The professor having acknowledged the substantial correctness of the report of his lecture delivered at Kingston in February last (p. 423), a committee was appointed to draw up a formal libel against him. The libel contained two counts, charging him with teaching:

1. A view of the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures which impugns and discredits them as the supreme and infallible source of religious truth.

2. A view of God which sets Him forth as one who does not smite either in the way of punishment or discipline, and who has nothing to do with the judging or punishing of the wicked.

The draft of the libel having been accepted, Prof. Campbell was summoned to meet the charges. At the trial on September 12 and 13, he urged that the charge of impugning and discrediting the Holy Scriptures was false from the foundation. At the same time he admitted that errors existed in the text as we have it, but of no great importance; and he combated the idea that all Scripture is equally inspired, certain customs, for example, being sanctioned in the Old Testament, which are incompatible with the broader spirit of Christ. In regard to the second charge, he claimed that God permitted men to be smitten by leaving them to take the consequences of their sin, and that he never stretched forth his hand to smite in the form of inflicting physical evil, which is rather the work of the Devil. The consequences of sin are not directly inflicted by God, but are the results of the immutable laws of the universe.

Both counts of the libel were sustained, the first by a vote of 21 to 13, the second by 27 to 2. The professor immediately gave notice of appeal to the synod of Montreal and Ottawa.

Other Religious Matters.—The peculiar school plan associated with the name of Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, Minn., which was the subject of much discussion over a year ago, has been discontinued in Faribault, the city of its adoption. Differences arose between the school board and the ecclesiastical authorities over the assignment of two Protestant teachers to the building which had been rented from the Roman Catholics; and, on the advice of the archbishop, the lease was annulled. The principle of the Faribault school plan is, however, still being applied in new parishes where deemed advisable under existing conditions.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Hart, whose election to the Protestant Episcopal bishopric of Vermont was chronicled some time ago (p. 425), declined to accept the election, having been persuaded to continue his services to Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. The Rev. Father Hall, of England, has been chosen in his stead. The latter is a priest of the Anglican order of Cowley Fathers, and is well known in America, having labored for nearly 17 years in Boston, Mass. He was a warm personal friend of the late Phillips Brooks, and supported his candidacy for the bishopric of Massachusetts in 1891. This displeased the extreme Ritualists, and he was recalled to England. He is spoken of as a man of brilliant intellectual parts and

statesmanlike views, in sympathy with those broadening movements of religious thought which are modifying the character, or at least the relative bearings, of all the theological systems of the day.



NECROLOGY.

American:—

AMES, FREDERICK LOTHROP, capitalist; born in North Easton, Mass., June 8, 1835; died on a Fall River line steamboat on his way to New York, Sep. 13. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1854, commenced active life as a clerk in the Ames works in his native town and was steadily advanced until he became head of the accountants' department. In 1863 he became a member of the firm of Oliver Ames & Sons, of which he was treasurer up to the time of his death. He made a special study of railroad business, and was especially interested in the Union Pacific, in the construction and management of which his father had been prominent. He was a director in about 40 railroad companies; in the Western Union Telegraph company; was a fellow of Harvard University, to which he made numerous donations; and was one of the managers of several charitable institutions. He was a member of the state senate in 1872. In religion, he was a Unitarian. He was a prominent member of the Massachusetts Horticultural society, and a regular contributor to its exhibitions. He left an estate valued at about \$35,000,000.

AUCHMUTY, RICHARD TYLDEN, philanthropist; born in New York City in 1831; died in Lenox, Mass., July 18. He served in the Union army through the Civil War, reaching the rank of colonel, and after its close returned to New York and applied himself to works of benevolence. In 1881, he founded the New York Trade schools, an institution designed to give young men a thorough training in various trades, on a system of his own elaboration. The system was so practical and original that it attracted attention in both the United States and Europe. For several years the large expense of running the institution was paid by Mr. and Mrs. Auchmuty from their private means; but in 1889, when the schools were incorporated, the founder and his wife gave an additional sum of \$160,000; and soon afterward J. Pierpont Morgan gave an endowment of \$500,000. The branches taught are bricklaying, plastering, plumbing, carpentry, house and sign painting, fresco painting, stonemasonry, blacksmith work, and tailoring.

AZARIAS, BROTHER, PATRICK FRANCIS MULCANEY, educator and writer; born in Killemain, Ireland, June 29, 1847; died in Plattsburg, N. Y., Aug. 20. At the age of fifteen he joined the order of Christian Brothers. From 1879 to 1886 he was president of Rock Hill College. He then visited Europe, and, after remaining three years, returned to this country, and became professor of English literature

NOTE.—The announcement of the canonization of Joan of Arc, made on p. 625 was, it seems, premature.—Ed.
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in the De La Salle Institute of New York, which position he held at the time of his death.

BARRYMORE, MRS. GEORGIE DREW, actress, died at Santa Barbara, Cal., July 2. She was a daughter of Mrs. John Drew, a noted actress, and a sister of John Drew, a star actor. In 1876 she was married to Maurice Barrymore, an actor and dramatic writer.

BATTIN, JOSEPH, engineer and inventor; born in Philadelphia, Penn., in 1807; died in New York City Aug. 29. In early life he be-



THE LATE JUSTICE BLATCHFORD,
OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

came a civil and mechanical engineer, and among his first important works were the construction of the gas works at Albany, N. Y., the gas and water works in Charleston, S. C., Scranton, Penn., and Elizabeth, N. J., the water works in Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y., and the gas works in Washington, D. C., Syracuse, N. Y., and Paterson, N. J. He was the first man to demonstrate the practicability of carrying water from Lake Erie through a tunnel to supply Buffalo, and his system is now used in Chicago. He also invented the coal breaker, used by nearly every coal mining and coal carrying corporation in this country. He gave to the city of Elizabeth, N. J., where he lived, a High School building, which cost over \$240,000, and shortly before his death he pre-

sented the Christian alliance the building in New York City used as a faith cure home, valued at \$100,000, and the society a tract of land in Elizabeth, on which to build a faith cure temple.

BLANKINSHIP, JAMES ALEXANDER, sculptor; born in Frozen Island, Prince George county, Va., in 1859; died in New York City July 1. He made his first attempt in sculpture when 13 years old, modelling the figure of a negro boy leaning on a hoe, which was purchased by William Corcoran for his Washington art gallery; and followed this with the well known figure of a boy drawing a thorn out of his foot. After studying with Edward Valentine, in New York and finishing his group "Pocahontas Saving the Life of Captain Smith," he went to Paris and studied with Chapu. In 1890 on his return, he was appointed professor of sculpture in the New York Institute of Artists and Artisans, with which he was connected till his death. He designed the allegorical statues "Patriotism," "Tradition," and "Theology" on the Administration building at the Colum-

bian Exposition, and the allegorical group on the Electrical building. He received a medal from the World's Fair commissioners.

BLATCHFORD, SAMUEL, jurist; born in Auburn, N. Y., Mar. 9, 1820; died in Newport, R. I., July 7. He was graduated at Columbia College in 1837; became private secretary to William H. Seward, with whom he studied law, in 1840; and, after being admitted to the bar, began practicing in New York City. In 1846 he returned to Auburn, where he held a partnership till 1854, when he returned to New York, and formed the firm of Blatchford, Seward & Griswold. He was for many years engaged in preparing the reports of the United States courts for the 2d circuit, and also the *Blatchford and Howland's Reports* of admiralty cases decided by the United States district court for the southern district of New York. During the latter years of his private practice he gave the most of his attention to admiralty cases. In 1867 he was appointed by President Johnson judge of the United States district court for the southern district of New York; and on Mar. 4, 1878, President Hayes appointed him United States circuit judge for the 2d circuit. He held the latter office until Mar. 13, 1882, when President Arthur appointed him associate justice of the United States supreme court, on whose bench he remained till his death.

BONAPARTE, JEROME NAPOLEON, military officer; born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 3, 1830; died in Beverly, Mass., Sep. 3. He was a grand nephew of Emperor Napoleon I. and grandson of Prince Jerome, king of Württemberg, and of Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1852; served on the Texas frontier till 1854; when he resigned and entered the French army as a lieutenant of dragoons; served with distinction in the Crimean war, and, for distinguished services at Balaklava, Inkerman, Tchernia, and the siege of Sebastopol, received French, Turkish, and English decorations. He served in the Algerian campaign 1856-7; in the Italian campaign against Austria in 1859; and in the guard of the empress of France in 1867-71. While in France he vindicated in the courts his right to the name of Bonaparte. On the fall of the empire he escaped with difficulty from the commune in Paris, and, returning to the United States, married a granddaughter of Daniel Webster.

BYNNER, EDWIN LASSETTER, author; born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1852; died in Boston, Mass., Aug. 5. He was graduated at the Harvard Law School; was admitted to the bar, and practiced in Boston, St. Louis, and New York till 1886, when he abandoned the law for literature. He gave much study to the colonial history of New England, and wrote the chapters on the topography and landmarks of the provincial period in the *History of Boston*. He also published the novels *Nimrod* (1877); *Tritons* (1878); *Damen's Ghost* (1881); *Agnes Surriage* (1886); *Penelope's Suitors* (1887); *The Begum's Daughter* (1889); *The Chase of the Meteor*, and *Other Stories* (1891); and *Zachary Phips* (1892).

CAMP, HIRAM, manufacturer; born in Plymouth, Mass., April 9, 1811; died in New Haven, Conn., July 9. He learned the clock-making business when a boy, and followed it through life, manufacturing first in Bristol, Conn., and afterwards, till 1892, in New Haven. He founded the Mount Herman Boys' School at Gill, Mass.; supported two Sunday school missionaries in Nebraska; aided D. L. Moody in establishing the Northfield Seminary for Young Women; and bequeathed to the Northfield institutions, the Hebrew Christian associ-

ation of New York, the Connecticut Training School for nurses, and the orphan asylum, home for the friendless, Young Men's and Young Women's Christian associations of New Haven, American Sunday School union, the city missions, and the organized charities of New Haven, liberal sums in cash and stock securities.

CARPENTER, GEORGE T., chancellor of Drake University, died July 29, at Des Moines, Iowa.

CHIPMAN, JOHN LOGAN, member of congress; born in Detroit, Mich., June 5, 1830; died there Aug. 17. He was educated at the University of Michigan; spent some years in the Lake Superior region, exploring for a mining company; took part in framing the treaty of Detroit with the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians; was admitted to the bar in 1854, was city attorney of Detroit in 1856-61; elected judge of the superior court of Detroit in 1879, and re-elected in 1885; and was elected to congress from the 1st district in 1886, '88, '90, and '92. In the 52d congress he was chairman of the committee on election of president and vice-president, and member of the committee on foreign affairs.

COAKLEY, GEORGE WASHINGTON, educator; born in the Island of St. Bartholomew, Feb. 22, 1814; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 2. He was graduated at Rutgers College in 1836; and, while taking a post-graduate course, became a contributor to *Gill's Mathematical Journal*. He applied himself to mathematics and astronomy; was professor of those branches in St. James' College, Indiana, in 1840-60, and in the latter year succeeded Prof. Loomis in a similar chair in the University of the City of New York, where he remained till 1890, when he was chosen professor *emeritus*.

CURTIS, CALVIN, portrait artist; born in Stratford, Conn., July 5, 1822; died there July 12. He was pupil and friend of Daniel Huntington, president of the New York Academy of Design, and painter of many famous portraits of judicial celebrities and other prominent citizens of Connecticut.

DALES, JOHN BLAKELY, D. D., born in Kortright, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1815; died in Chautauqua, N. Y., Aug. 21. He was one of the editors of the *Christian Instructor*, 1846-79, corresponding secretary of his denominational Board of Foreign Missions from its organization in 1859, and pastor of the second United Presbyterian church in Philadelphia for more than fifty-three years.

ENOCHS, WILLIAM H., M. C., born in Noble county, Ohio, March 29, 1842; died in Ironton, Ohio, July 13. He entered the army as a private at the opening of the Civil War, and reached the rank of brevet brigadier-general; was graduated at the Cincinnati Law School in 1886; and at the time of his death was serving his second term in congress.

FISCHER, GUSTAVUS, LL. D., patriot and scholar; born in Berlin, Prussia, June 1815; died in New Brunswick, N. J., Sep. 16. He was educated at the Universities of Göttingen and Berlin, was prominent in the revolutionary movement in 1848; came to the United States in 1850; was professor of modern languages in Rutgers College from 1858 to 1869, and during the last ten years had written largely upon musical subjects.

FISH, HAMILTON, LL. D., statesman; born in New York City Aug. 3, 1808; died at Garrison's, N. Y., Sep. 7. He was graduated at Columbia College in 1827; commenced the practice of law in 1830, was elected a representative to congress in 1842, and, after serving for one term was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of lieutenant-governor.

ant-governor, but in 1848 was elected governor by a large majority. In 1851 he entered the United States senate, and, at the expiration of his term in 1857, went to Europe, where he remained about three years. He had acted with the Republican party from its organization, and labored earnestly to secure the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency. In 1862 he was influential in securing an exchange of prisoners with the Confederate government. He was secretary of state during both terms of General Grant's administration, and in 1871 was one of the commissioners who negotiated the treaty of Washington. He secured a settlement of the northwest boundaries dispute, carried on negotiations with the British government which resulted in the Geneva tribunal of arbitration, effected a settlement of the *Virginus* question with Spain, maintained the terms of the extradition treaty against a determined effort of the British government for their modification, and rendered numerous other valuable diplomatic services. He was appointed by the founder one of the trustees of the Peabody educational fund. He was also president of the board of trustees of Columbia College, president of the Union League club, an active member of the New York historical society, and was prominently identified with the Protestant Episcopal Church and with various literary and charitable organizations.

HARLAN DR. DAVID, surgeon; born in Harford county, Md., 1809; died in Bel Air, Md., July 12. He became assistant surgeon in the United States navy in 1835, was one of the visitors to the Naval Academy for several years, and in 1872 was made medical director.

HARVEY, HAYWARD AUGUSTUS, inventor; born in Jamestown, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1824; died in Orange, N. J., Aug. 28. He invented and improved a large number of automatic machines and obtained nearly 125 patents. His method of treating steel for armor plates, which he first patented in 1888 and has perfected since 1890, is by far the best one ever devised, and has made him famous in all civilized countries. It is known as the Harvey process, and has been adopted by all makers of armor plate in Europe and by the United States government.

HOW, PROF. LYMAN BARTLETT, educator; born in 1838; died in Hanover, N. H. Sep. 15. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1860, and was professor of anatomy there for 25 years.

JARDINE, GENERAL EDWARD, military officer; born in New York City in 1828; died July 15. At the opening of the Civil War, he raised a company of volunteers, was commissioned captain in 1861, rendered brilliant service at Antietam, and, while engaged in suppressing the draft riots in New York, received a wound from which he never recovered. In 1865 he was made brevet brigadier-general of volunteers.

JENKINS, THORNTON ALEXANDER, naval officer; born in Orange county, Va., Dec. 11, 1811; died in Washington, D. C., Aug. 9. He entered the United States navy in 1828; soon afterward aided in suppressing pirates in Cuba; examined the lighthouse system of various European countries in 1845, and the following year made an elaborate report thereon; served in the Mexican war, commanded a vessel in the Paraguayan expedition in 1858; and, besides holding very important naval commands, rendered valuable secret services during the Civil War. He was made rear-admiral in 1870.

KELTON, JOHN CUNNINGHAM, military officer; born in Delaware county, Penn., July 24, 1828; died in Washington, D. C. July 15. He was graduated at West Point in 1851, was instructor there from

1857 until 1861, and was brevetted brigadier-general for services in the Civil War. He was appointed adjutant-general in 1889, and, after his retirement last year, was made governor of the national soldiers' home.

LAMBERTON, ROBERT ALEXANDER, LL.D., educator; born in Carlisle, Penn., Dec. 6, 1824; died in South Bethlehem, Penn., Sep. 1. He was graduated at Dickinson College in 1843, and in 1846 was admitted to the bar. At the opening of the Civil War he entered the army, and was elected lieutenant-colonel. Since 1880 he had been president of Lehigh University.

LARREMORE, RICHARD LUDLOW, LL. D.; born in Astoria, N. Y., Sep. 6, 1830; died in New York City Sep. 13. He was graduated at Rutgers College in 1850, commenced the practice of law in 1852, and was one of the commissioners of education in New York three years from 1861. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1867, was justice of the court of common pleas 1870-85, and became chief justice in the latter year.

MCMAHON, RT. REV. LAWRENCE S., D. D., Roman Catholic bishop; born in New Brunswick, Canada, in 1835; died in Lakeville, Conn., Aug. 21. He was consecrated bishop in 1879.

MALONE, COLONEL W. L., journalist; died in Fort Worth, Tex., Sep. 24. He was editor of the *Gazette*, which he founded in 1872. The first paper published in northwestern Texas.

MURPHY, OWEN E., contractor; died in New Haven, Conn., Sep. 24. His name figured prominently in connection with the Canadian public works scandal in 1891.

NEWELL, M. A., educator; born in Ireland, died in Havre de Grace, Md., Aug. 14. He was graduated at Trinity College, Dublin. was the first principal of the Maryland State Normal School, edited the *Newell Readers* and other school books, and for several years was state superintendent of education in Maryland.

OSBORNE, EDWARD B., editor and politician; born in Northampton, Mass., Aug. 3, 1814; died in Albany, N. Y., July 20. From 1836 until 1883 he was a newspaper editor, and in 1884 and 1889 was elected to the New York state assembly. At the time of his death he was a member of the state senate.

PATTERSON, CHRISTOPHER SALMON, jurist; born in London, England, in 1823; died in Ottawa, Ontario, July 24. He removed to Canada in 1845; was admitted to the bar in 1851; became Q. C. in 1872. justice of the court of appeal in 1874, and supreme court judge in 1888.

SANFORD, EDWARD ISAAC, jurist; born in New Haven, Conn., in 1826; died there July 13. He was graduated at Yale College in 1847, and afterward at the Yale Law School, was elected to the Connecticut state senate in 1864, and was judge of the superior court 1867-91.

STEPHENSON, JOHN, car-builder; born in Ireland July 4, 1809; died near New Rochelle, N. Y., July 31. He planned and built the first omnibus ever seen in New York City; and designed, built, and patented the first street car in America.

TEN EYCK, DR. PHILIP, scientist; born in 1802; died in Albany, N. Y., July 15. He was graduated at Hamilton College in 1820. studied medicine, and practiced for a short time; with Prof. Joseph Henry, then of the Albany Academy, conducted experiments in electro-magnetism, and was the first to succeed in passing a current through the wire. On the resignation of Prof. Henry, in 1832, he be-

came professor of natural philosophy and mathematics in the Academy, and held the position until 1848.

THORNTON, HARRISON R., missionary; born in Virginia in 1837; died at Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska, Aug. 20. About three years ago he resigned a professorship in the Virginia State University to go to Alaska. He was shot by the natives.

WALSH, FATHER THOMAS E., educator; born in Montreal, Que., in 1853; died in Milwaukee, Wis., July 17. He studied in Paris; was professor of classics in the University of Notre Dame at South Bend, Ind., 1875-80; was vice-president of that institution 1877-81, and was president from the latter year until his death.

Foreign:—

BAUER, FERDINAND FREIHERR VON, Austro-Hungarian minister of war since 1888; born in Leimberg in 1823; died in Vienna July 22.

BYLANDT, COUNT CHARLES M. E. G. DE, diplomat; born 1817; died in Aix-les-Bains, France, Sep. 21. He was in the diplomatic service of the government of the Netherlands more than fifty years, twenty-two of which were spent in England. He also represented his government in Sweden, Turkey, and Prussia. At the time of his death he was minister to the court of St. James.

CHARCOT, JEAN MARTIN, physician; born in Paris, France, in 1825; died in Morvan Aug. 15. He made a special study of nervous diseases upon which he wrote several valuable books, made a careful and extended investigation of the phenomena of hypnotism, edited various medical journals, and was a member of a number of learned societies.

CUNNINGHAM, JOHN, D. D., LL. D., educator and author; born in Paisley, Scotland, in 1819; died in St. Andrew's, Scotland, Sep. 1. Among his books were *The Church History of Scotland*, *The Quakers*, and *A New Theory of Knowing and Known*. Since 1886 he had been professor of Divinity in St. Mary's College, St. Andrew's.

DUC D'UZES, JACQUES MARIE GERAUD DE CRUSSOL, thirteenth Duc d'Uzes; was born in Paris, France, in 1808; died in Kabenda, Lower Guinea, Africa, about July 1.

ERNST II., Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, elder brother of the late prince consort of England and cousin of Queen Victoria; born in Coburg June 21, 1818; died there Aug. 22. After graduating at the University of Bonn he entered the military service of Saxony. In 1842 he married the Princess Alexandrina of Baden, and two years later became the reigning duke. He labored earnestly for the unification of Germany, declined the throne of Greece in 1863, aided Prussia in the second war with Austria in 1866, and in the Franco-Prussian war. Since the retirement of Bismarck he had taken no active part in German politics. He left his *Memoirs* (8 vols.), and composed several operas.

GALT, SIR ALEXANDER TILLOCH, LL. D., G. C. M. G., Canadian statesman; born in Chelsea, England, Sep. 6, 1817; died in Montreal, Que., Sep. 19. He was for a long period clerk of the British and American land company, of which he became commissioner in 1844. He entered the Canadian parliament in 1849, but soon resigned; was re-elected in 1853, and served until 1872. He was minister of finance 1858-62 and 1864-66; and twice held this office after the provinces were united. He was a member of the fisheries commission in 1877, high commissioner from Canada to Great Britain 1880-83, and delegate to the international monetary convention in Paris in 1881. He was active in

securing the confederation of the provinces, and in the consolidation of numerous railroads into what is known as the Grand Trunk system, of which he was a government director for several years. He received the honor of knighthood in 1869 and 1878.

HAMLEY, SIR EDWARD BRUCE, K. C. B., British military officer and author; born in Cornwall, England, April 27, 1824; died Aug. 12. He entered the army in 1843; reached the rank of lieutenant-general in 1882; and was retired as general in 1890. He received honorable mention for services in the Crimean war; was one of the commissioners for delimiting the Balkan and Armenian frontiers and carrying out other provisions of the treaty of Berlin; and had an important command in the war with Egypt in 1882. He was the author of a number of standard military works.

JOY, HENRY, musician in the British army; died in August. He was in the great battles of the Crimean war, and sounded the order for the charge at Balaklava.

MAUPASSANT, HENRI RENÉ ALBERT GUY DE, French novelist; born Aug. 5, 1850; died July 6. He was a clerk in the French naval office for fifteen years, employed his spare time in writing, studied literature for seven years under Flaubert, sent out his first book in 1880, and soon became famous. He wrote a volume of poems and many novels and short stories. An inherited tendency to mental disease was greatly aggravated by the use of morphine and other pernicious drugs. His death occurred in a private asylum.

MAURON, FATHER NICOLAS, chief of the Redemptorist order; died in Rome, July 13.

MUELLER CARL, German painter; born in Darmstadt, in 1818; died in Dusseldorf Aug. 15. At the time of his death he was director of the Art Academy in Dusseldorf.

PARKE, Surgeon; who, as medical officer, was with the African expeditions of both Stanley and Emin Pasha; died in England Sep. 10.

PORTAL, CAPTAIN RAYMOND, British soldier; died at Kampala, East Africa, May 27. He joined the army in 1881. At the time of his death he was connected with the Uganda mission, of which his brother is chief.

RAE, JOHN, LL. D., Arctic explorer; born in the Orkney Islands; died in London, England, July 24. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Edinburgh; in 1833 became a surgeon in the employ of the Hudson Bay company; in 1845 conducted a successful expedition and survey in the Arctic sea; and in 1850 commanded the expedition which obtained information of the fate of Sir John Franklin.

"SHIPTON, MOTHER," Mr. Charles Hindley, bookseller, and author of Mother Shipton's prophecies, died recently at Brighton, England.



OUR FRONTISPIECE—GLADSTONE.

THE Right Honorable WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE, M. A., P. C., British statesman, scholar, and author, was born in Liverpool, Eng., Dec. 29, 1809—fourth son of Sir John Gladstone, Bart., of Fasque, Kincardineshire, Scotland (born 1764, died 1851), who, having removed to Liverpool, became eminent there as a West India merchant, and sat several years in parliament. Mr. Gladstone was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church College, Oxford (1829–31), closing his brilliant college course with graduation as a double first-class, having also distinguished himself as a speaker and debater. He then made an extended continental tour. In 1839 he married Catherine, sister of Sir Stephen Glynne, M. P. His oldest son, who died in July, 1891, sat in parliament for East Worcestershire; his second son, Stephen, is rector of Hawarden, Mr. Gladstone's residence, in Flint county, north Wales; his third son, Herbert, has sat in parliament for Leeds since 1880, and was made under-secretary of the home office in 1892.

Gladstone's long parliamentary career began in December, 1832, with his election in the Tory or Conservative interest for Newark. His Conservatism, at the age of 23, showed the same deep sincerity, with the impetuous rush of sympathy, and the unflinching movement of thought—usually limited for the time within certain departments—which have been prominent features of his subsequent Liberalism. It is interesting to note that before entering parliament this great Liberal of later days was known as a stout opponent of the three leading measures of political progress—the great parliamentary reform bill, the relief of Roman Catholics from their political disabilities, and the emancipation of slaves in the British West Indies. In the session of parliament preceding Gladstone's entrance, the reform bill had been passed, menacing aristocracy and privilege with the rising power of the great middle classes, who had now become winners of one point in the mighty struggle. In this new era, full of unknown perils to the ancient social order of the British isles, the Conservative party were eager to avail themselves of the services of one like Gladstone, of whom Macaulay wrote seven years later, that he was "a young man of unblemished character, the rising hope" of the "stern and unbending Tories." In 1833 Gladstone entered Lincoln's Inn, but, after a membership of six years, asked the withdrawal of his name,

having abandoned his intention of being called to the bar. In the house of commons he early became an attached and devoted supporter of Sir Robert Peel, with whose character of conscientious seriousness, almost devoteness, in both political and private life, his own had much in common.

Peel, in December, 1834, appointed him junior lord of the treasury, and in February, 1835, under-secretary for colonial affairs. Two months later, with Peel, he went out of office, returning with him in 1841 as vice-president of the board of trade and master of the mint, and being made a member of the privy council. In 1843 he succeeded the earl of Ripon as president of the board of trade. He was Peel's most prominent helper in preparing for the revision of the tariff and reduction of import duties. He resigned office in February, 1845, on a point of honor touching his relation to the government's policy of increasing the Maynooth college endowments; but, near the end of the year, was again in the ministry as colonial secretary in place of Earl Derby. He stood with Peel for annulment of the corn laws; but, before the great struggle came to its issue, he had resigned his seat in parliament, aware that as an upholder of free trade he would be out of political sympathy with the duke of Newcastle, through whose influence he had gained the seat for Newark. In the general elections of 1847 he was returned still as a Tory to parliament for the University of Oxford, which he continued to represent for eighteen years.

As the parliament of 1847-52 drew near its end, Gladstone's public activity showed increasing sympathy with various sufferers under old abuses. This earnest young English Tory and high churchman was thus found acting occasionally in an unconscious, or at least unintended, accord with the Liberals. He was naturally no Liberal: it is doubtful whether this leader among Liberals of to-day has become one in the theoretic sense—one who goes up and down in the earth on a search for something to be set right; or one who, quietly waiting at home, reconstitutes the state on his patent system of abstract justice for ideal men. But in a mind like that of Gladstone, when once the prison-bounds of Conservatism had been passed, the process was sure to continue, and the momentum likely to increase. Practical and pressing needs beckoned him. University reform, relief of Jews from their disabilities under law, repeal of the corn laws, with other questions, brought early occasions for his diver-

gence from his Conservative friends. In 1851 he denounced in words of fire before the bar of European civilization the frightful outrages perpetrated on the 20,000 political prisoners in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies; and in parliament eloquently advocated Italian independence. Probably no man in Europe, not excepting even Cavour, did more than he to make possible a free and united Italy. In December, 1852, when the famous "coalition ministry" under the earl of Aberdeen was formed, he accepted the chancellorship of the exchequer, to which he brought a thorough knowledge of finance. It is usual and convenient, though probably only approximately correct, to assign this as the period of his departure from the Conservative party.

The death of Peel in 1850 had made place for Gladstone at the front in political affairs. He had not previously been recognized in his supreme qualities as a parliamentary debater. His first great historic speech—ranking with the highest achievements of English oratory—was in reply to one by Disraeli in the debate on the budget in December, 1852. At 2 o'clock in the morning Disraeli sat down after one of his most splendid efforts, to whose brilliant satire and invective reply seemed impossible. Gladstone immediately rose. His speech surpassed in impressiveness and power that which had preceded. That hour fixed his rank as orator. In his chancellorship of the exchequer under Aberdeen, his successive speeches in introducing the budget—some of them very long—are said to have had a charm like works of art; they were expected with desire and heard with delight. His budget speech of 1883, which established his reputation as a financier, held parliament with interest unabated through its five hours' length.

Early in 1855, a few weeks after the reconstruction of the Aberdeen ministry under Lord Palmerston, Gladstone with his Peelite colleagues resigned office on Palmerston's yielding to the demand for a committee of inquiry on the condition of the army before Sebastopol, though he did not withdraw from his support of Palmerston's government. In 1858 Palmerston resigned; the Conservatives came into power; and Gladstone accepted a special mission to the Ionian Islands, returning in June, 1859, to his post as chancellor of the exchequer in Palmerston's second administration. In this office he greatly promoted the commercial treaty with France, with the simplified system of taxation which it involved; and he was mainly instrumental in the abolition of the duty on paper, which was in effect a tax on popular education. The abolition was

carried in the house of commons in 1860 against strong opposition, but was thrown out in the lords. Gladstone denounced this action as an interference with the legal prerogatives of the commons in regard to taxation. Great popular agitation followed; and, in the financial scheme for 1861, he included the abolition of the duty on paper, which the lords passed at their next session without opposition. This incident may illustrate the thoroughness of his methods in such reforms as he was aroused to enter upon. In these reforms he would go all lengths; nothing should block them from their goal. But at times his strong reformatory convictions and at times radical activities seem to have been aroused, not along the whole line, but only in departments according as the pressure for practical remedy had become overwhelming at a certain point in its appeal to his sympathies and his conscience, while by sentiment and tastes he was still clinging to the old order. Hence perhaps, in some cases, may have come a dimness in his vision as to the true issue involved. Thus, when the United States government was compelled to stand for its life against the armed rebellion of a proslavery oligarchy, his sympathy was with the old established oligarchy as the safest protectors of social order and the sure victors in war. Also, from this ingrained conservatism of sentiment, with this occasionally explosive radicalism of conviction, may have arisen that peculiar ambiguity in some of Gladstone's important utterances, which gives an impression of studied vagueness and of avoidance of full committal. His followers have found this an awkward feature in his leadership; his opponents have judged it political artifice, the method of a trimmer. It seems, however, to apply usually to questions not of vital principle, but of the time, method, and degree of applying principles; and thus to be properly expressive of the intellectual attitude of a leader who is a Liberal in spite of himself.

Gladstone was leader of the house of commons in Lord John Russell's administration, 1865, and made his first attempt—a very moderate one—for expansion of the suffrage. In 1866 the Liberals gave place to the Conservatives under Disraeli.

The condition of Ireland, long grievous, had now become in an acute degree distressing and alarming. The island was a scene of destitution, and the popular discontent showed itself everywhere in local outbreaks and in the portentous Fenian insurrection. To Gladstone, now in

the opposition, the whole frightful situation was a problem demanding solution by statesmanship; it was the imperative duty of the British parliament to discover and apply the remedy; since England had undertaken to govern Ireland, England's honor was at stake to govern it decently. Pondering the question whose stern challenge had now arrested him, he came gradually to the conviction, that, as the evils were both deep-seated and pervasive, the remedial measures must be radical. Could he have seen how radical they were to become twenty years afterward, he would probably have been shocked as the English nation of the present day has been shocked by him. His earliest measures were sufficiently startling for the sluggish public sentiment of that time—disestablishment and disendowment of the Protestant state Church in Ireland, provision for the higher education in Roman Catholic institutions, reform of the unjust system of Irish land tenure. Outlining his general policy in resolutions on which he defeated the government in the house of commons, he compelled an appeal to the country in a general election by which the Liberals were returned to power in 1868 with Gladstone as prime minister.

His administration, 1868-74, remains notable in English history for various great reforms besides those pertaining to Ireland as mentioned above. He established a system of national education; provided ballot laws for protection of voters; and, by bold resort to the method of direct royal warrant, abolished the purchase of offices in the army—a bill for which had been passed in the commons, but rejected by the lords. From the first of these reforms, the disestablishment of the Church in Ireland, through the whole list, his movement was with celerity and vigor. His administration was ended by the wave of popular reaction which follows a period of energetic reform—the public, fatigued with so much well-doing, demanding some relaxation from the stern appeal to conscience and from the high moral strain. In 1873 the Conservatives, availing themselves of the help of the Irish Roman Catholic members of parliament, who were dissatisfied with some points in the government's bill for University education in Ireland, defeated the bill by 287 votes against 284. Gladstone tendered his resignation, but was compelled to continue in office nearly a year longer. Then suddenly he appealed to the country; a Conservative majority was returned; and Disraeli came back to power for six years. In 1880 the tide turned again, and, after

a campaign in which Gladstone led with splendid oratory and was returned for Midlothian, the Liberal party won an overwhelming victory, and he was again at the head of the government for five troubled years—years of remarkable administrative difficulty. Ireland was flooded with agrarian crime; Egypt presented for Britain a scene of diplomatic struggle and military disasters; South African colonial affairs were in confusion. In parliament the franchise bill for extending household suffrage to the counties (a grand parliamentary reform), and the coercion bill (a severe measure to repress crime in Ireland), followed by the conciliatory land act of 1881, were subjects of excited debate whose antagonisms were heightened by the tactics of fierce and obstinate obstruction to governmental action adopted by the Irish home rule members under the lead of Parnell. The obstruction was aimed to prevent the passing of coercion measures, and to compel public attention to the claims of Ireland. Gladstone's resistance to the Irish obstructionists caused them and the Irish people to count him their great enemy; and in June, 1885, they joined with the Tories to defeat him in a vote on the budget; and he gave place for seven months to a Conservative government under Lord Salisbury, which in turn was overthrown in the election of November, 1885, by the new voters which Gladstone's reform bill had made.

Returning to office, he introduced his home rule bill (March, 1886) providing a statutory parliament for Ireland. This measure seems amazing, until we reflect that when Gladstone acts as a reformer the unexpected is often the one thing to be expected—his conservatism holding in check the reformatory flood of his convictions until the rising pressure bursts the strong barriers with its sudden flood. The inconsistency and the dangers of such methods in statesmanship generally do not need to be pointed out; they are on the surface. What should be observed, is, that in the case of this statesman—while some of his theories of retrogression have been discarded, and some of his minor measures in reform have been set aside—not one of his large, decisive, and surprising movements in behalf of popular rights has yet been found untenable in principle or injurious in results. The home rule measure now awaits its test. Of the varying phases of political principle and action which his life has presented, he himself has given us the "key:"

"I was educated to regard liberty as an evil; I have learned to regard it as a good. . . . I love antiquity. . . . I have never been a lover of change, nor do I regard it as a good in itself; liberty, however, is a good in itself, and the growing recognition of that is the key to all these changes."

Meanwhile his personal magnanimity is as evident as his political inconsistency. While the fight over coercion and obstruction was still hot, while Ireland was ringing with his name coupled with epithets of infamy as the name of the great oppressor of a helpless and hopeless nation, he noted the fact that of the Irish members in the new parliament the Irish Nationalist party had an overwhelming majority. He said in effect—This indicates our practical line of action. We have been trying for centuries to govern the Irish people on various theories; every attempt has broken down; discontent, disorder, and distress prevail; they now claim with a national and official voice the right to try at last a degree of self-government with their own parliament; the claim is not unreasonable, the risk no greater than now exists, (and here the old Gladstonian outburst) however great the risk, so great will surely be the victory of fair dealing at last; let the Dublin parliament be granted. He brought forward his home rule bill. His opponents were astonished, some of them even furious; his own party were startled, many of them even affrighted, while a large section of them—led by a number of his prominent Liberal colleagues, Hartington, Goschen, Bright, Chamberlain, and others—deserted him with indignation, and, as "Liberal Unionists," joined with the Tories and defeated the home rule bill in parliament by a majority of 30. Gladstone and the Liberal party appealed to the country, and were overwhelmingly defeated in the elections of 1886. He resigned, and Salisbury again took office; but, though passing his 80th birthday in 1889, Gladstone continued his vigorous lead of the Liberal and home rule forces both in parliament and before the country—opposing the coercive measures of 1888-9, denouncing the severe treatment of the imprisoned Irish leaders and members of parliament, and appealing both to expediency and the English sense of justice to inaugurate a new policy of liberal dealing with the long oppressed island.

In 1890 the Irish question presented to the aged statesman a new and most trying situation. The Irish leader, Parnell, was found guilty of adultery; and Gladstone, to whom personally a moral stain has ever been a stab,

and who knew that a morally tainted leadership would repel the whole non-conformist element, then the main home rule strength, urged that for Ireland's sake Parnell should retire from leadership. Parnell publicly solicited retention, and disclosed certain conferences with prominent Liberals; whereupon Gladstone refused further aid to the Irish cause unless Parnell was displaced as leader. A majority of the Irish members of parliament then chose Justin McCarthy in his stead.

The general elections of July, 1892, resulted in a Liberal majority of 40 in the house of commons; and the venerable statesman was once more called to administer the government. With brilliant courage and a hopefulness like that of youth, he addressed himself, first of all, to one of the most difficult works undertaken by any political leader in recent times—the carrying through parliament of a bill giving Ireland self-government. His former home rule bill was subjected to revision at points likely to excite damaging criticism—a revision which frequently nearly occasioned the revolt of his Irish supporters, and was then launched on the stormy sea of parliamentary debate. After prolonged discussion of numerous amendments, some of which were adopted, it was finally passed by the commons early on the morning of September 2, 1893, by 301 votes to 267 (or by 303 to 269 including the tellers) under the operation of the closure, which was applied to end a discussion whose purpose was merely to obstruct all action. In the whole fierce debate, through more than eighty days, Gladstone's leadership was continuous and conspicuous. The bill was sent to the house of lords, where, at midnight on September 8, it was thrown out, as had been expected from the first, not without signs of contempt, by a vote of 419 to 41, after four days' debate.

It is not known on what line the Liberal leader will push the battle; it is known only that he has no thought of any other issue than victory. Other reforms, broad and momentous in their relation to Wales, England, and Scotland, are expected from him as soon as the Irish question yields the right of way. Meanwhile, a national Liberal manifesto declares that the house of lords, by its refusal of the will of the people as expressed through their elected representatives in parliament, raises the question of "mending or ending" the legislative functions of a body of 400 peers "for the most part assembled merely by virtue of being the sons of their fathers." It is not at all

known that this manifesto is from Gladstone; yet it carries an echo of the blow which he struck 22 years before at the claim of the lords to contravene the popular will.

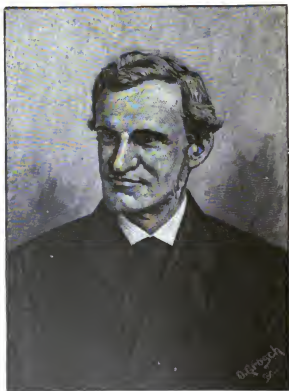
Any impartial estimate of WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE, will be likely to place him in the ranks of the world's most eminent statesmen; near to the highest rank as a political leader, as an executive ruler, and as an orator; and in the very highest rank of parliamentary debaters.—In literature his work has been somewhat overshadowed by his ceaseless political activity and his marvellous achievements in statesmanship; otherwise his name would be generally recognized on the lists of prominent scholars and authors of the 19th century. Homeric and other classical study—heavy work for many men—has been his recreation from the cares of state. At the antique founts he has bathed and refreshed his mind. The almost unexampled youthfulness which he has kept far beyond his 80th year, the universal human interest, the freshness of thought, and the vivacity of expression in debate, the unswerving activity of the reason, the accuracy and promptness of memory, have doubtless been preserved to him in part by his power to rest while on the wing—a change of industry being to him a repose. Moreover he has not worried himself with self-seeking, nor fretted himself with pettiness (even his mistakes have been on a magnanimous scale), nor wasted himself in indulgence, nor rusted in indolence. His literary work has been largely in political, ecclesiastical, and theological criticism—naturally to some extent controversial. His writings, some of them articles in reviews and the like, are the following: *The State in its Relations with the Church* (1838); *Church Principles Considered* (1840); *A Manual of Prayers from the Liturgy* (1845); *Remarks on Recent Commercial Legislation* (1845); *Two Letters on the State Persecutions of the Neapolitan Government* (1851); *Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age*, 3 vols. (1858); *Essay on Ecce Homo* (1868); *Inventus Mundi: the Gods and Men of the Homeric Age* (1869); *The Vatican Decrees in their Bearing on Civil Allegiance: a Political Exposition* (1874); *Vaticanism: an Answer to Replies and Reproofs* (1875); *Homeric Synchronism: an Inquiry into the Time and Place of Homer* (1876); *Bulgarian Horrors and the Question of the East* (1876); *Lessons in Massacre: an Exposition of the Conduct of the Porte in and about Bulgaria since May, 1876* (1877); *Gleanings of Past Years*, 7 vols. (1879); *The Irish Question* (1886); *Robert Elsmere and the Battle of Belief* (1888); *Landmarks*

of *Homeric Study* (1890); and *The Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture* (1890).

See Gladstone's *Life* by John M'Gilchrist (1868); by G. Barnett Smith (2 vols. 1879); and by Thomas Archer (4 vols. 1883). Also Justin McCarthy's *History of Our Own Times* (4 vols. 1879-80); J. H. McCarthy's *England Under Gladstone 1880-84* (1884); Prof. J. Veitch's *Mr. Gladstone's Ancestors* (*Fraser's Magazine*, June, 1880).







FRANCIS PARKMAN.

THE CYCLOPÆDIC REVIEW

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CURRENT HISTORY

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THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

IN the flickering light of partisan misrepresentation, the truth about the Hawaiian revolution of January, 1893, seems for the time being wrapt in an obscurity which even the careful investigation under way in congress at the close of the year may be unable to dispel. Official statements on the subject are flatly contradictory. That there was a revolution, and that it deeply concerned the interests of the United States is agreed; but, as to its causes, as to the extent to which it was an uprising of the responsible elements among the people, as to the tensify of feeling in Honolulu at the time, the delicacy of the situation to which it gave rise, and the consequent danger of disorder, and, more particularly, as to the part played by the diplomatic and naval representatives of the United States, two wholly different stories are told.

To state facts is, in a certain sense, to interpret them, inasmuch as they are thereby set in new relations to which they owe much of their significance. In the absence of unquestioned authority, it is therefore but fair that both sides of the Hawaiian question should be stated. It is generally regarded as most regrettable that the foreign policy of a power so prominent as the United States has been dragged into the arena of party politics, and made the subject of partisan recrimination.

Mr. Blount's Report.—One version of the stirring incidents of January 14-17, 1893, is found in Mr. Blount's report as special commissioner, which, though dated July 17, and anxiously awaited, was not made public until November 20. It is a voluminous document consisting of three parts, the first comprising correspondence with the state department, the second being the affidavits secured during Mr. Blount's sojourn in Hawaii, and the third giv-

ing interviews and statements with and by eye-witnesses of the revolution. It completely disavows the acts of those who negotiated the treaty of annexation in February, 1893; reflects upon the official conduct of Minister Stevens and Captain Wiltse (since deceased) of the *Boston*; and totally repudiates the policy of the administration of President Harrison. The revolution, it makes out, was in reality not a revolution, but a conspiracy, of which Mr. Stevens, the American minister, was a promoter, and which would not have shown itself had not the conspirators been beforehand sure of the armed help and official countenance of Mr. Stevens and of Captain Wiltse. Although the report itself was not made public until November 20, its substance is found embodied in the letter of Secretary Gresham to the president, dated October 18, 1893, in which the policy of the administration as regards the Hawaiian question was first announced. In the opinion of Mr. Gresham, the evidence submitted in the report establishes the following facts:

Queen Liliuokalani announced her intention on Saturday, January 14, 1893, to proclaim a new constitution, but the opposition of her ministers and others induced her to speedily change her purpose and make public announcement of the fact. At a meeting in Honolulu late on the afternoon of that day, a so-called committee of public safety, consisting of thirteen men, being all, or nearly all, present, and a majority of whom, including five Americans, were aliens, was appointed "to consider the situation and devise ways and means for the maintenance of the public peace and the protection of life and property." This committee met on the 15th or the forenoon of the 16th, and resolved, among other things, that a provisional government be created, "to exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon." At a mass meeting composed largely of aliens, which assembled at 2 P. M. on the last named day, the queen and her supporters were condemned and denounced, and the committee was continued and all its acts approved. Later the same afternoon the committee addressed a letter to John L. Stevens, the American minister at Honolulu, stating that the lives and property of the people were in peril, and appealing to him and the United States forces at his command for assistance. This communication concluded: "We are unable to protect ourselves without aid, and therefore hope for the protection of the United States forces."

On receipt of this letter, Mr. Stevens requested Captain Wiltse, commander of the United States steamer *Boston*, to land a force "for the protection of the United States legation, United States consulate, and to secure the safety of American life and property." The troops were promptly landed and marched through the quiet streets of Honolulu, with two Gatling guns, to a public hall previously secured by Mr. Stevens for their accommodation. This hall was just across the street from the government building and in plain view of the queen's palace. The governor of the island immediately addressed to Mr. Stevens a communication, protesting against the act as an unwar-

ranted invasion of Hawaiian soil, and reminding him that the proper authorities had never denied permission to the naval forces of the United States to land for drill or any other proper purpose. About the same time, the queen's minister of foreign affairs sent a note to Mr. Stevens, asking why troops had been landed, and informing him that the proper authorities were able and willing to afford full protection to the American legation and to all American interests in Honolulu. Only evasive replies were sent to these communications.

While there were no manifestations of excitement or alarm in the city, and the people were ignorant of the contemplated movement, the committee entered the government building after first ascertaining that it was unguarded; and one of their number, a citizen of the United States, read a proclamation declaring that the existing government was overthrown and a provisional government established in its place, "to exist until terms of union with the United States of America had been negotiated and agreed upon." No audience was present when the proclamation was read, but during the reading forty or fifty men, some of them indifferently armed, entered the room. The executive and advisory councils, mentioned in the proclamation, at once addressed a communication to Mr. Stevens, informing him that the monarchy had been abrogated and a provisional government established. This communication concluded: "Such provisional government has been proclaimed, is now in possession of the government departmental building, the archives, and the treasury, and is in control of the city. We hereby request that you will, on behalf of the United States of America, recognize it as the existing *de facto* government of the Hawaiian Islands, and afford to it the moral support of your government, and, if necessary, the support of American troops to assist in preserving the public peace."

On receipt of this letter Mr. Stevens immediately recognized the new government, and in a note addressed to Sanford B. Dole, its president, informed him that he had done so. Mr. Dole replied:

} GOVERNMENT BUILDING, HONOLULU,
January 17, 1893.

To His Excellency, John L. Stevens, United States Minister Resident;

SIR: I acknowledge receipt of your valued communication of this day, recognizing the Hawaiian provisional government, and express deep appreciation of the same. We have conferred with the ministers of the late government and have made demand upon the marshal to surrender the station-house. We are not actually yet in possession of the station-house, but as night is approaching and our forces may be insufficient to maintain order, we request the immediate support of the United States forces, and would request that the commander of the United States forces take command of our military forces, so that they may act together for the protection of the city.

Respectfully yours,

SANFORD B. DOLE,
Chairman Executive Council.

This station-house was occupied by a well armed force, under the command of a resolute, capable officer. The same afternoon, the queen, her ministers, representatives of the provisional government and others, held a conference at the palace. Refusing to recognize the new authority or surrender to it, she was informed that the provisional government had the support of the American minister, and, if necessary, would be maintained by the military force of the United States present; that any demonstration on her part would precipitate a conflict with that force; that she could not with hope of success engage in war with the United States; and that resistance would result in a useless sacrifice of life. Mr. Damon, one of the chief leaders of the movement, and afterward vice-president of the

provisional government, informed the queen that she could surrender under protest, and her case could be considered later at Washington. Believing that under the circumstances submission was a duty, and that her case would be fairly considered by the president of the United States, the queen finally yielded, and sent to the provisional government the paper which reads:

"I, Liliuokalani, by the grace of God and under the constitution of the Hawaiian kingdom, queen, do hereby solemnly protest against any and all acts done against myself and the constitutional government of the Hawaiian kingdom by certain persons claiming to have established a provisional government of and for this kingdom.

That I yield to the superior force of the United States of America, whose minister plenipotentiary, His Excellency John L. Stevens, has caused United States troops to be landed at Honolulu and declared that he would support the provisional government.

Now, to avoid any collision of armed forces and perhaps loss of life, I do, under this protest, and impelled by said force, yield my authority until such time as the government of the United States shall, upon the facts being presented to it, undo the action of its representative and reinstate me in the authority which I claim as the constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands.

In contradistinction to Secretary Foster's statement of February 15, 1893, based on the report of Mr. Stevens, to the effect that:

"At the time the provisional government took possession of the government building no troops or officers of the United States were present or took any part whatever in the proceedings. No public recognition was accorded to the provisional government by the United States minister until after the queen's abdication, and when they were in effective possession of the government building, the archives, the treasury, the barracks, the police station, and all the potential machinery of the government."

Mr. Blount submits evidence, documentary and oral, which, it is considered, proves that the provisional government was recognized when it had little other than a paper existence, and when the legitimate government was in full possession and control of the palace, the barracks, and the police station. * * * * The troops were landed, not to protect American life and property, but to aid in overthrowing the existing government. * * * * Mr. Stevens promised the Annexationists that as soon as they obtained possession of the government building, and there read a proclamation of the character above referred to, he would at once recognize them as a *de facto* government, and support them by landing a force. This assurance was the inspiration of the movement, and without it the Annexationists would not have exposed themselves to the consequences of failure. They relied upon no military force of their own, for they had none worthy of the name. The provisional government was established by the action of the American minister and presence of the troops landed from the *Boston*; and its continued existence is due to the belief of the Hawaiians that if they made any effort to overthrow it, they would encounter the armed forces of the United States. * * * * The earnest appeals to the American minister for military protection by the officers of the provisional government, after it had been recognized, show the utter absurdity of the claim that it was established by a successful revolution of the people of the islands.

Referring to the landing of the troops on January 16. Mr. Blount says:

"The response to that call (the call of the committee of safety for protection) does not appear in the files or on the records of the American legation. It therefore cannot speak for itself. * * * On that very night the committee assembled at the house of Henry

Waterhouse, one of its members, living next door to Mr. Stevens, and finally determined on the dethronement of the queen. * * * At this Waterhouse meeting it was assented to by all, that Mr. Stevens had agreed with the committee of safety that in the event it occupied the government building and proclaimed a provisional government, he would recognize it as a *de facto* government. * * * Messrs. Parker and Peterson testify that on Tuesday (the 7th) at 11 o'clock they called on Mr. Stevens, and by him were informed, that, in the event the queen's forces assailed the insurrectionary forces he would intervene."

After stating that at the time the provisional government was proclaimed (about 2:30 P. M., on the afternoon of the 17th), the queen had 224 troops at the station-house, a body of 50 troops at the palace, and 272 troop at the barracks, armed altogether with 14 pieces of artillery, 386 rifles, and 16 revolvers, Mr. Blount, referring to the location of the American marines, says that "they were so posted as to be in front of any movement of troops which should approach the government building on three sides, the fourth being occupied by themselves. * * * In fact, it



HON. JOHN L. STEVENS OF MAINE,
EX-UNITED STATES MINISTER TO HAWAII.

would have been impossible for a struggle between the queen's forces and the forces of the committee of safety, to have taken place without exposing them to the shots of the queen's forces. To use the language of Admiral Skerrett, the American troops were well located if designed to promote the movement for the provisional government, and very improperly located if only intended to protect American citizens in person and property. They were doubtless so located to suggest to the queen and her counsellors that they were in co-operation with the insurrectionary movement, and would, when the emergency arose, manifest it by actual support."

Referring to the recognition accorded the provisional government by Mr. Stevens, Mr. Blount quotes from a letter from the Hawaiian commissioners, including Mr. L. A. Thurston, now Hawaiian minister at Washington, to Secretary Foster, dated February 11, to the effect that: "No public recognition was accorded the provisional government by the American minister until they were in possession of the government buildings, the archives, and the treasury, supported

by several hundred armed men, and after the abdication by the queen and the surrender to the provisional government of her forces.

This, Mr. Blount points out, is contradicted by Mr. Dole's letter of January 17, to Mr. Stevens, thanking him for his act of recognition already performed, and saying: "We are not actually yet in possession of the station house; but, as night is approaching, and our forces may be insufficient to maintain order, we request the immediate support of the United States forces."

In a word, "The leaders of the revolutionary movement would not have undertaken it but for Mr. Stevens' promise to protect them against any danger from the government. But for this their mass meeting would not have been held. But for this no request to land troops would have been made. Had the troops not been landed no measures for the organization of a new government would have been taken. The American minister and the revolutionary leaders had determined on annexation to the United States, and had agreed on the part each was to act to the very end."

It is claimed by the adherents of the queen that the provisional government has no following or force outside of Honolulu, and that in the capital it is predominant, not because of numbers or popular good-will, but because, under the cover of United States guns and by the countenance of Minister Stevens, it seized in January, 1893, all the arms and ammunition of the constitutional government, disarming the people, and setting up a military despotism.

The Other Side of the Story.—Another version of the January incidents, wholly different from the foregoing, is found embodied in the following documents: Mr. Stevens' letter to President Harrison written upon terminating his official services at Honolulu (made public May 24); Mr. Stevens' statement published in the *Kennebec (Me.) Journal* (November 13); the statement of Mr. L. A. Thurston, Hawaiian minister at Washington (November 21) in reply to Mr. Blount's report; Mr. Stevens' reply to the same report (November 29); and Mr. Stevens' reply to President Cleveland's message to congress (December 20)—all of which, in the main, bear out the official statements of President Harrison and Secretary Foster in connection with the negotiation and submission to the senate of the treaty of annexation in February, 1893.

Mr. Stevens' Position.—During 1892, as our readers know, there was much excitement in Hawaii over a struggle between the legislature and the queen concerning the lottery and opium bills. Several cabinet changes occurred, a ministry finally being appointed (known as the Wilcox-Jones ministry) which shared the public confidence. In these circumstances Minister Stevens, thinking it now safe to take needed recreation, sailed in the *Boston* on a cruise about the islands for ten days, returning to Honolulu on the forenoon of January 14. It was only then, he tells us, that he learned the startling news that

the queen and the ring of white adventurers who surrounded her had by intrigue and bribery carried the lottery and opium bills through the legislature, had forced out the Wilcox and Jones ministry, and had appointed in their places four of her palace retainers. * * * But even this was not enough for the semi-barbaric queen and the clique of adventurers around her. To fortify themselves in their schemes of usurpation and robbery they must have a new constitution (the reactionary measure which the queen, when too late to stop the revolution, caused to be withdrawn). The legislature was prorogued at 12 noon (January 14). The revolutionary edict of Hawaii's misguided sovereign was ready to be proclaimed, rumors of which were already in the public ear. The storm of public indignation began to gather. Immediately after reaching the legation from the *Boston*, I was urged to go to the English minister to ask him to accompany me to the queen and try to dissuade her from her revolutionary designs. I promptly sought to comply with this request, went immediately to the English minister, who was ready to co-operate with me if there were any possibility of effecting any good. We went immediately to the foreign office to seek access to the queen in the customary manner. The hour of proroguing the legislature had arrived. The ceremony concluded, the queen went immediately to the palace, around which the mob was gathering. It was too late for the American and English ministers even to attempt to reason with the maddened, misguided woman, who had already launched the revolution, which could not be arrested, though her cowardly ministers of the lottery gang became alarmed and drew back. She scorned their cowardice, and pushed on to her doom. Saturday night told every intelligent man in Honolulu that the Hawaiian monarchy was forever at an end—that the responsible persons of the islands, the property holders and the friends of law and order, must thereafter take charge of public affairs.

The great mass meeting of January 16 was made up of the best and chief men of the country. Its committee of public safety asked us to land the men of the *Boston*, lest riot and incendiarism might burst out at night, for no reliable police force longer existed, and whatever there was of this force was now in the control of the usurpers and the lottery gamblers, who had initiated the revolution. * * * The United States minister and naval commander would have shamefully ignored their duty had they not landed the men of the *Boston* for the security of American life and property, and the maintenance of public order, even had the committee of public safety not requested us to do so. * * * The commander of the *Boston* and those under his command "never lifted a finger in aid of the fallen monarchy or the rising provisional government." * * * The Hawaiian islands have to-day "the best government those islands ever had. It is supported by all the best citizens, and by seven-eighths of the property of the country."

"I should have requested Captain Wiltse to land his force, had not the committee of safety requested it. The critical circumstances existing, the fear of incendiarism, tumult, and robbery, and the danger of alarming panic in the night, more than justified our carrying out the standing instructions of the state and navy departments of July, 1887, which held the United States minister and naval commander responsible for the protection of American life and property, "and for the preservation of public order."

The elements and forces of Hawaii in play in January, 1893.

were the same as, but broader and deeper than, those which called for the landing of United States troops in 1887 and 1889, and which rendered necessary preparations for landing on several other occasions.

"Blount squarely asserts that I promised to aid the committee of safety by force. This is emphatically and categorically untrue. In reply to rival parties at different times, my answer was always the same, that the force would not land until danger should be plainly imminent, and then only to protect American life and property, and to no one did I ever hint that I could or would recognize any but the *de facto* government, whether monarchical or republican, and, as I said in my letter to Secretary Gresham, I here reaffirm that Royalists and their opponents had equal access to the legation and to its official head. The best answer to the baseless charge, that I promised to use force against the queen, is the order of Captain Wiltse to his officers and his men, 'To remain passive,' and that no force was used, though the queen, through her ministers, strongly requested it hours before the provisional government was recognized by me and all the other diplomatic representatives in Honolulu."

The following is Mr. Stevens' request, upon which Captain Wiltse landed the marines from the *Boston*:

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
JANUARY 16, 1893.

In view of the existing critical circumstances in Honolulu, indicating an inadequate legal force, I request you to land marines and sailors from the ship under your command for the protection of the United States legation and the United States consulate, and to secure the safety of American life and property.

JOHN L. STEVENS.

To Captain Wiltse, U. S. N.

And the following passage is from Captain Wiltse's order to Lieutenant-Commander Swinburne:

"You will take command of the battalion, and land in Honolulu, for the purpose of protecting our legation, consulate, and the lives and property of American citizens, and to assist in the preservation of public order. Great prudence must be exercised by both officers and men, and no action taken that is not fully warranted by the condition of affairs and by the conduct of those who may be inimical to the treaty rights of American citizens."

With regard to the location of the American troops at Arion hall, and the alleged motive therefor, Mr. Stevens says that when he requested Captain Wiltse to land his men, he supposed they would be provided with tents of their own; that he did not know of the existence of Arion hall until that evening; that the hall was secured only after several attempts to procure quarters, the troops in the meantime standing hours in the streets; that some of the troops were quartered at the legation and consulate; and that all would have been, had there been room at those places. "One of the chief objects in view by myself and Captain Wiltse in landing the marines and sailors," he says, "was to quiet the fear and panic in the city that incendiary fires might be set by irresponsible parties for the sake of plunder. This fear was augmented by the fact that most of the buildings of the city are of wood."

More than 24 hours after the men of the *Boston* had landed, Mr. Stevens says that he received a document from the queen and her ministers assuring him that no changes in the constitution would be attempted, and saying:

"I desire to express to your excellency this assurance in the spirit of that friendship which has ever existed between my kingdom and that of the government of the United States of America, and which I trust will long continue."

"An hour later the fallen ministers came to the legation and

urged on me the inquiry if I could not use the United States force to sustain the queen. My answer was what one can readily suppose it must have been—that the United States soldiers were on here for a specific purpose, to protect American life and property, and could not take sides in aid of the fallen monarch, nor with those who were then masters of the situation and were creating a new government."

"Queen Liliuokalani inaugurated the revolution by attempting to destroy the constitution by revolutionary means. From Saturday afternoon, January 14, to January 16, there was no government in Honolulu, except in the united and self-possessed attitude of the citizens who assembled in a great mass meeting, January 16, and consummated their efforts for law and order by the establishment of the provisional government on the 17th, which was promptly acknowledged by all the foreign representatives who were familiar with the circumstances of its creation. It was nearly fifty hours after Liliuokalani and her favorites had destroyed her throne by a revolutionary outbreak, when the men of the *Boston* landed. In the exciting hours preceding and following her fall, her representatives, as well as those representing the provisional government, had equal access to the legation. To all proper inquiries my answer was, that the United States marines could not take sides, but whatever *de facto* government might exist would have to be recognized.

When I did recognize it, late in the afternoon of the 17th, the provisional government was complete master of the situation, had full control of the city and of the government archives, the police station being surrounded and at the mercy of the provisional government. The provisional government knew its power to possess the station at once, but wished not to take a single life of its occupants. It deemed it wiser to await their surrender. Had the queen's supporters dared to resist the organization of the new government, their only possible chance to do so was during Sunday and Monday of the 15th and 16th, while the citizens were attending their mass-meeting, selecting their committee of public safety, and preparing to organize a government, as openly as public meetings are held in any American city. They did not dare to attempt to arrest or interfere with the aroused white citizens. It was a united and irresistible movement of the same men, with now increased numbers, that took away the despotic powers of King Kalakaua in 1887, and crushed the Wilcox revolt of 1889. They gathered at the armory with their rifles in hand, which were increased by other arms openly carried in a carriage from a gun store, with only three men in charge."

"The representation of the president that the queen's favorite, Wilson, had sufficient force in the limited area of the police station to sustain the monarchy, is notoriously absurd to all honest persons acquainted with the facts. If the queen had this force, why had it not been exerted while the outraged people were openly holding their great mass meeting and making their arrangements for the establishment of a new government? Why did Wilson and his so-called force wait until the outraged citizens gathered with their rifles and bottled them up in the police station-house? Why did the queen's representatives call at the United States legation on the 17th, and ask the aid of the United States forces to support her?"

With regard to the charge that he had advocated annexation long before the revolution, Mr. Stevens answers that his views on that subject were written in a confidential statement to the state department in November, 1892. "My opinions," says he, "were so

privately held, that, both in Honolulu and in California, it was believed that the American minister was averse to annexation."

Mr. Thurston's Statement.—In reply to the charges in Mr. Blount's report, Mr. L. A. Thurston, one of the leading spirits in the revolution, and now representing the provisional government at Washington, gave out a statement November 21, in substance to the following effect:

"At no time did Mr. Stevens or Captain Wiltse assure me or the committee of safety, or any sub-committee thereof, that the United States troops would assist in overthrowing the queen or establishing the provisional government, and as a matter of fact they did not so assist. * * * * The troops were landed to protect American citizens and property in the event of the impending and inevitable conflict between the queen and the citizens, and not to co-operate with the committee in carrying out its plans. In fact, the troops did not co-operate with the committee, and the committee had no more knowledge than did the queen's government where the troops were going, nor what they were going to do. * * * The result of the movement would have been eventually the same if there had not been a marine within 1,000 miles of Honolulu."

The queen, says Mr. Thurston, began the revolution at noon on Saturday, the 14th, by attempting to promulgate a constitution. The attempt was immediately followed by preparation on the part of the citizens for armed resistance. No attempt was made to conceal from the government the intentions of the committee of safety. "On the afternoon of the 14th, in reply to the request of the queen's cabinet for advice as to what they had better do, the queen then still insisting upon the proclamation of the constitution and supporting it by force, I advised them to declare the queen in revolution and the throne vacant, and at their request and with the expressed approval of two of them and the tacit assent of the other two, then and there drew up a form of proclamation to that effect. At 4:30 o'clock, at a meeting of about 200 citizens at the office of W. O. Smith, armed resistance was openly advocated, and the queen's minister of the interior John Colburn, addressed the meeting, asking their armed support against the queen. The queen's attorney-general, Mr. Peterson, and her attorney, Paul Neumann, were both present, taking part in the meeting. The committee of safety was publicly then and there named, and proceeded forthwith to organize. At 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 15th, I told Mr. Peterson and Mr. Colburn, two members of the queen's cabinet, that the committee intended to depose the queen and establish a provisional government; that if they would take charge of the movement, well and good; otherwise the committee intended to take action on its own account. They asked for twenty-four hours in which to consider the matter. I declined to wait, stating to them that the committee intended to proceed forthwith. The committee met openly that morning at 10 o'clock with the full knowledge of the government, of the place of its meeting. It remained in session during the greater part of the day, while several police kept watch of the building from the street.

On Monday morning at 9 o'clock the committee, without attempt at concealment, met in my office, within 200 feet of the police station, Marshal Wilson's headquarters, where the entire police force was stationed. While the meeting was in progress, Wilson came to the office and asked to speak to me privately, and we went into an adjoining room. Our conversation was in substance as follows:

Wilson said: 'I want this meeting stopped, referring to the mass meeting for that afternoon.'

I replied, 'It can't be stopped. It is too late.'

He said, 'Can't this thing be fixed up in some way?'

I replied, 'No; it cannot. It has gone too far.'

He said, 'The queen has abandoned her new constitution idea.'

I replied, 'How do we know that she will not take it up again, as she said she would?'

He said, 'I will guarantee that she will not, even if I have to lock her up in a room to keep her from doing it, and I'll do it too, if necessary.'

I replied, 'We are not willing to accept that guarantee as sufficient. This thing has gone on from bad to worse until we are not going to stand it any longer. We are going to take no chances in the matter, but settle it now, once and for all.'

Wilson then left the office. He has since stated that he immediately reported to the cabinet and advised arresting the committee, but the cabinet were afraid and refused to allow it.

At 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, the 16th, a mass meeting of 3,000 unarmed men was held within a block of the palace. The meeting was addressed by a number of speakers, all denouncing the queen. The meeting unanimously adopted resolutions declaring the queen to be in revolution and authorizing the committee to proceed to do whatever was necessary. The police were present, but no attempt was made to interfere. While this meeting had been in progress another was being held by the Royalists in the street within a block of the armory, which adopted resolutions in support of the queen.

Never in the history of Hawaii has there been such a tense condition of mind or a more imminent expectation of bloodshed and conflict than there was immediately after the adjournment of these two radically opposed meetings. Mr. Blount's statement that the community was at peace and quiet was grossly inaccurate. It was at this juncture, two hours after the adjournment of the above meetings, that Captain Wiltse and Mr. Stevens, acting upon their own responsibility and discretion, and irrespective of the request or actions of the committee, landed the troops, which were distributed in three parts of the city instead of being massed at one point, as stated by Mr. Blount. The reason that the queen's government took no action against the committee or its supporters was that they were overwhelmed by the unanimous display of indignation and determination shown by the citizens, and were cowed into submission in the same manner that the king and his supporters were cowed under precisely similar circumstances by the same citizens in June, 1887.

In reply to the statement that the queen's forces were ample to cope with any disorder that might have arisen, Mr. Thurston says:

"The queen, her cabinet and their supporters were utterly demoralized, suspicious of one another and devoid of leadership. * * * *

During the entire time between noon of Saturday, the 14th, and the afternoon of Tuesday, the 17th, when the provisional government was proclaimed, the queen's cabinet was without plan of action, and did practically nothing but rush about the city consulting with various foreign representatives, or citizens of all parties, as to what they had better do, begging the American minister for the support of the American troops against the committee of safety, and securing from the queen a declaration that she would not again attempt to abrogate the constitution, which they hurried into print, and distributed broadcast, to try and appease the indignation of citizens and break up the proposed mass meeting."

The committee and their supporters, on the other hand, "were united, had ample force to execute their purpose, and proceeded with

deliberation and confidence to do so. * * * * The political liberties of the people had been trampled upon and their moral sense shocked. It simply needed the added provocation of the arbitrary attempt to abrogate the constitution and disfranchise every white man in the country, to spontaneously crystallize opposition into a force that was irresistible."

Regarding the charge that those who took part in the revolution



HON. L. A. THURSTON,
HAWAIIAN MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

were aliens, Mr. Thurston says: "Every man of them was by the laws of the country a legal voter, whose right to the franchise was by the proposed constitution to be abrogated; a large proportion of them were born in the country, and almost without exception those who were not born there had lived there for years, owned property there, and had made it their home. They were the men who had built up the country commercially, agriculturally, financially, and politically, and created and made possible a civilized government therein."

According to the statement of Prof. W. D. Alexander, long the president of Oahu College in Honolulu, a general impression of the impotence and demoralization of the government prevailed; the tension of feeling was extreme; and the land-

ing of the marines, as in 1889, gave a grateful sense of relief to the white residents. The proclamation of the provisional government was read a quarter of an hour earlier than had been expected. In a few minutes two companies of troops arrived, and in half an hour 100 troops were present, which number was doubled before 5 o'clock. "It was well understood by these men that the United States marines were under orders to remain neutral. They fully expected to fight."

Such are the two mutually inconsistent stories of the Hawaiian revolution, bewildering to any one who approaches the subject with an honest desire to learn the truth. Both are supported by voluminous testimony from seemingly reputable parties, against some of whom, at any rate, the charge of wilful perversion of facts cannot be made. The contradictory character of the official statements in the case affords an excellent illustration of the

tendency of strong party sentiment, and possibly in this instance also of selfish interest, to close an observer's eyes to the existence of facts unfavorable to his predisposed view, or to pervert his judgment.

The Policy of the Administration.—The first official intimation of the policy of Mr. Cleveland's administration regarding the Hawaiian question, was given to the public November 10, in Secretary Gresham's letter of October 18 addressed to the president. In a word, that policy, based on the evidence contained in Mr. Blount's report, was to "undo the great wrong done to a feeble but independent state by an abuse of the authority of the United States," and to undo it by "restoring the legitimate government." "Anything short of that," says Mr. Gresham, "will not satisfy the demands of justice. Our government was the first to recognize the independence of the islands, and it should be the last to acquire sovereignty over them by force and fraud."

Among the considerations on which Mr. Gresham's policy was based, are the following: 1. According to the terms of its own proclamation, the provisional government was organized "to exist until terms of union with the United States of America had been negotiated and agreed upon." The annexation proposal having been duly considered and rejected, it followed that when the object for which the government was organized ceased to exist, the government itself also lapsed. 2. The surrender of the queen was conditional, pending a settlement of questions involved at Washington.

To the first of these considerations, the Revolutionist answers: The proclamation of the provisional government did not fix a time within which the negotiations should be completed; and the provisional government reserves to itself the right to say whether and when the negotiations have finally failed. The offer of union having been rejected, the countries reverted to the conditions in force before the tender was made. *i. e.*, the provisional government will continue until satisfactory terms of union have been negotiated, be it in a few months or only after a period of years.

To the second consideration, it is answered that the provisional government never accepted the conditions of the queen's surrender as imposing upon them any obligation. The queen, having brought on the revolution by her own acts, was in no position to impose conditions of surrender, and nothing she said could be binding on the

actual government. Further, the United States has no authority to usurp the functions of an umpire as between the queen and the existing government, not having been requested to act as such by both interested parties.

The Hawaiian Question in Congress.—The announcement of the policy of the administration caused a great sensation throughout the United States, many, both Democrats and Republicans, looking upon the action of the president and the secretary of state in sending Minister Willis to the islands with secret instructions, presumably to execute the policy of the government, as a gross violation of the constitutional restrictions upon the executive as regards the adjustment of international relations, if not as an act of war in the nature of a deliberate assault upon a recognized and friendly state. For the provisional government, however it came into existence, was a *de facto* government, and the only one in Hawaii recognized by the United States and by every other power represented at Honolulu. It had sustained itself for many months without aid or the prospect of aid, and had given evidence that under it a policy of progress and enlightenment in harmony with American ideas and interests would prevail. Old interests and conditions had been readjusted on the new basis, new contracts made, new interests accrued, new laws enacted, new foreign relations established, and new institutions accepted. To upset the new order and restore the old monarchy, seemed to many not only an unnecessary act of retrogression, but one which, as a virtual declaration of war, the president, neither by our own law nor by the law of nations, had any right to do.

When congress reassembled on December 4, much disappointment was felt that the president's annual message contained no explicit statement as to the nature of his instructions to Minister Willis. Mr. Cleveland briefly announced that "upon the facts developed" (as shown by the Blount report), it seemed to him "the only honorable course for our government to pursue was to undo the wrong that had been done," and to "restore as far as practicable the status existing at the time of our forcible intervention;" and that "our present minister at Honolulu had received appropriate instructions to that end."

To this persistent concealment of facts, the senate quickly replied by passing unanimously, on December 6, the resolution introduced the day before by Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, calling upon the secretary of state for copies of all diplomatic correspondence covering the

period since 1881, the information to be given "if compatible with the public interest." A few speeches were made in favor of delay, but the matter was not pressed to a division. The main object of the resolution was to secure copies of the president's instructions to Mr. Willis.

In the house of representatives the subject was also taken up by Messrs. Hitt of Illinois and Boutelle of Maine; but a substitute for their resolutions was adopted by the foreign affairs committee, and leave asked by the chairman, Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, to report the substitute to the house after the holiday recess. In the house, as in the senate, it was strongly felt that any intervention in Hawaiian affairs by the administration, or by the United States diplomatic or naval representatives, without the authority of congress, would be an unwarranted invasion of the rights of congress, and a violation of the law of nations inconsistent with the policy and tradition of the republic.

A second attack upon the president was begun December 11, by Senator Hoar, based upon the questionable character of the "paramount" authority conferred upon Mr. Blount as the president's commissioner. Mr. Blount's appointment as commissioner, and afterwards as minister, was never submitted to the senate for approval; and the president's assumption of authority to appoint such an officer "paramount as a representative of the United States in the islands," without the consent of the senate, is considered by many as an attempt to usurp all the diplomatic relations of the government.

Late in December (on the 27th) an investigation was begun behind closed doors by a sub-committee of the senate committee on foreign relations, under the terms of the following resolution introduced by Senator Morgan of Alabama:

"Resolved, That the committee on foreign relations shall inquire and report whether any, and if so, what irregularities have occurred in the diplomatic or other intercourse between the United States and Hawaii in relation to the recent political revolution in Hawaii; and to this end said committee is authorized to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths to witnesses."

The investigation, it is thought, will involve not only an inquiry into the disputed facts of the January revolution, but a consideration of the constitutionality of President Cleveland's delegation of "paramount" authority to Mr. Blount; and, it is hoped, will shed clear light upon an incident too long wrapped in obscurity and made the basis of unworthy appeals to party prejudice.

Minister Willis' Instructions.—It was not until December 18 that the president responded to the demand made upon him for specific information as to the progress of events affecting Hawaii, by sending to congress a message rehearsing Mr. Blount's arguments against annexation, bitterly denouncing Minister Stevens and the policy of the Harrison administration, reiterating his opinion that the status of affairs before the revolution ought to be restored, declaring that his efforts to "undo the wrong" had been made within the constitutional limits of his authority, but that now, since the queen had refused to assent to the conditions he proposed, he could do no more without the authority of congress, to which he referred the whole matter.

"I am convinced," says the president, "that the difficulties lately created both here and in Hawaii, and now standing in the way of a solution through executive action of the problem presented, render it proper and expedient that the matter should be referred to the broader authority and discretion of congress. * * * I instructed Minister Willis to advise the queen and her supporters of my desire to aid in the restoration of the status existing before the lawless landing of the United States forces at Honolulu on the 16th of January last, if such restoration could be effected upon terms providing for clemency as well as justice to all parties concerned. These conditions have not proved acceptable to the queen, and though she has been informed that they will be insisted upon, and that unless acceded to, the efforts of the president to aid in the restoration of her government will cease, I have not thus far learned that she is willing to yield them her acquiescence.

The check which my plans have thus encountered has prevented their presentation to the members of the provisional government, while unfortunate public misrepresentations of the situation and exaggerated statements of the sentiments of our people have obviously injured the prospects of successful executive mediation. In commending the subject to the extended powers and wide discretion of the congress, I desire to add the assurance that I shall be much gratified to co-operate in any legislative plan which may be devised for the solution of the problem before us, which is consistent with American honor, integrity, and morality."

Accompanying the message were copies of the special instructions issued to Minister Willis October 18, supplemented by dispatches of November 24 and December 11. The following passages indicate their purport:

"On your arrival at Honolulu, you will inform the queen of this determination (*i. e.*, the determination of the president not to send back to the senate for reconsideration, the annexation treaty withdrawn March, 1893). . . . You will inform the queen that when reinstated, the president expects that she will pursue a magnanimous course by granting full amnesty to all who participated in the movement against her, depriving them of no right or privilege which they enjoyed before the so-called revolution. All obligations created

by the provisional government in due course of administration should be assumed.

Having secured the queen's agreement to pursue this wise and humane policy, you will then advise the executive of the provisional government and his ministers of the president's determination of the question which their action and those of the queen devolved upon him, and that they are expected to promptly relinquish to her her constitutional authority.

Should the queen decline to pursue the liberal course suggested, or should the provisional government refuse to abide by the president's decision, you will report the facts and await further directions. (*Instructions of October 18.*)

You will insist upon amnesty and recognition of obligations of the provisional government as essential conditions of restoration. (*Telegram of November 24.*)

Should the queen refuse assent to the written conditions, you will at once inform her that the president will cease interposition in her behalf, and that while he deems it his duty to endeavor to restore to the sovereign the constitutional government of the islands, his further efforts in that direction will depend upon the queen's unqualified agreement that all obligations created by the provisional government in a proper course of administration shall be assumed, and upon such pledges by her as will prevent the adoption of any measures of prosecution or punishment for what has been done in the past by those setting up or supporting the provisional government. The president feels that by our original interference and what followed we have incurred responsibilities to the whole Hawaiian community, and it would not be just to put one party at the mercy of the other.

Should the queen ask whether, if she accedes to conditions, active steps will be taken by the United States to effect her restoration or to maintain her authority thereafter, you will say that the president cannot use force without the authority of congress.

Should the queen accept conditions, and the provisional government refuse to surrender, you will be governed by previous instructions. If the provisional government ask whether the United States will hold the queen to fulfilment of stipulated conditions, you will

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say that the president, acting under dictates of honor and duty, as he has done in endeavoring to effect restoration, will do all in his constitutional power to cause observance of the conditions he has imposed." (*Telegram of December 11*).

The Situation in the Islands.—On reaching the islands, Mr. Willis found the provisional government firmly established and determined to resist to the utmost any attempt to restore the monarchy. The government building was fortified, and a force of about 1,200 armed men held in readiness with Maxim and Gatling gun batteries. At a mass meeting on November 25, the Annexationists adopted resolutions appealing to congress against an execution of the policy of restoration.

Owing to the absence of cable communication, the outlook in the islands at the close of the year is obscure. In view of the fact that the president has formally committed the matter to congress, while the queen may possibly reconsider her refusal to accept the conditions of her restoration as proposed by Mr. Cleveland, and the provisional government persists in its determination to resist even by force all attempts to overthrow it, the possibilities of the situation are unusually delicate and embarrassing.

Ultimately, it seems, there must come one or another of three possible solutions of the Hawaiian question—direct annexation; the establishment of a protectorate, either by the United States alone, or in association with one or more other powers; or absolute non-interference. Inasmuch as the last named policy would open the way to the absorption of the islands by other powers, probably Great Britain, it is not likely to be adopted. The extensive American interests in the islands, commercial and strategical, seem to demand that the relations of Hawaii, both domestic and foreign, shall continue to be administered, if not in subservience to, at least in harmony with, American ideas.

As we go to press we learn that the queen at first refused to assent to the condition of a general amnesty to all the Revolutionists, declaring that "such persons should be behended and their property confiscated," but that she subsequently changed her mind and promised amnesty to all. Mr. Willis then intimated to the provisional government the decision of President Cleveland in the matter, to the effect that the provisional authorities were now expected to surrender their authority to the queen. To this request, President Dole, in behalf of his colleagues, returned an able and dignified, but firm and uncompromis-

ing, refusal, denying the right of President Cleveland to impose any conditions upon the Hawaiian government, to usurp the functions of an umpire, or in any way to interfere in the domestic affairs of the islands. The employment of force being unauthorized, Mr. Willis reported to Washington, awaiting further instructions. Thus the year closes with the utter collapse of Mr. Cleveland's policy of restoration, and the reference of the whole matter to the decision of the American congress, where, as already stated, an investigation of the facts relating to the trouble is now under way before the committee of the senate on foreign affairs.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

SINCE November 1, when, after the long struggle in congress, the president signed the bill repealing the silver purchase clause of the Sherman act of 1890, thus shelving for the time being the silver question, the tariff has constituted the main issue before the country. The uncertainty as to the Democratic intentions regarding the existing tariff law had played a large part in bringing on the industrial depression for which the year 1893 will always be memorable; and the continuance of that depression with little material abatement throughout the remainder of the year, together with the changed political conditions evidenced by the revulsion of popular sentiment which manifested itself in the sweeping Republican victory at the November elections—these have forced again into a position of paramount importance the well worn issue of tariff reform, upon which turned the elections in 1888, 1890, and 1892.

In 1887, when Mr. Cleveland wrote his famous tariff reform message, which determined the issues of the campaign of 1888, the condition confronting the country was one of large and rapidly increasing surplus revenue, and general industrial prosperity. Now, as he himself says, "a depleted public treasury confronts us—many of our people are engaged in a hard struggle for the necessities of life."

In 1887 he attributed the unnecessary revenue in the treasury to the working of the protective policy, and proclaimed for a "tariff for revenue only;" and in 1892, his party, still clinging to the principle, even went beyond it

in adopting a platform which declared protection to be unconstitutional. At present, however, the practical issue before the people, as defined by the Wilson tariff bill now before congress, is not that of free trade *vs.* protection, nor even that of a tariff for revenue only *vs.* a tariff for protection only. It is that of high *vs.* moderate protection. No free trade system has ever been in operation



HON. W. L. WILSON OF WEST VIRGINIA,
CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS
AND MEANS.

here; none is ever likely to be, owing to the necessity of raising a revenue through import duties. Nor has any tariff system ever been proposed, which, in its details, was framed for revenue *only*. The Democratic tariff acts of 1846 and 1857 do not answer either of these descriptions. The Republican acts of 1870 and 1872 were avowedly, but moderately, protective; that of 1883 was in some features highly so; and this principle of high protection constituted the essence of the McKinley act of 1890.

Its adoption was severely rebuked in the elections of 1890

and 1892; and, in pursuance of the mandate thus received from the people, the Democratic party, in framing the present Wilson bill, professedly abandons the principle in favor of a more moderate tariff policy. That it has not gone the entire length of putting into practice its platform idea of the fraudulent and unconstitutional character of protection, is evident in that it proposes to retain some duties well above the mere revenue line. But while it thus admits in practice that protection may incidentally be good, and even necessary, its proposed changes from existing law are, in many instances, radical; and the Wilson bill, in its general tenor, must be taken as at least a

first step toward a revolutionizing of the entire economic system which has prevailed in this country ever since the war.

Any important tariff change, be it good or bad, is sure to disturb industry, and bring a trying period of transition; and, in the heat of political dissension, the disturbing effects are sure to be exaggerated. It is not until business has had ample time to adjust itself to the new conditions, that the merits or defects of proposed changes can be impartially judged. The wisdom of proposing important changes at a time when widespread industrial depression prevails, is, however, an open question.

The Wilson Tariff Bill.—This bill, embodying the new tariff proposals of the administration, and named after Congressman W. L. Wilson of West Virginia, chairman of the house committee on ways and means, was first made public November 27, but was subsequently revised and again made public, with some important changes in detail, December 11. It was reported to the house of representatives December 19. The main features of the bill as proposed, are:

1. The adoption, whenever it seemed practicable, of *ad valorem* duties instead of the specific duties so generally prevailing under the McKinley act;

2. The great extension of the free list so as to include raw materials of almost every description, "the freeing from taxes of those great materials of industry (such as coal, wool, iron ore, lumber, etc.) which lie at the base of production." This will, of course, remove the protection afforded by the McKinley act to the producers of raw materials in this country. Its object is to compensate the manufacturer for the large cut in the rates on manufactured products, into which these raw materials enter. It will cheapen production, and, it is claimed, will secure for the manufacturer a larger share in the foreign markets of the world.

Among the articles proposed to be added to the free list, are ammonia, apples, articles for the use of the United States, beef, mutton, and pork, binding twine, blue vitriol, borax, bristles, broom corn, cabbage, clays, coal, coke, copper ores and copper plates, bars, or pigs, copperas, cotton-ties, feathers and downs, iron ore, lard, mica, nickel, ocher, works of art (paintings and statuary), peas, agricultural implements and machines, plush, quicksilver, salt, silk, raw, combed, or carded, soap, seeds, straw, tallow and wool grease, timber and lumber, wood, chair cane or reeds, and "all wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals, and all wool and hair on the skin, nails, yarn waste, card waste, bur waste, rags and

flocks, including all waste or rags composed wholly or in part of wool"; also breadstuffs, fresh vegetables, fruits, eggs, and other food products.

3. The material reduction of the duties on manufactured products, a reduction in the aggregate of about 40 per cent. In some manufactures the reductions are extensive; in others, slight. For example, steel rails, which now pay \$13.44 per ton (about 75 per cent) will, if the Wilson bill be enacted, pay only 25 per cent (about \$4.50). There is also a large reduction in glass. In the woolen schedule the reduction will approximate 50 per cent.

Among the important changes in the bill as at first proposed, were the following:

Castor oil, 85 cents per gallon to 35 cents; linseed oil, 32 cents to 15 cents; pig lead, 2 cents per pound to 1 cent; pottery, decorated, from 65 per cent to 45 per cent, undecorated, 55 per cent to 40 per cent; pig iron from \$6.72 per ton (50 to 90 per cent) to 22½ per cent; steel rails from \$13.44 per ton (about 75 per cent) to 25 per cent; tin plates reduced to 40 per cent, a little more than half the McKinley rate; cutlery reduced to 35 to 45 per cent; lead ore reduced to 15 per cent; manufactured lumber reduced to 25 per cent.; raw sugar remains on the free list, the duty on refined sugar is reduced from ½ cent to ¼ cent per pound, and the bounty of 2 cents per pound is to be repealed at the rate of ¼ cent per year; tobacco and cigars moderately reduced; barley reduced from 30 cents per bushel to 20 per cent (about 12 cents per bushel); slight reductions on spirits, malt liquors and wines, in the interest of increased revenue; heavy reductions on cotton and woolen goods and carpets, especially the cheaper grades; the duty on cut diamonds and other precious stones is increased. The bill provides for reducing the duty on woolen goods annually for five years, when it will stand at 30 to 40 per cent.

As Revised in Committee.—On being subjected to revision in committee, the alterations were in general of the nature of an increase in rates; in a number of cases, a return was made to specific duties; and, in deference to the business interests of the country, the date at which the law should go into general operation was changed from March 1, 1894—a date midway between the spring and summer seasons, and embarrassing to trade—to June 1, 1894.

The most important changes of the revision were the following:

Instead of the paragraph imposing 30 and 40 per cent on white granite, common ware, china, porcelain, etc., a new paragraph is inserted imposing a uniform rate of 35 per cent on "china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen, stone, and crockery ware, including plaques, ornaments, toys, charins, vases, and statuettes, plain, white, and not decorated in any manner." This restores the classification of the existing law, and reduces the rate from 55 per cent to 35 per cent *ad valorem*. On the same goods, painted or otherwise decorated, the

rate is fixed at 40 per cent instead of 45 per cent as at first proposed.

The duty on tin is changed from 40 per cent to 12.10 cents a pound, to come into force October 1, 1894. Lead, from 1 cent to 1½ cents a pound.

In the schedule of wood a new paragraph is inserted, which provides that lumber of any sort planed or finished shall pay a duty of 50 cents a thousand feet, board measure, for each side planed; if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, \$1 a thousand; and if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, \$1.50 a thousand.

In the schedule of agricultural products and provisions the following changes are made: Barley malt, from 20 per cent to 25 per cent *ad valorem*; and the paragraph relating to chocolate is amended so as to provide for a duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem* on chocolate confectionery and sweetened chocolate.

In the schedule of liquors the following changes are made: Champagne and all other sparkling wines in bottles are restored from \$7 to their present duty of \$8 per dozen quarts.

As to cotton goods, specific duties ranging from 15 cents to 45 cents a pound according to value of the goods, are changed to *ad valorem* duties ranging from 20 per cent to 30 per cent; and instead of 35 per cent on all yarns valued at more than 45 cents a pound, 35 per cent is put on yarns valued at 30 to 40 cents a pound, and 40 per cent on better grades.

In the schedule of flax, hemp, and jute, the following changes are made: Oil cloth for floors, linoleum, etc., from 20 to 25 per cent.

Laces, embroideries, etc., from 35 to 40 per cent.

In the schedule of wool and woollens, the following changes are found: Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay velvet carpets, from 30 to 35 per cent; velvet and tapestry velvet, tapestry Brussels, treble ingrain, three-ply, and all chain Venetian carpets, from 25 to 30 per cent; wool Dutch and two-ply ingrain carpets, from 20 to 25 per cent; druggets and backings and felt carpeting, from 20 to 25 per cent; carpets and carpeting of wool, flax, or cotton, not specially provided for, from 20 to 25 per cent.

Silk partially manufactured, and not further advanced than corded or combed silk, is taken from the free list and charged 25 cents a pound.

In the free list, two new provisos are inserted. One provides that ivory shall be admitted free of duty when sawed or cut into logs, but not otherwise manufactured. The other proviso requires that only such foreign petroleum shall be admitted free of duty as is the product of any country that does not impose a duty upon petroleum imported from the United States.

The Reciprocity Policy.—It should be noted that the Wilson bill does not refer directly to the reciprocity provisions of the McKinley law, or to the agreements between the United States and other countries in accordance therewith. It however provides for the admission free of duty, of hides, sugar, and coffee without regard to the country of production, and thus not only deprives the executive of authority to offer inducements to any country to enter into reciprocity agreements, but removes the inducements which led Spain, Brazil, Germany, the British

West India colonies, and other countries to do so. Whether those countries will continue to maintain the agreements after the inducements shall be withdrawn, remains to be seen. The provisions of the bill amount to a practical abandonment of the reciprocity policy, inasmuch as the great enlargement of the free list, without the advantages of a free market in the United States being used as a lever to secure reciprocal advantages for American products abroad, leaves very little basis for the negotiation of reciprocity treaties.

"*Ad valorem*" vs. *Specific Duties*.—In presenting the bill to the public November 27, Mr. Wilson accompanied it with a statement explanatory of its general features. The objections to specific as compared with *ad valorem* duties, and his reasons for substituting the latter for the former, are stated thus :

"They (specific duties) frequently conceal a rate of taxation too enormous to be submitted to, if expressed in *ad valorem* terms, as the duty of eight cents on 100 pounds of salt in bulk, which amounts to over 30 per cent on a common necessary of life. They always bear heavily on the common article used by the masses and lightly on the expensive article consumed by the rich, as a tax of \$30 on all houses would be little or nothing on the great mansion and very high on the humble home. And, contrary to common belief, specific duties lead to greater frauds in administration, for counting and weighing at the custom-house are done by the cheapest and most easily corrupted labor, while *ad valorem* rates are assessed by the best paid and most responsible appraisers. The *ad valorem* system has worked well in practice, is essentially the fair system, because it is a tax upon the actual value of an article, and was declared by Mr. Clay himself to be in theory and according to every sound principle of justice, entitled to the preference and vindicated by long trial."

In a word, Mr. Wilson thinks that frauds can be more easily perpetrated under specific than under *ad valorem* duties, while the latter have the strong argument in their favor, that they are equitable and fair in that they impose taxes on all grades of goods in the same proportion. Under specific duties, the inferior article used by the poor is taxed as heavily as the costly article used by the rich. Under *ad valorem* duties, the incidence of the tax is in exact proportion to the value of the article used.

On the other hand, it is claimed by the advocates of specific duties, that the *ad valorem* system has proved generally vicious in operation, placing temptation in the way of importers, and giving unscrupulous men an opportunity to defraud the government and derange prices. Undervaluation, false invoices, and like dishonesty, it is claimed, in the words of Secretary Manning, who condemned the

system in 1886 during Mr. Cleveland's first term of office, are "incontestably and notoriously inherent" in the *ad valorem* system; and every instance of such evil not only lessens the revenue that should be paid, but is unjust to honest importers, who are exposed to underselling. When a duty is assessed by the yard or pound, there can be no doubt concerning it, but when it is *ad valorem* it depends upon the foreign importers' honesty and the judgment of appraisers, and the price is usually fixed abroad to escape the payment of full rates. It is claimed that the system is so unstable and impossible of equitable arrangement, that it has never been possible in actual practice to have *ad valorem* duties uniform throughout the United States. There are frequently wide differences between the values fixed at different parts. All the leading nations of the world have condemned it. Even free trade England has abandoned almost every such duty, it is said, because no honest administration of the revenue laws is possible when the valuation is made thousands of miles from the point of production where it cannot be verified.

The Free List Extension.—With regard to the extension of the free list of raw materials, which, Mr. Wilson says, is "the boldest innovation of the bill," he makes the following statement:

Taxes upon production are double wrongs. They gather and cumulate on the consumer of the finished product. They hurt labor by narrowing the market for what it produces. Coal and iron are the foundations of modern industry. Material progress is measured by the amount of their consumption. No other country can supply them as abundantly or cheaply as we can. No possible competition can interfere with our own producers a few miles in the interior of the country. Remoteness from the sources of supply is in itself enough disadvantage to any section of the country, without further burdens in tariff taxes. Untaxed oars, coal, lumber, wool and other fibers, must immensely stimulate production in certain parts of our country. The thin edge of American manufactures has entered every country. With release from taxes upon their materials, there is no limit to the growth of our foreign trade. This will more than compensate to the home producers of raw material, who, tariff or no tariff, control all the interior of the country for any apprehended loss of markets anywhere along the seaboard. Its incalculable advantage to labor is apparent. In every great line of manufactures we can produce in six months enough for our home market. We can get rid of our surplus only by foreign trade. As long as we have taxes on the materials of industry we cannot build up that trade. Hence the other alternative of trusts to keep down production to the home market. The workingman can see whether his interest is with a system that represses production and robs him of employment or with a system that gives natural and healthy play to production and emancipates him from trusts and like combinations of capital.

It is admitted that the bill will greatly reduce the annual revenue of the country. On the basis of the importations of 1892, Mr. Wilson estimated the decrease in revenue at \$50,000,000; treasury experts, working for the ways and means committee, have estimated it at about \$65,500,000; and, on the basis of the imports of 1893, it is estimated that the decrease in the country's revenue will amount to about \$74,000,000. The bill gives no hint as to how this gap is to be filled. Various proposals are talked of, mainly in the line of direct taxation—an income tax on individuals or corporations, a tax on legacies, with possibly an increase of the excise duty on spirits—but, up to the end of the year, the intention of the administration in this regard has remained a matter of conjecture.

The Democratic members of the committee on ways and means declare that after the bill has been given a fair trial, it will be found, not only that it will not result in any serious business derangements, but that it will greatly stimulate business in all departments, and will so reduce the cost of American manufactures, that, with the reduced cost of articles which must be imported, the cost of living in the United States will be materially reduced. In other words, it will be found to be a broad and liberal measure in the interests of the vast body of consumers.

The Republican members of the committee, on the other hand, in a minority report on the measure, submitted December 21, vigorously attack it as but a "cowardly makeshift," a "tariff-tinkering bill," as a departure from the announced principles of the Chicago platform; as differing from the existing tariff law only in degree; as tending to cause an appalling deficit, to increase business prostration, to favor the manufacturer by giving him cheap raw material, to throw all the onus of taxation on the consumer, and to bring our working classes into direct competition with cheap foreign labor. The following extracts indicate the general character of the report:

"The most surprising thing about this bill is the fact that this proposition to raise revenue will lower the revenue of the country \$74,000,000 below the revenue of 1893, which was only \$2,000,000 above our expenses. * * * * Had the committee abolished protection, giving us a tariff for revenue only, the bill would then have been a straightforward, manly attempt to carry out pledges, and would have placed in issue two great principles. * * * * So far have the committee departed from the demands of their national convention that * * * * the bill presented can in no way be justified by people who claim to have obtained possession of all branches

of the government upon a distinct promise, which they now distinctly repudiate. * * * * Why disturb existing business relations if there is to be no change in principle? If we are still to have protection, why take this time to cause a readjustment when the business conditions are of such a character that the greatest amount of disaster will be the result? * * * * If protection be the object, why choose this time of all others to substitute for a system of protection which has proved reasonably satisfactory one of which we know nothing, and with the principle of which the revisers are not in accord? This other and fresher plan has all the faults which the framers of this bill charged upon the old, and very few of its virtues. It creates, or rather proposes to maintain, what they used to call privileged classes. A manufacturer is told that the duty will protect him, and his claims are listened to on that basis, and argued with him on that basis. * * * *

The new plan also involves a new method of encouraging manufacturers by giving them what are called free raw materials, so that what goes into the mill pays no taxes and what goes into consumption pays all the taxes. * * * * 'Free raw material' is an elastic term, and what is one man's free raw material is another man's finished product. The manufacturer in Massachusetts is told that he is to be encouraged by having free lumber to build his factory and to pack his goods; but inasmuch as that very lumber thus made free is the Maine manufacturer's finished product, no wonder the Democrats of Bangor, the mills on the Penobscot being unable to move a saw, denounce 'class legislation' with a new appreciation of what class legislation really means. * * * *

These so-called free raw materials, free wool, free coal, and free iron, are not put on the free list with any reference direct or indirect to raising revenue. They are placed there to encourage manufacturers, who are to be compensated for any loss in this market by the markets of the world, where they will have the chance to struggle with the cheaper labor of the Old World with whatever energy they have left after the struggle at home with that same cheaper labor let into our markets by a lower tariff which does not give us the compensation even of a larger revenue.

These delusive advantages are to be given the manufacturers at the expense of the miners who dig out the ores and mine the coal, at the expense of the farmers who raise the wool, and the railroads which transport all these products. With these advantages thus obtained at the expense of other citizens, the manufacturers, forced by the lowering of the tariff to fight for their markets at home, are to enjoy unlimited foreign trade. How they can obtain a foothold in foreign lands when this very bill is drafted upon the supposition that they cannot keep their own markets without protection, seems beyond the domain of logic. * * * *

But while this bill in its principle is not unprotective, it will be absolutely so in practice, not only in its direct reductions but also in its indirect reductions sure to come from the change from specific duties to *ad valorem*, which is the marked feature of the bill. An *ad valorem* duty, as the name implies, is one which varies according to the price. If prices could be exactly determined, nothing would seem to be more fairer than an *ad valorem* duty. But unfortunately prices are very much matters of opinion, on which honest men may differ much, and rogues much more. * * * * So great have been the objections in actual American practice to the

ad calorem duty, that among the names which can be cited against it are some of the most illustrious in American history—Hamilton, Gallatin, Crawford, Webster, and Van Buren, with Buchanan and Daniel Manning. Such, too, has been the experience of all other nations. * * * *

Another serious general objection to the bill is that it decreases revenue, according to the calculations usually made by the treasury department, as compared with 1893, about \$74,000,000. How this great hole in our resources is to be filled no one knows. * * * * The bill ought not to be reported without the internal revenue bill which is to make up the deficiency. Are we to pass this bill and then be coerced into the other? Who knows, if they were presented together, that we might prefer to stay where we are?"

Even within the Democratic ranks there are signs of hostility to several features of the bill. The dissatisfied elements insist that iron ores and bituminous coal shall pay duty in order to protect the native products. Some even propose that sugar shall be further taxed in order to provide the additional revenue required. The iron, coal, lumber, and sugar industries of the South—the mining and manufacturing interests of Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina, and West Virginia, the chief agricultural interest of Louisiana, have already shown some disaffection toward the proposals. The principle of protection being distinctly recognized in the bill, a whole host of local claims for fair treatment of individual interests are making themselves heard. The disaffected Democrats and the Republicans may be expected to make the fight in congress over the passage of the measure a bitter if not a protracted one, the latter especially in the senate; and it seems improbable that the bill can emerge from both houses without considerable modification. However, the interests and influences involved in the contest are so many and so complex, that all attempts at this stage to forecast the outcome with accuracy are futile.

MONETARY AND INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

THE shifting of the calendar at midnight on December 31, 1893, closed the record of a year unprecedented in the extent of its business disasters, shrinkage of values, and widespread poverty and distress. The United States has not suffered alone. The prostration of business has been general throughout Europe, Australia, and South America, and there are symptoms of its having affected

India, China, and Japan. Its causes are numerous, some of them general in character, others varying with local conditions. Among the former are the great drain on the productive energies of European nations in the maintenance of vast military and naval establishments; the waste involved in fights between capital and labor; over-speculation and over-production due either to ruinous competition between capitalists themselves, or to the stimulus caused, among other things, by improved methods of production and transportation; the tariff wars between nations; the waste of energy and capital in unproductive enterprises and luxurious expenditures; and the depreciation of silver and fluctuations in the currency. On the other hand there are causes of more strictly local significance, such as the pestilence and famine which have wrought havoc in Russia and Germany; the failure of investments in Argentina and Australia, in which English capitalists have been the most deeply interested; and the banking corruption in Italy. In most cases the power for harm has been aggravated by distrust—a feature peculiarly noticeable in the United States, which was developed here, in the first place, by the agitation over silver, and which, both before and since that, and was quieted by the unconditional abandonment of the silver-purchase policy on November 1, has been kept up and aggravated by the uncertainty of pending tariff changes.

The holiday season is generally coincident with dullness in trade; but the close of December in the United States showed a contraction of business even greater than at any time during the year. During the last week of December, bank clearings were almost one-third less than in the same week in 1892, and 350 failures were reported as against 300 a year ago, the worst reports coming from the Northwest. The adjournment of congress for the holidays was accompanied with the prospect of a long and unsettling tariff debate, the issue of which is wrapt in uncertainty. And moreover, the introduction, by Senator Voorhees, of a bill for coining the seigniorage silver in the treasury as well as \$2,000,000 per month of that metal, is evidence that the forces which so long contributed to the unsettled state of the country's finances during the summer and autumn, are still active and threatening. To these elements of uncertainty, there are added at the close of the year, rumors of a new departure in the financial policy of the government as outlined by the secretary of the treasury, in the shape of a possible issue of bonds on

which to borrow money to meet the conditions imposed by a depleted public treasury and a deliberate proposal to reduce the government revenues.

Repeal of the Sherman Law.—The two leading incidents of the last quarter of 1893 as affecting the general business situation in the United States, have been the repeal of the silver purchase clause of the Sherman law of 1890, and the framing of the pending Wilson tariff bill. The latter we have already treated (p. 685). As regards the former, our readers will remember that when our record closed on October 15 (p. 510), the debate in the senate on the Voorhees substitute for the Wilson silver repeal bill sent up from the house of representatives, was in progress. The majority in favor of repeal had failed to bring the tedious discussion to an end by a continuous sitting, this result of the test of physical endurance being hailed as a triumph by the silver party. Stung by the taunting criticisms of Senator Sherman upon their inability to accomplish anything, the Administration Democrats and the Silver Democrats, who together constitute a majority in the senate, agreed upon a compromise measure, of which the following were the main proposals:

The purchasing clause of the Sherman act is to continue in force until October 1, 1894.

The 4,500,000 ounces purchased monthly under this clause are to be coined into standard silver dollars.

The seigniorage arising from purchases made under the Sherman act is to be coined into silver dollars and turned into the treasury as an asset.

All greenbacks and treasury notes of a less denomination than \$10 are to be retired, and silver certificates or coined silver dollars issued in their place.

This was virtually a declaration of a year's truce, with continued inflation of the currency in the meantime; and, had it carried, would have been a silver victory. However, the unswerving opposition of the Republican senators to anything savoring of a compromise, backed up by the unequivocal declaration of the president that such a measure would never receive any support from him, showed at last to the silver faction the utter futility of attempting to coerce legislation against a sentiment overwhelming, not only in the popular branch of the legislature, but throughout the country. The compromise measure accordingly fell through; and no serious attempt was subsequently made to renew the filibustering tactics which had almost exhausted the patience of the nation.

The various hostile amendments to the Voorhees re-

peal bill were quickly disposed of, the votes in some instances being instructive. That on Senator Peffer's amendment providing for free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, was the first definite and formal muster of the repeal and anti-repeal following; and, while there was a majority of 11 in favor of repeal, the vote standing 39 to 28, an analysis of the vote shows that a majority of two among the Democratic members of the senate favored free coinage. Of the 28 votes actually cast for the Peffer substitute, 18 were given by Democrats, 4 by Populists, and 6 by Republicans. Of the 9 senators paired in favor of free coinage, 5 were Democrats and 4 Republicans. Of the 44 Democrats in the senate, 23, or a majority of two, thus went on record as in favor of free coinage.

Numerous other amendments in the interest of silver, were disposed of on October 28. In the case of the proposal to revive the Bland-Allison act of 1878, the silver forces developed the greatest strength, as they had done in the house, cutting down the majority on the side of unconditional repeal to 4 votes. It being finally evident that no unfavorable amendment could be passed, the Voorhees bill was reported from the committee of the whole to the senate.

On October 30, at 7.30 P. M., the long struggle in the senate ended, and the silver purchase repeal bill was passed by a vote of 43 to 32, the result being a victory for the firmness of the executive and of the Republican minority, and a triumph for the force of public opinion.

Of the 43 voting for the bill, 23 were Republicans and 20 Democrats, 3 Republicans and 2 Democrats being paired in favor of repeal. To the total strength of repeal, the Democratic majority thus contributed 22. Of the 32 voting against the bill, 19 were Democrats, 9 Republicans, and 4 Populists, 3 Democrats and 2 Republicans being paired against repeal. The total anti-repeal strength in the senate, therefore, included 22 Democrats and 11 Republicans. Thus, on the final vote after the memorable struggle, the Democratic party in the senate was found split into two exactly equal parts, 22 votes being cast in favor of, and 22 against repeal. Of the 37 Republicans in the senate, 26 were recorded in favor of unconditional repeal, and 11 against it.

The vote in the house on November 1, on the motion to concur in the Voorhees amendment to the Wilson bill stood 193 in the affirmative to 94 in the negative, a majority of 99 in a total of 287. Mr. Bland

attempted delay by moving to commit the bill to the committee on coinage, with instructions to report an amendment re-enacting the free silver coinage provisions of the law of 1837; but this was rejected by 175 to 109 votes. At 4:30 p. m. November 1, one hour and a-half after passing the house, the repeal bill became a law by the attachment of the president's signature.

Results of Repeal.—The monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver ceases; but the policy of the government to maintain at par all forms of its currency, whether silver, paper, or gold, remains intact. Redemption will continue to be made in gold when demanded. There is now no legal provision for the coinage of silver dollars except so far as may be necessary for the redemption of silver certificates outstanding, which means practically the entire suspension of the coinage of silver dollars for the first time since 1878. The only provision now in the law by which the volume of currency can be increased is by the coinage of gold; but, inasmuch as only about \$25,000,000 worth of gold is annually produced above the requirements of the arts and manufactures, the increase of currency from this source is not likely to be great. Without some further legislation to provide a medium of exchange in quantities adequate to meet the increasing demands of business, a contraction of the currency will not improbably be found among the monetary effects of the repeal of the Sherman law.

The Industrial Situation.—As to the industrial effects of repeal, fulfilment has not followed the prophecies of the optimists. True, one of the serious causes of distrust has been removed, and the financial stringency which marked the months of summer and early autumn, has long been a thing of the past. The last of the clearing house certificates issued by the associated banks of New York city was cancelled before the end of November. The demand for currency has fallen off until money has become a drug in the market; and, although securities are still scrutinized with as great care as ever, the same associated banks in New York, whose loans were greater than their deposits, and whose proportion of cash reserve ran below the legal limit, report at the close of the year an accumulation of \$207,000,000 in cash, a surplus of nearly \$81,000,000, much the largest ever known.

On the other hand, the era of great industrial prosper-

ity so confidently predicted as a result of the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase law, has not yet dawned. Stocks have not yet generally advanced; prices have not risen; failures, important ones, have not yet ceased; trade has not very materially revived; nor yet have the wheels in the long silent mills everywhere begun to turn. It has become only too plain, since the abandonment of silver purchases, not only that the apprehension of prospective tariff changes was one of the most important causes of depression, but that it has operated throughout the year with little prospect, at its close, of immediate abatement. Manufacturers show a general reluctance to accumulate stocks of raw material in advance of requirements; and, owing to the depression in trade and the consequent idleness of many of the mills, actual needs are not large. The general demand is of a hand-to-mouth character. Rigid economies are practiced at the factory, in the office, and in the home. Millions of people do not and cannot purchase as much as they do in ordinary times. Among the laboring classes, particularly, there is much distress; and the hosts of unemployed are untold in numbers, calling forth at all our large centers of population the noblest sacrifices of charity. The effects of the restricted consumption are seen in the inability of many merchants and manufacturers to meet their current obligations, with consequent continued failures and enforced idleness. Thus half the woolen manufacturing machinery stands idle; the production of pig iron is only 54 per cent of a full output; and, in the cotton and boot and shoe manufactures, the production, though larger than it was in the height of the panic, is far below the ordinary quantity; while in a great number of other industries, such as the manufactures of gloves, hats, silk, laces, felt, thread, pottery, and glass, the proportion of works closed since the final passage of the repeal bill is larger than it was at any time before that event.

The stock market shows similar depression. The hoisting of prices late in August and September availed nothing, and the year closed with the average of railroad stocks \$2.73 per share lower than it was at any time after the latter part of August. The collapse of the Atchison road, the largest system in the world, raised the aggregate indebtedness and stock of railroads put into receivers' hands during 1893, to about \$1,600,000,000—which is beyond the record of

any other year. But there was also an average decline of \$1.83 per share, during December, in sixty of the most active stocks; and the record in the trust market was even worse, showing an average decline of \$3.34 per share for the whole list.

Another indication of the general depression is seen in the outflow of gold during November and December in spite of the excess of exports. Imports at New York in November were but \$30,882,102, against \$43,113,163 in November, 1892, indicating an aggregate of \$61,000,000 for the country; while the exports of principal products in the same month amounted to \$64,628,478, against \$74,562,819 last year, indicating something like \$88,000,000 aggregate exports. For the first half of December the decrease of imports was 30 per cent, while the decrease in exports was about 12 per cent, which would indicate for that month an excess of \$21,000,000 or more. In these circumstances, an outflow of gold is evidence that American securities are being unloaded, and foreign capital withdrawn, in view of the doubtful outlook for the immediate future.

The receipts of the government have fallen over \$34,000,000 behind expenditures during the latter half of 1893; the treasury holds a smaller cash balance than it has ever held since the resumption of specie payments; and the gold balance at the close of the year is down to less than \$81,500,000. Under the proposed tariff changes now before congress the customs receipts will be reduced about one-third. The present uncertainty tends to aggravate the trouble; and until it is removed by definite action taken in congress on the tariff question, little hope is entertained of a perceptible dispelling of the existing depression. Once, however, the uncertainty is cleared away, it is thought that the exhaustless recuperative powers of the country will manifest themselves in a turn of the general drift of affairs toward improvement, an increase in the volume of business, and the general spread of a steadier and more hopeful spirit.

The Year's Failures.—In this phenomenal year the statistics of failures as reported by Bradstreet's and Dnn's *Reviews*, representing the leading mercantile agencies of the country, will be of permanent value. Both reports confirm the fact that the failures of 1893 exceeded by over 3,000, or 25 per cent, the number reported in any previous year, the largest hitherto being 12,273, in 1891.

Bradstreet's puts the number of failures at 15,560, including, however, only cases where assets were smaller than liabilities. Of over 600 bank suspensions, more than 370 are included in the above number; but about 240 are not included owing to excess of assets over liabilities, in spite of the fact of their necessary suspension due to restricted credits, hoarding of funds, and panic. The following table gives Bradstreet's statement of the number of failures since 1881, with percentages of increase or decrease from year to year, and totals of assets and liabilities (with assets and liabilities given in millions and tenths of millions of dollars).

FAILURES, 1893 (BRADSTREET'S REPORT).

	No. failures.	Per ct. inc. or dec.	Total liabilities.	Actual assets.	Pr. c. assets to liab'l's.
1893.....	15,560	*51.5	\$402.4	\$202.4	65.
1892.....	10,270	†17.1	108.5	54.7	50.
1891.....	12,394	*16.2	153.1	102.8	53.
1890.....	10,673	† 9.0	175.0	92.7	53.
1889.....	11,719	*10.7	140.7	70.5	50.
1888.....	10,587	* 9.7	130.2	61.9	52.
1887.....	9,740	† 7.8	130.6	64.6	50.
1886.....	10,568	† 4.9	113.6	55.8	49.
1885.....	11,116	† 4½	119.1	55.2	46.
1884.....	11,630	*13.0	248.7	134.6	54.
1883.....	10,299	*34.0	175.0	90.8	52.
1882.....	7,635	*28.0	93.2	47.4	51.
1881.....	5,929	—	76.0	35.9	47.

*Increase.
†Decrease.

It is remarkable that while the total of liabilities as shown above, about \$402,000,000, is unprecedented, the proportion of assets to liabilities, 65 per cent, is also greater than ever before—a phenomenon characteristic of a panic year, as may be seen by looking at the figures for 1884.

The increase in the number of failures in New England, as shown by Bradstreet's, is about one-third as compared with 1892. In the Middle states the proportion is somewhat higher. In the Western states the number of failures is more than double that of 1892; and in the Northwest the increase is about 66 per cent. In the Southern states the total number is more than one-quarter larger than in 1892; while on the Pacific coast the corresponding increase is about one-third, and in the territories more than double the total in 1892.

Dun's report, which does not include the last three days of the year, gives a classification showing separately the number, assets, and liabilities in each state and section, of manufacturing failures, trading failures, and

"other" failures, including brokers and speculators, and of banks and financial concerns, which are also classified. The aggregate results by sections are as follows, all former slave-holding states being reckoned as the South, the three west of the Mississippi being called the Southwest, and the states between Pennsylvania and the Mississippi being classed as Central:

COMMERCIAL FAILURES, 1893 (DUN'S REPORT).

	No.	Manufact. Liabilities.	No.	Trading Liabilities.	No.	Other Liabilities.
Northeast	482	\$12,065,168	1,300	\$14,830,145	24	\$ 2,766,422
Middle	1,149	100,700,519	2,635	25,757,765	80	13,136,285
Southeast	358	10,106,719	2,096	20,669,068	39	4,504,632
Southwest	90	1,712,960	1,047	10,377,615	12	2,515,325
Central	664	28,138,709	1,387	19,681,672	55	6,451,306
West	219	7,075,472	1,656	19,479,789	51	15,429,161
Pacific	264	4,908,285	1,172	9,200,300	41	1,428,300
Totals	3,226	\$164,707,841	10,683	\$120,054,363	302	\$36,682,735

The following table shows by sections the total of banking and commercial failures together:

BANKING AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES, 1893 (DUN'S REPORT).

	No.	Commercial Liabilities.	No.	Banking Liabilities.
New England	1,798	\$ 29,651,770	16	\$12,546,600
Middle	3,363	139,594,553	35	43,478,618
Southeast	2,498	35,709,419	82	22,119,514
Southwest	1,149	14,606,509	61	29,708,776
Central	2,106	54,272,372	149	37,437,963
West	1,926	41,382,422	218	39,354,229
Pacific	1,477	15,605,894	81	26,138,639
Totals	14,212	\$331,422,939	642	\$210,998,839

The average of commercial liabilities in a year of the greatest disasters, has been about \$11,200 for trading concerns, and \$51,000 for manufacturing concerns; whereas the average for brokers and speculators has been \$122,000. In commercial and banking failures together, the liabilities reported by *Dun's Review* amount to \$542,421,747, a sum considerably in excess of that reported by *Bradstreet's*; but both agree in making the aggregate liabilities far exceed those of any previous year.

Farm Prices.—In another respect—the low prices obtained on farm products—the year 1893 has been the most extraordinary ever known. Notwithstanding an unusually small yield, prices have in general gone down to decidedly the lowest point ever reached. As compared with 1892, there has been a fall of 6 per cent in corn, 9 per cent, in oats, over 16 per cent in wheat, and 17 per cent in cotton—the loss apparently amounting to over

\$220,000,000 to the producers. Reckoning only the four principal crops known to active markets at the department estimate as to yield and price, the results this year and last compare thus, quantities being stated in millions of bushels for grain, and thousands of bales for cotton :

FARM PRODUCTS AND PRICES.

Crops.	Quantities.		Prices.		Farm values.	
	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
Corn	1,649	1,628	37.0	39.4	\$610,130,000	\$642,146,630
Cotton ...	6,600	6,717	6.99	8.4	280,670,000	282,110,000
Wheat ...	400	516	52.1	62.4	308,400,000	322,111,861
Oats	640	661	28.8	31.7	184,458,000	209,353,611
Totals					\$1,383,658,000	\$1,455,622,122

The low prices prevalent are not explained by excessive production, for crops have been unusually small compared with a full yield, which would be for corn 2,100,000,000 bushels, for wheat 612,000,000 bushels, for oats 751,000,000 bushels, and for cotton 9,000,000 bales. Nor are they explained altogether by a falling off in the foreign demand ; for cotton exports to the middle of December were 90,000 bales larger than a year ago ; wheat exports for 4 months ending with October were 1,500,000 bushels larger than last year, though the decrease in November was not far from 5,000,000 bushels; and the actual exports of corn and oats have been larger than in 1892. Nor is the decline in prices explained by the late financial panic, for the prices of cotton were actually higher in July and August, when the panic was at its height, than they were at the same time last year, but were lower December 1. The average price of wheat at New York in July was 70.81 cents, in August 67.84 cents, in November 66.6 cents; and the price December 1, was 67.50 cents. Corn and oats were actually higher the 1st of August, when the stress about money was worst, than December 1, with money markets fairly clogged with idle cash. The low prices are a concomitant of the industrial depression both here and abroad. Economy all around is the order of the day. Many thousands have less money than usual or no money at all to spend even for the necessaries of life.

Foreign Commerce and Gold Exports.—The following statistics from the report of W. C. Ford, the chief of the bureau of statistics, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, should be recorded here. They relate to the foreign commerce of the United States, and the causes of the gold movement.

“The values of imports of merchandise attained the highest

mark in the commercial history of the country; the exports of gold reached a higher figure than ever before attained in a single year since the foundation of the government. In 1864 the exports of gold reached \$100,661,634, and this has been the high-water mark of gold exports until the last year. In 1893 the net exports of gold were less than the net exports in 1864, being \$87,506,463, as compared with \$89,484,865 in 1864. The exports of 1864 were due to a pressure resulting from years of war and consequent derangement of commerce and industry, and to a general displacement of gold and silver from circulation by issues of bank and government paper. An outward movement of gold of nearly the same amount, occurring in a time of peace and apparently in defiance of commercial laws, will make the year 1893 notable for this single item in its financial and commercial experience. It is true, the country in 1893 was better able to lose \$87,500,000 in gold than it was in 1864. An import and export trade of \$1,714,056,000 is good evidence of an economic standing and capacity immeasurably superior to the situation that prevailed in 1864, when the trade of the country was only about one-fourth as great as in 1893—viz: \$475,285,000.

There are other features worthy of mention. The imports as well as exports of silver coin and bullion, attained an amount greater than is recorded in any other year in the history of the country. In 1873, which will be remembered as the year of panic and important monetary legislation, the exports of silver reached \$39,751,859, a point that had never been attained in previous years, and has never been touched or exceeded in subsequent years until 1893, when the exports were \$40,737,319. In 1890 the imports of silver touched the high level of \$21,032,984, a movement probably due to anticipated legislation on silver. In 1893 the imports were \$23,193,252, thus making a new record in the imports of silver. While the year 1892 gave the highest figures for exports of merchandise commercially and financially, the year of 1893 will be more notable because of the larger number of achievements surpassing previous performances in no less than four items.

The year 1893 also marked one step down in the relative importance of the American merchant marine in the foreign carrying trade of the country. Low as was the percentage of imports and exports carried in American vessels in 1892, so low as to give foundation to a belief that no lower point could be reached, there was an actual decrease in 1893, and 12.2 per cent must be recorded as the lowest point this feature of our commercial history has touched.

A number of circumstances combine to make the trade of the year 1893 an interesting study in the general laws governing international commerce. The previous two years were noteworthy through the enormous grain crop gathered in 1891 in the United States, and a partial failure of the similar crop in European countries, thus giving this country a natural command over European markets. The prevalence of good prices for these grain products reacted greatly in favor of the American farmer."

Discussing the cause of the movement of gold, the report says:

"The phenomenal features are all connected with the commercial and financial relations between Europe and the United States. Indeed, we may confine it within even narrower lines, and say that with an almost normal trade the abnormal element or factor must

be sought in finance. This inquiry I have extended over a period of eighteen months that it might begin at the time when the United States began to export gold in excess of its imports. With the exception of the two months named, it is an almost unbroken record from January 1, 1892, until July, 1893, when there was a turn in the other direction.

The sales or purchases of American securities by foreigners, the investment or withdrawal of foreign capital from undertakings in the United States, the money transferred in payment of interest and dividends, and remittances to Americans abroad, no one of these factors is a subject of official record.

American government and railroad securities have been sent to this country in large blocks to be sold, while foreign investors have made limited purchases in our stock and investment markets, except when the conditions were such as to offer a special inducement to taking chances—that is, in a time of distress bordering on panic.

It is estimated that between \$75,000,000 and \$100,000,000 in shares of different descriptions have been sold on foreign account in the United States from January 1 to the beginning of August. To this sum must be added from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000 in various kinds of bonds, chiefly currency bonds, that have been sold on European orders, coming from England, Germany, Holland, and Belgium.

The inward movement, or, as it may be called, the import movement of American securities, thus represents an aggregate of from \$90,000,000 to \$125,000,000. To this aggregate must be added the coupons cut from American securities and sent to this country for payment, which require either the transmission of funds to the other side, or the proceeds of which were invested in American securities. I think it is a safe estimate to place the extent of the entire movement from June, 1892, to June, 1893, at upward of \$200,000,000, as there is every evidence that the movement was continuous for the twelve months of the fiscal year.

Against this return of American securities must be set the amounts purchased on foreign account, whether for speculation or for actual investments. I should place the purchases for the entire year at between \$90,000,000 and \$100,000,000. Thus the balance of this movement was upward of \$100,000,000 on the side of imports of American securities."

THE BRAZILIAN NAVAL REVOLT.

TO those who watched the incidents which led to the overthrow of the Brazilian monarchy on November 15, 1889, who followed the subsequent development of the republic upon the basis of a constitution theoretically almost perfect, having every apparent evidence of wide popular sanction, and supported by a sentiment intolerant of military despotism, and who thought that with these elements of stability Brazil would immediately enter upon a career of vigorous and progressive civilization, the long continuance of the present naval revolution has been most discouraging. For four months, a mere handful of

naval vessels have kept at bay all the resources of a vast republic in the face of the active opposition of its congress and its army, and apparently without any very considerable following among its people. The dispatches which from time to time reach us are often contradictory ; little logical connection can be found between the events which have crowded on each other so rapidly of late ; the outlook is still wrapt in profound obscurity—all of which not only is mystifying to the outward observer, but seems to point to the conclusion that the inner history of the revolt, if it be not exhausted in the personalities of its two leading figures, has not yet come to light. The fact of the matter is that the partisan politics of the Latin races have heretofore been a complex system of plots and counter-plots, characterized largely by the personal element and a wide moral latitude. The operative forces which run the whole machinery of government, modelled though that may be on the basis of liberal, modern ideas, are yet lacking in those elements of strength, which neither the agencies of commerce and foreign trade, nor the influence of American and European example and enterprise have yet been sufficient to create—the elements of popular education and enlightened public opinion, which constitute the stability of all truly progressive commonwealths. Notwithstanding the fact, that, owing to its natural resources and agricultural and forest industries, Brazil has been for a century one of the main centres of foreign trade, the conditions prevalent there are, in a large measure, reactionary. Among the masses ignorance and superstition as dark as that of the Middle Ages is widespread. The political tendencies, even during the many years of profound peace under the empire, were toward centralization and corruption ; and, since the revolution of 1889, and more particularly since the overthrow of the dictator Fosséca, in November, 1891, there have been reckless mismanagement of the national finances, unceasing conflicts between the federal and state governments, dictatorships, civil wars, and infinite confusion and suffering. The country is little nearer readiness for a stable government than in 1890. The transformation of such a state into a truly liberal and progressive modern republic, is not the work of a year nor even of a generation. The processes of popular education are slow, but it is through them alone that the moral forces of public opinion are created ; and, without the latter, the struggle toward a better order of things must be in Brazil, as it has been in all the other

southern republics, along the "barren track of military despotism, oligarchical rule, and revolutionary frenzy." The ascendancy of military power is one of the chief evils in these tropical countries, and seems to have much to do with the present trouble at Rio de Janeiro. As long as it is used to influence legislation and popular elections, thus restraining the rightful liberties of the people, the normal development of republican institutions will be impossible, and the experiment of democratic government will be, to a greater or less degree, a failure.

There is little ground for believing that the revolution is an effort for the re-establishment of the monarchy. There have been many rumors, however, to that effect, and it was even announced, but without foundation, about the middle of November, that Admiral Mello had proclaimed as emperor the eldest son of the Princess Isabel, the Comtesse d'Eu, daughter and heiress of the late Emperor Dom Pedro II. According to the express statement of Mello, the object of the revolution is:

"To establish a republican constitutional government, which was destroyed by Peixotto, to promote national peace in all the states of Brazil, and to substitute civil government for militarism and the awful political system developed by an actual dictator who prepares for our country in this way the tremendous misfortunes common to Spanish commonwealths."

And according to the statements of Admiral Saldanha da Gama, who joined the revolutionists in the latter part of November, and who now, in conjunction with Mello, commands the insurgent vessels, it is the intention, in case the revolution is ultimately successful, to submit to a plebiscite the question as to the form of government for Brazil. Says the manifesto of Da Gama:

"I join the ranks of those who for a year in Rio Grande do Sul and three months here have fought valiantly to free our country from militarism and its hybrid alliance with the influences of sectarianism. As an officer of the navy I draw my sword against military despotism. * * * * It is only just to restore by force of arms the government, which, in a moment of national stupefaction and surprise, was overthrown on November 15, 1889, by military sedition. Of this sedition the present government was the outcome."

I respect the free expression of opinion on the part of a nation, and therefore consider it advisable to appeal to the country to decide upon the form of government which is to rule it in the future."

Nor does it appear that the representatives of foreign powers at Rio, in spite of possible predilections, have done aught inconsistent with the requirements of strict neutrality. In fact, the representatives of Great Britain and France have officially given to the American state de-

partment, the assurance that their governments have in no manner favored the insurgent cause, or taken any course which might lead to a disturbance of friendly relations with the United States.

Causes of the Revolt.—It is more than probable that for a proper understanding of the present trouble one has to go back several years. The long standing jealousy between the army and navy in Brazil has been notorious, though both branches combined for the overthrow of the empire. In the government of the new republic the navy was represented by Admiral Wandenkolk and the army by Marshal Fonséca, the latter being president. Retiring ultimately, owing to difficulties with his colleagues, Wandenkolk was elected a senator, and became one of the most active members of the opposition. At the time of the deposition of Fonséca, in November, 1891, the president having dissolved the congress and proclaimed himself temporary dictator, Rear-Admiral Mello was a leading actor in the events which placed Vice-President Floriano Peixotto at the head of affairs, and was created by the latter, minister of marine. After a while, however, he withdrew from the cabinet, and publicly criticised the financial policy of Peixotto and his interference in the affairs of the states, particularly the rebellious Rio Grande do Sul. It was in July, 1893 (p. 562), that Admiral Wandenkolk joined the rebels in the great southern state; but, as our readers will remember, he was captured on board the *Jupiter* after an ill-timed and badly planned attempt to take the port of Rio Grande do Sul. He was imprisoned in Fort Santa Cruz. Through the favorable influence of the senate, his case was thrown into the civil courts, instead of being disposed of by court-martial as desired by President Peixotto. In the *habeas corpus* proceedings which followed, the navy was incensed at what it considered an indignity put upon Wandenkolk in the shape of treatment showing less consideration than his rank in the navy and his position as a senator demanded. The supreme court, said to have been intimidated by Peixotto, refused to permit his release on bail.

It was just at this point, that what proved to be the immediate exciting cause of the present naval revolt occurred. The president vetoed a bill which sought to make it impossible for the vice-president to succeed to the presidency. A motion for the impeachment of the president was rejected; and armed revolution was resorted to. Taking advantage of the absence of the chief officers of



the government war vessels in the harbor of Rio, who were on shore attending an operatic performance, Mello, on the night of September 5, in pursuance of plans concocted at the Navy club, boarded the *Aquidaban* and the

other war vessels in port, and, at daybreak the next morning proclaimed the revolution and called on the president to vacate his office within six hours. The latter refused. Then began the long and tedious struggle which is still in progress at the close of the year. Considering the fact that up to the middle of November it was estimated that 20,000 shots had been fired from the different pieces of artillery, and that each side had lost no more than about 35 men killed at Rio and Nictheroy from the cannonading, the progress of the war has been singularly lacking in exciting incidents. The most bloodthirsty features of the revolution, it is said, have been its literary features, being found in the manifestos of the rival leaders. Owing to the exclusion of all foreigners in an attempt to nationalize the Brazilian navy, its personnel is said to be inferior to that of any other in South America; and certainly the bad marksmanship on both sides, and the long delay of decisive action, not only display what to an American or an Englishman appears to be a wonderful lack of military dash and enterprise, but have greatly detracted from the general outside interest in watching the struggle.

The harbor of Rio de Janeiro is one of the finest on the globe. It has nearly fifty miles of anchorage, enough to float the navies of the world; and is almost completely land-locked, giving a safe retreat from the most furious ocean storms, a feature noted by its aboriginal owners, who named it "Nictheroy," the Hidden Water. It is easily defensible, and, in the hands of well trained defenders, could be made practically impregnable. On the heights at the east of the entrance stands the formidable Fort Santa Cruz. Around the point and further up the harbor lies Fort Pieo. Across the channel, which is about 1,700 yards wide, is the formidable water battery of Fort Sao Joao; while lying right inside the entrance, about opposite the middle of the channel, stands Fort Lage. Further up, is Fort Villegaignon; while Forts Gravata and Boa Viagem crown the projecting northwest point of Jurujuba bay (see map). Still further up the harbor, around Prison point and opposite the city, are placed the guns of the arsenal on Cobras (Serpent) Island.

Progress of Hostilities.—In the present struggle, Peixotto has behind him the bulk of the army, a large majority in both houses of congress, the supreme court, the leaders of the Republican party, and, it is reported, the better elements in the influential central and southern states, except Rio Grande do Sul. On the other hand, so

far as the navy is concerned, Admiral Mello is still master of the situation. The latter has also the support of the minority of congress and an opposition party made up of heterogeneous elements, Clericalists, Monarchists, a considerable number of the so-called Historic Republicans, embracing some members of the old provisional government, and many state rights separatists in Rio Grande do Sul, Bahia, and the northern tier of states.

The Rival Fleets.—The rebel fleet commanded by Mello contains only two really formidable vessels, the *Aquidaban* and the *Republica*.

The flagship *Aquidaban* is a steel, copper-sheathed, turret ship of 4,950 tons, 280 feet in length, 52 feet beam, and 18 feet draught. She has an eleven-inch composite armor belt. Her speed is fifteen knots, her coal capacity 600 tons, and her horse-power 6,200. Her armament consists of four 9-inch 20-ton Armstrong guns, four 5-ton Armstrong guns, two rapid-fire guns, and five Fish torpedo tubes.

The steel unarmored cruiser *Republica* is of 1,300 tons register, is 210 feet long, 35 feet beam, 13 feet draught, and 3,300 horse-power. Her speed is seventeen knots, and her coal supply 170 tons. She is armed with six 4.7-inch rapid-fire guns, four 6-pounder rapid-fire guns, six machine guns, and two Fish torpedoes.

In addition to the above, Mello's fleet includes the composite cruiser *Trajano* (1,400 tons), the wooden cruiser *Guanabara* (1,900 tons), and 19 torpedo boats, 8 of the first, and 11 of the second class, besides several transport steamers.

Peixotto's naval force includes the *Tiradentes*, *America*, *Bahia*, *Nitheroy*, *Britannia*, *Pirating*, and several torpedo boats. The *Tiradentes* is a vessel of 800 tons, 165 feet in length, 30 feet beam, 11 feet draught, 1,200 horse-power, speed 14 knots, coal capacity 110 tons, with four 4.7-inch rapid-fire guns, three rapid-fire 6-pounders, four machine guns, and two torpedo tubes. The *Bahia* is an iron, coast-defense, turret ship, displacement 1,000 tons, length 178 feet, beam, 35 feet, draught 8 feet 5 inches, 1,640 horse-power, speed ten knots, battery, two 7-inch muzzle-loading rifles and two machine guns.

The *Nitheroy* (formerly the *El Cid*) and the *America* were purchased and fitted out in the United States. The former is a steel unarmored converted cruiser. She was built in Newport News, and made her first voyage as a merchant ship last August. She is 4,600 tons gross,

length 406 feet, beam 48 feet, draught, loaded, 23 feet. Her speed is about $16\frac{1}{2}$ knots, and her coal capacity 1,000 tons. Her battery is especially formidable, and consists of a 15-inch dynamite gun, the only one afloat with the exception of those on the United States vessel *Vesuvius*, two 4-inch and one 4.7-inch rifles, eight 6-pounders, eight 1-pounders, two revolving cannon, and four Howell torpedo tubes.

The steel unarmored converted cruiser *Britannia* is 275 feet in length, 34 feet beam, and 2,000 tons register. Her speed is 16 knots. Her battery is two 4.7-inch rifles, two 14-pounders, six 6-pounders, and four 1-pounders.

The submarine gunboat *Pirating* was formerly the *Destroyer*, built in 1883 by Capt. John Ericsson of *Monitor* fame. She is 130 feet in length, 12 feet beam, 11 feet in depth, and 250 tons displacement. Her speed is 9 knots, and her coal capacity 125 tons. She is armed with the famous *Lassoe* 16-inch torpedo gun, which is firmly built in the framework of the hull.

In addition to the above, the government naval force includes the converted torpedo boat *Feiseen*, purchased in the United States and designed for great speed; the Yarrow torpedo boat (2d class), bought in England, and the converted torpedo boats *Nada* and *Javelin*, both American built.

Presumably still loyal to President Peixotto are the *Riachuelo* and the *Benjamin Constant*, both of which are at Toulon, France, where the latter was completed not long ago. The *Riachuelo* is a steel, copper-sheathed, turret vessel of 5,700 tons displacement, length 305 feet, beam 52 feet, draught 19 feet, and horse-power 7,300. She has an eleven-inch armor belt. Her battery consists of four 9-inch 20-ton Whitworth guns, altered by Armstrong, six $5\frac{1}{2}$ -inch 5-ton Armstrongs, fifteen machine guns, and five Fish torpedoes. The *Benjamin Constant* is a 2,750 ton steel cruiser, 236 feet in length, 46 feet beam, 18 feet draught, and 2,800 horse-power. Her battery consists of four 6-inch, eight 4.7-inch, and ten smaller rapid-fire guns, several machine guns, and four Fish torpedo tubes.

Should these rival forces meet in conflict on the water, the engagement would have peculiar interest as furnishing a practical test of the modern methods of naval warfare. It would probably show, among other things, the true value of dynamite artillery, the utility of electric search lights, the destructive powers of torpedoes, and the

efficiency of light-clad vessels, such as converted merchant ships.

Up to the end of the year, there have been some feeble attempts of the revolutionists to gain a footing on land, but the fighting has been confined mainly to artillery duels between the government forts which lie on the Rio and Nictheroy sides of the bay of Rio de Janeiro and the insurgent vessels in conjunction with Fort Villegaignon, which fell into the hands of the rebels early in the struggle. The marksmanship has been very poor on both sides, and, with the exception of the sinking of the insurgent iron-clad *Javary* in the latter part of November by the Nictheroy battery, the casualties of the almost daily continued cannonading have been comparatively trifling. Shells from the rebel ships have occasionally found their way into the city and done considerable damage; but there has been no general bombardment of the town, the foreign naval representatives (except the German) having quickly united in bringing about an understanding between the combatants, whereby neither was to act so as to expose the city itself to destruction. The bombardment of the capital would be a wanton and unnecessary act of barbarity. The agreement, it seems, was violated early in November, when the government guns at Mt. Castello attracted the fire of Fort Villegaignon and of the *Aquidaban* in the direction of the city, and several casualties occurred in the business quarter. It is also owing to the united action of the foreign naval commanders that there has been no general blockade of the port of Rio, and that foreign shipping is protected and allowed to carry on the ordinary commercial business of the port. Even the landing of munitions of war at Rio has been forbidden, the port of Santos being available, and connected with Rio by rail, the object of this restriction on the part of the foreign naval commanders being to prevent any action which might lead to interference with commerce.

It is difficult to gather from the fragmentary and inconsistent dispatches, any accurate or full account of the details of the fighting. As soon as the insurrection broke out (September 6), Peixotto took steps to guard the coast line, strengthening the forts at the harbor entrance and at Nictheroy, the capital of the state of Rio de Janeiro, on the opposite side of the bay, five or six miles distant. Martial law was declared in the capital September 9, by authority of congress, newspapers and

telegrams were placed under censorship; and the president virtually took things on land into his own hands. During September the insurgents secured a considerable part of the government stores of ammunition; and a good deal of damage was done in Nitheroy and Rio as a result of the bombardment of the forts, but no decided advantage was gained there by either side. The town of Santos was briefly but unsuccessfully bombarded toward the end of the month, after which the rebels vessels captured Desterro, capital of the state of Santa Catharina; and this was followed by the declaration of that entire state, as well as of the state of Parana, in favor of the revolutionists.

Late in October the insurgent warship *Republica* ran into and sank the government transport ship *Rio de Janeiro*, conveying troops from Rio Grande do Sul to the capital. Over 500 of the troops were lost. On November 3, a lamentable casualty occurred in the killing of three British naval officers and a seaman by the explosion of a rebel powder magazine on Governor's Island. The party had landed from the *Beagle*, *Racer*, and *Sirius*, and, it is said, were mistaken for insurgents and fired at; but how the explosion occurred is not fully explained. It happened while the rebels were removing powder and shells. Throughout October, November, and December, the desultory warfare between the forts and ships was continued with few exciting features.

On the night of November 30, Admiral Mello, on board the *Aquidaban*, ran the gauntlet of the forts at the entrance to the harbor, and put to sea. The firing on both sides was brisk, and the flagship was somewhat injured, while the government forces in the water battery at Fort Sao Joao are said to have suffered severely from the *Aquidaban's* rapid-fire guns. What Mello's object in putting to sea was, is not clearly known. It was reported that he intended to give battle to the *America* and the *Nitheroy* on the high seas. He seems, however, to have changed his purpose; and in a few days returned to Rio, joining again in the apparently interminable duel with the government forts. In the meantime, during his absence, the command of the insurgent vessels in the harbor rested with Rear-Admiral Saldanha da Gama, who had recently joined the revolutionists' ranks. The manifesto issued by this officer, to which we have already referred, had the effect at first of intensifying the suspicion that the underlying motive

of the rebellion was to bring about a restoration of the monarchy; but Da Gama's subsequent utterances, as well as the statements of Mello, assure us that such a project has never been seriously mooted, but that the fight is for popular government as against personal government and military despotism, the form of government to be left as a matter upon which the people must themselves decide in the event of the success of the revolt.

At the close of the year the struggle was still in progress without any apparent material change in the prospects of either side. The cannonading in the harbor of the capital had been so long continued without decisive effects, that it had come to excite little more than passing comment even from the inhabitants of the city; and all eyes there, as well as elsewhere, were looking forward to the uncertain date when either the insurgent commander should collect a sufficient land force to secure a footing on shore and come to a decisive issue with the army of President Peixotto, or when the latter should concentrate his naval forces and give battle to Admiral Mello on the high seas.

Repeated requests have been made to the United States and other governments by the insurgent leader, for recognition of the belligerent rights of the revolutionists; but they have in every case been denied. Although controlling the bulk of the Brazilian navy, and claiming dominance in the states of Santa Catharina, Parana, Sao Paulo, and in the North, the insurgents have no official status entitling them to recognition by foreign governments. The Brazilian congress, the supreme court, the army, and a large majority of the state governments, all are ranged on the side of President Peixotto. Should the latter ultimately prevail, the result will tend to increase the evils of military government and the repression of popular liberty. Should the insurgents, on the other hand, be finally triumphant, it would increase the evils of jealousy between the army and navy, and not unlikely pave the way to another dictatorship. The triumph of neither party will suffice to enable Brazil at a bound to reach the high level of a truly self-governing democracy. Toward this ideal, like all the other Spanish-American republics, she can advance only by the slow processes of recovery from the effects of centuries of selfish isolation, racial prejudice, and illiberal institutions, and by the gradual development of the material means of intercommunication between her remote parts, the influx of a desirable foreign population.

and, above all, the spread of enlightened and liberal public education and opinion.

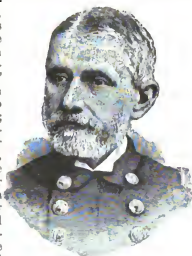
The Revolt in Rio Grande do Sul.—Although not originally connected with the revolt led by Admiral Mello, the long continued rebellion in the state of Rio Grande do Sul has come to stand in close relation to the naval revolt which now centers in the harbor of the capital. Admiral Wandenkolk, whose cause Admiral Mello favors, had thrown in his fortunes with the insurgents in Rio Grande do Sul; and both they and the adherents of Mello have a common bond of sympathy in their opposition to Peixotto. Several important engagements have recently been fought, the advantage, on the whole, resting with the national forces, although the insurgents inflicted two serious defeats upon them, at Quaratum and near Bage, and are said to have captured Porto Alegre, the capital of the state. The main fighting of the quarter has, however, been around the fortified town of Bage, to which the revolutionists laid siege about December 1. There the national troops are strongly intrenched; and at the close of the year reinforcements are on the way to their relief.

The people of the southwestern Brazilian states are of purer Spanish and Portuguese stock than those of tropical Brazil; have little sympathy with the latter, inclining rather to alliance with their Spanish kindred in Argentina and Uruguay; and chafe under Brazilian dominion. In all probability the outcome of their present struggle will not appear until the contest between Admiral Mello and President Peixotto has been decided.

Recall of Admiral Stanton.—A decided sensation was caused in the United States on October 25, by the publication of an order of the United States navy department, peremptorily removing from command of the South Atlantic station, Commodore and acting Rear-Admiral Oscar F. Stanton, and turning it over temporarily to Captain Pickens of the United States ship *Charleston*, who has since been succeeded by Rear-Admiral Benham, on board the *San Francisco*. Through "an error of judgment," under which Admiral Stanton thought himself not to be transgressing the requirements of strict neutrality, he, on October 20, committed the indiscretion of saluting the flag of the rebel Admiral Mello and making an official visit to the latter. His act, as an apparently formal recognition of the belligerent status of Admiral Mello, proved offensive to the Brazilian government, and, on representations from the Brazilian

minister in Washington, the recall of the American naval commander was immediately ordered, as evidence of the prompt disavowal by the United States government of any action on the part of its representative capable of being construed as an unfriendly act toward a friendly state.

The matter of salutes between vessels of different nations is regulated by international agreement, and our navy regulations require officers to observe certain rules "in which the maritime powers generally have concurred." Visits and salutes from foreign war vessels are to be promptly returned; and, if the officer extending the courtesy be of, or above, the rank of captain, the return visit must be made by the flag officer himself. The firing of a salute "in honor of any nation, or of any official of any nation, not formally recognized by the government of the United States," is expressly forbidden.



OSCAR F. STANTON,
REAR ADMIRAL, U. S. N.

The incidents of the salute and visit given to Admiral Mello, are related in the official report addressed to Secretary Herbert by Admiral Stanton, December 6, which reads in part as follows:

"1. I respectfully state that my reason for saluting the Brazilian flag flying aboard the *Aquidaban* on October 20, was that I thought it my duty to complete the salutes usually fired in honor of a nation on arriving in one of its ports.

2. I regarded the *Aquidaban* as a Brazilian man-of-war, the flagship of a Brazilian admiral. Captain Terry of the *Newark* thought it better not to salute. * * * I did not intend the salute as in any way recognizing the right of revolt, but only as an honor to the flag of the nation the vessel bore.

3. I regarded the situation of affairs as in a degree similar to that of the late war in Chile, for the reason that the Brazilian navy, and some, at least, of the members of the Brazilian national legislature, had joined in the revolt, and my impression was that foreign ships-of-war arriving in Chilean waters had continued the usual honors to the Chilean war-ships."

4 and 5. These sections of the report are to the effect that the consideration of the question of joint action with the other foreign commanders to prevent the bombardment of the capital, and certain details concerning the discharge of cargo belonging to American citizens, prevented due consideration of the matter of the salute.

In answer to inquiries from Secretary Herbert, Admiral Stanton adds:

"I did understand before I left the waters of the United States, in command of the *Newark*, that Admiral Mello was in revolt against the recognized government of Brazil. * * * I respectfully submit that this regulation (the one providing that 'no salute shall be fired in honor of any nation not formally recognized by the government of the United States') does not apply to this case, as the government of Brazil was recognized by the government of the United States. Had the revolting forces adopted another flag than that of Brazil, the situation would have been entirely different."

In the official decree of President Peixotto declaring the protection of the national flag withdrawn from the vessels in revolt, Mello is given the title of "Rear-Admiral;" and, says Admiral Stanton, "I therefore so considered him, and when I called on him, and also when he returned the call, he was dressed in the uniform of a Brazilian rear-admiral.

The incident was finally disposed of on December 21, when Admiral Stanton was restored to duty, being placed in command of the North Atlantic station, and receiving the assurance of the navy department that "when it is convenient for the *San Francisco* to return to North American waters" he will be returned to the post from which he was detached. At the same time the navy department disapproved of his action in saluting Admiral Mello, as being "a grave error of judgment," against which the surrounding facts and circumstances ought to have been a sufficient warning.

The United States naval force concentrated at Rio de Janeiro at the close of 1893, included the *San Francisco*, the *Charleston*, the *Detroit*, and the *Newark*. The new cruiser *New York* was on her way thither; and it was rumored that the fleet would also be increased by the addition of the *Miantonomah*. The fact that so powerful a naval force as this is considered necessary in the face of the presence of other powerful squadrons nominally neutral, would seem to indicate that the interests at stake include more than the protection of American life and property—possibly the moral lesson also of the necessity of observing a strict neutrality, toward which the attitude of some of the European powers represented in the harbor is said to be uncertain.

STANTON, REAR-ADMIRAL OSCAR F., U. S. N., was born in Sag

Harbor, N. J., July 18, 1834. He entered the navy as acting midshipman in 1849, and was commissioned lieutenant-commander in 1862. He commanded the *Tioga* in the West Indies expedition; the *Panola* in the Western Gulf blockading squadron; the receiving ship at Portsmouth, N. H.; the *Monocacy* on the Asiatic station; then served at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, Penn.; afterward took command of the *Tennessee*, flagship of the North Atlantic station; and lastly, up to the latter part of October, 1893, had been commander of the South Atlantic station.



THE BERING SEA QUESTION.

NEGOTIATIONS are already well under way for a settlement of the question of damages due to Great Britain from the United States as a result of the illegal seizures of British sealing vessels in Bering Sea between 1886 and 1891 (page 462). This question has been somewhat obscured in the public mind by the voluminous character of the documents and discussions bearing on the general subject of jurisdiction in the disputed waters, on which subject a decision adverse to the contention of the United States was rendered by the Paris tribunal of arbitration on August 15, 1893. It turns out that during the session of the tribunal, the American and British representatives mutually agreed that all claims for compensation, either to the sealers or to the American lessees of the Pribilof Islands, for abstention from the right to take seals during the continuance of the *modus vivendi*, should be quashed. The only question of damages thus remaining relates to the indemnity which the United States shall pay to the owners of the captured British sealers.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador at Washington, and Mr. Gresham, secretary of state, began the negotiations for the settlement of the whole matter early in November. It is reported that claims to the amount of \$1,000,000 have been filed against the United States in behalf of the British Columbia sealers; but, inasmuch as the tendency is to amplify rather than to approximate a correct estimate of damages, it is not improbable that the above amount will be very materially cut down under the rigid scrutiny of the secretary of state and the British ambassador.

The question of putting into effect the protective reg-

nations recommended by the tribunal of arbitration, is also under consideration of the British and American governments; and efforts are being made to secure the formal acceptance, by the governments of Russia, China, Japan, and Korea, so far as the subjects of those countries are concerned, of the terms of the regulations as already laid down, with the view to making the protective measures as effective as possible.

The ultimate enforcement of the regulations for the future government of the sealing industry in Bering Sea and the North Pacific ocean, will require either legislation by the British and Canadian parliaments and the congress of the United States, or an executive order from the heads of the respective governments. If such be not secured before the opening of the sealing season of 1894, the protection of the seal will necessitate a further continuance of the *modus vivendi*. That the British authorities will join the United States in the ultimate arrangements for enforcing the regulations, to which both are morally bound, is confidently expected, as is also the full concurrence of the other maritime nations interested in the sealing industry. Indeed, at the end of the year, the British and Russian governments had already signified their willingness to renew the *modus vivendi* in the matter of the seal fisheries until further notice, on the understanding that vessels of the United States should be subject to similar restrictions.

GENERAL EUROPEAN SITUATION.

The Toulon Festivities.—To different eyes the effusive demonstrations of international amity connected with the reception of the Russian fleet at the French port of Toulon in October, have different aspects. Some, taking them to be the forerunner of the organization of a Russian squadron in the Mediterranean, which, combined with the fleet of France, would be sufficient to completely overshadow the hitherto dominant power of England in those waters, look upon the Toulon demonstration as fraught with warlike menace to the Triple Alliance, and more particularly to England, whose maritime highway to her Indian empire would thus be under the control of a power one of whose chief ambitions is to weaken the British hold on Hindostan. There is, however, no real evidence that the Toulon demonstration was other than pacific in its char-

acter—a return of the compliment paid to France on the occasion of the visit of the latter's fleet to Cronstadt in July, 1891. It was certainly designed to convey to the French people the reality of Russia's friendliness; but to display friendship and to confess the existence of a definite policy to be pursued in common, are two different things. It is significant that in the precautions taken by the French government, and in the careful wording of the messages from the czar to President Carnot, the tendencies of hot-headed and impulsive chauvinists to fasten a false political meaning upon the Toulon demonstration were guarded against; and nothing occurred to indicate that the attitude of Russia toward her impulsive Western friend is formally and definitely changed from what it has always been, one of studied reserve and complete independence of action. It is not even certain that



M. SADI CARNOT,
PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

France would welcome Russia as a Mediterranean power. It would be a reversal of her traditional policy to do so; and, although such a change must be admitted to be possible, it may be doubted whether France would look upon it as consistent with her real interests. For her greatest soldier, Napoleon, when designing to partition Europe with Russia, although willing to see Constantinople under Muscovite sway, yet persistently refused to open the Dardanelles to the Russian fleet, seeing in such a concession the thin edge of the wedge which might in time overthrow the naval supremacy of France.

It is needless to describe at length the details of the recent demonstration. From the arrival of the Russian

squadron under Admiral Avellan, off Toulon, on October 13, to its final departure on October 29, the time was taken up with an almost ceaseless round of festivities. There were artillery salutes and interchanges of official visits of the usual kind, but with more than the usual heartiness. Complimentary speeches were presented and replied to; deputations from municipal and other bodies attended upon and addressed the Russian admiral and his staff; gifts of all kinds, amounting in Paris alone to about 2,500,000 francs in value, were showered upon the visitors; and the people as a whole, from the highest dignitaries of state downward, vied with each other in doing honor to their guests. But perhaps the most significant feature of the meeting was the depth to which the popular sentiment was stirred as manifested in the spontaneous and uncontrollable outbursts of popular welcome. A week—October 17 to 24—was spent by the Russian officers in Paris, the capital being given over to their entertainment. A day was spent at Lyons, and another at Marseilles, where they were received with the same enthusiasm as at Paris. The Russian admiral returning to Toulon on October 27, he and President Carnot again exchanged courtesies. The latter had come down to attend the launching of the French ironclad *Jauréguiberry*, and took advantage of the occasion to visit the Russian ships, after which he sent a telegram to the czar congratulating him upon his magnificent fleet. The festivities ended on the night of October 28, with a splendid ball given aboard the Russian men-of-war *Pamiat Azora* and *Rynda*. Shortly before the departure of the Russian squadron, M. Carnot received a telegram from the czar thanking him for the warmth of the reception accorded the Russian officers, and closing with the following words:

"The testimonies of warm sympathy which have been once more manifested with so much eloquence will add a fresh link to those already uniting the two countries, and will contribute, I hope, to the strengthening of the general peace—the object of their efforts and their most constant wishes."

To this President Carnot replied:

"The cordial and spontaneous welcome which your brave soldiers have everywhere met with in France signally affirms once more the sincere sympathies uniting our two countries. It marks at the same time a profound faith in the beneficial influence which can be exerted together by two great nations devoted to the cause of peace."

Contemporaneously with the visit of the Russian fleet

to Toulon, a British squadron was entertained at the Italian ports of Taranto and Spezzia. Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, on board the flagship *Sanspareil*, in command of the Mediterranean squadron, arrived at Taranto October 16, being welcomed with heartiness, but with none of the effusiveness of the Franco-Russian meeting at Toulon. The official reception of the British fleet took place at Spezzia, where the vessel arrived October 23. Salutes were fired from the forts commanding the city, and from the thirty Italian war-ships in the harbor; and the duke of Genoa, vice-admiral of the Italian fleet, greeted the British commander. However, the enthusiasm of the *fêtes* was much toned down on account of the death of Lord Vivian, British ambassador at Rome, which occurred while the squadron was on its way from Taranto to Spezzia. The visit of the British fleet was evidently designed to counteract to some extent the possible alarmist rumors to which the Toulon gathering might have given rise, as well as to serve as a gentle reminder, that, in matters affecting the *status quo* in the Mediterranean, England is still alive to her interests and prepared to act.

A unique coincidence, which added to the dramatic character of the Russian reception at Toulon, and also served to demonstrate its really pacific meaning, was the death of Marshal MacMahon. Just at the moment when France and Russia fall upon each other's necks in almost a frenzy of mutual affection, there occurs the death of the hero of the Malakoff and the victim of Sedan. The czar requested that the funeral might take place during the visit of the Russian officers to Paris; but at the same time Germany and Italy sent military delegations to represent them at the obsequies; and the Emperor William II. himself sent a wreath to be laid upon the coffin, which graceful act was not without a profound effect upon the masses in the French capital.

As a general thing, other nations were but little irritated or moved by the Franco-Russian meeting. The criticism of the German press was characterized by a dignified reserve; and even in Italy there was no marked expression of anti-French feeling. The secret of the French enthusiasm, and, to a certain extent of the warmth of feeling aroused in Russia also, seems to lie in the fact that the visit of the Russian fleet to Toulon formally marked the emergence of both powers from the partial isolation that had long characterized their standing in Europe. Accustomed for centuries to play a large part in the settle-

ment of European questions, France had borne with unconcealed chagrin the isolation and weakness to which she was reduced by the disastrous war of 1870-1; and Russia had been similarly deprived of her share in European counsels when the *Dreikaiserbund* gave way to the Triple Alliance. Millions of Frenchmen now fancy that through the *entente* with Russia, France has re-entered a position she has not enjoyed for a generation. Further, the Triple Alliance has appeared to Frenchmen, justly or unjustly, a real source of danger, a threat of attack; and the securing of the friendship of a power so strong as Russia, whose assistance would presumably suffice for all purposes of defense, is a source of unbounded satisfaction. Whether this satisfaction is exhausted in the sense of relief from impending danger, or whether there is not still mingled with it the lurking idea of positive revenge upon Germany, may still be questioned. Certain it is, that the Franco-Russian *entente* has strengthened the foundations on which the Triple Alliance rests. The predominance of Russia in the Balkan peninsula and her leadership of all the Slavic races, are the dangers against which the *Dreibund* is the only security of Austria-Hungary; and isolation through the supremacy of France and Russia in the Mediterranean, would be more dangerous for Italy than all her present difficulties, internal as well as external. To weaken the Triple Alliance would be to alter the foundation upon which has long rested the main guarantee of continental peace.

The Naval Balance of Power.—Whatever may be the permanent significance of the visit of the Russian fleet to Toulon, it has certainly given unwonted stimulus to discussion of the problem of the balance of naval power in the Mediterranean. In this problem Great Britain is most deeply concerned; and she now makes no attempt to conceal her anxiety at the fact that she may possibly be one day confronted with a formidable combination of hostile fleets in that sea. Upon this assumption she is shaping her policy, feeling it of vital importance to her commercial interests, if not to her political existence as an empire, to maintain unbroken her naval supremacy.

England, France, and Russia in the Mediterranean.—English vessels visited the Mediterranean at the time of the Crusades; but it was not until the reign of Elizabeth, when they established relations of some importance with the Turks, that they had much to do with the

great inland sea. The first fleets were sent there to drive away pirates; but, they being found useful to divert the attention of France and Spain, as well as to protect commerce, it became the policy of England to keep there a permanent squadron; and, through her position thus secured, she long influenced the affairs of Europe and of the world. Witness Cape St. Vincent, Aboukir bay, Gibraltar, Trafalgar, the bay of Navarino, and Acre. And now, when the Suez canal has opened the most convenient route to the Orient, and when England's interests in all parts of the world have been many times magnified, the maintenance of her naval position is of even more vital importance than ever. It enables her to prevent a concentration of forces which might destroy her widely scattered interests; and, as long as she is the dominant power in the Mediterranean, she is the arbiter of peace throughout half of Europe.

In recent years the development of the French navy has reached such proportions as to render the naval superiority of England in the Mediterranean a matter of serious question. Great Britain's navy, as compared with that of France, is shown in the following condensed table:

NAVIES OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

	England.	France.
Battleships	43	42
Armored coast defense.....	20	10
Armored and unarmored cruisers.....	161	62
Other vessels.....	151	117

Of the above vessels, the immediately available fighting pennants of France in the Mediterranean number 122, while Great Britain has only 37. Excluding torpedo boats, the numbers are: France 35, Great Britain 25. Including those ships now undergoing repairs or building, France has a total of 136, as compared with 38 of Great Britain; or, excluding torpedo boats, 49 against Great Britain's 26. France has also a vast number of ports on her own coast, her islands, and the north coast of Africa, with unlimited facilities for docking and getting supplies, while England's equipment in this respect is much more limited. Besides, while France, with merchant shipping valued at £10,000,000, spends annually £10,694,860 on its protection, and Russia, with only £3,000,000 worth to protect, provides, £5,040,139 for the purpose, England considers an annual payment of £18,480,916 sufficient for the insurance of a mer-

chant marine valued at £122,000,000, irrespective of the trade it carries on.

The Toulon gathering has served the purpose of awakening the English public to the serious danger which threatens their naval supremacy. It has forced upon them the conviction that if England is to retain her imperial position, she must have many more ships and many

more men; and has aroused a sentiment, which the government cannot wholly resist, in favor of immediate increase of the navy. On December 12, a crowded and enthusiastic meeting was held in London under the auspices of the London chamber of commerce, and under the immediate sanction of the lord mayor, at which it was resolved that the maintenance of the naval supremacy of the British empire was of far more importance than all questions of politics, and the support of the commercial



ALEXANDER III., CZAR OF RUSSIA.

community was pledged. On December 19, the matter was debated in the house of commons. Lord George Hamilton, M. P. for Middlesex, formerly first lord of the admiralty, made a motion declaring:

"That in the opinion of this house, it is necessary for the maintenance of the security of the country, and the continued protection of British interests and commerce, that considerable addition should at once be made to the navy; and the house therefore calls upon her majesty's government to make, before the Christmas recess, a statement of their intentions, in order that immediate action may be taken thereon."

Mr. Gladstone opposed the motion, declaring 'that a test of numbers of ships was fallacious; that the British fighting ships were the largest and of the best material,

with a tonnage of 557,000 against the combined 318,000 tons of France and Russia; that in war ships of all classes Great Britain was stronger than any other three powers; and that her power of constructing men-of-war was even more remarkable than her actual existing strength. At the same time, he intimated that it was the intention of the government to make additions to the navy; but that it was absurd to call the present a moment of danger calling for hasty or premature settlement. Mr. Balfour, in replying pointed out that the danger lay not in the present but in the future. As it is now, the navies of France and Russia combined are nearly a match for Great Britain; but France and Russia have also in process of construction ships equal in tonnage to one-half of the whole British navy, a tonnage four or five times as great as that under way in British yards; and in three years those two powers will be ahead of Great Britain in first-class ships.

Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain also spoke in favor of the motion, the latter urging that whenever any one of the allied nations builds three war ships, Great Britain should build five; and whenever any builds one cruiser, Great Britain should build two. Lord George Hamilton's motion was lost by a vote of 240 to 204, the scale being turned by the votes of the Irish members.

For many years it has been a cardinal principle of British policy to keep the English navy stronger than any two other navies combined; but strangely enough, England has allowed that portion of her fleet which protects her enormous interests in the Mediterranean, to fall far behind the efficiency of the French fleet there; and she could not send out reinforcements sufficient to obliterate the disparity without seriously weakening her Channel squadron and her home defenses. Various estimates are made of the expenditure necessary to place the British navy on a footing adequate to the interests it is designed to protect. Captain Lord Charles Beresford, formerly a junior lord of the admiralty, urges naval construction on a very large scale, be the cost what it may. The British navy should be at least one-third stronger than any combination of the fleets of her two possible enemies, France and Russia; and in order to this, he estimates the required outlay at about £18,000,000. Lord Alcester adds two millions to this figure. These are large amounts, but small in comparison with the interests at stake.

The Russian Navy.—It has long been a part of the public law of Europe, embodied in several treaties, that,

for the preservation of the balance of power in the Mediterranean, the Dardanelles and Bosphorus should be closed to ships of war. Thus it happens that the Russian navy of to-day consists in the main of two separate divisions, neither of which has any communication by water with the other—the Baltic fleet and the Black sea fleet. The Baltic fleet is numerically the larger and the more important, and is the only one whose flag is seen at foreign stations.

The rule closing the Dardanelles and Bosphorus was originally established by the sultan of Turkey at a time when the Black sea lay entirely within the Ottoman dominions; but when Russia, by conquest, acquired territory on the Black sea, the general interests of Europe were called into play against an abrogation of the rule. It was not, however, until 1841, that the rule of the closure of the straits to the passage of ships of war, except those of Turkey, without the consent of Turkey, became a part of the written public law of Europe, being sanctioned in the treaty of London signed in that year by Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Russia, France, and Turkey. In 1856, after the Crimean war, the treaty of Paris reaffirmed the principle, but neutralized the Black sea by opening it freely to the commerce of all nations. However, in October, 1870, when the cause of France in the war with Germany had been practically lost, the czar announced that he would no longer consider himself bound by the treaty of Paris of 1856, which neutralized the Black sea, alleging that through the invention of iron-clads, Russian ports on the Black sea were liable to unforeseen attacks from enemies who might suddenly force their way through the Dardanelles. The latest regulations of the European states on the subject are found in the treaty of London of 1871, and the treaty of Berlin of 1878. The neutralization of the Black sea is abandoned, even merchant vessels having to show their papers to the Ottoman authorities. The closure of the straits to war vessels is maintained, and some provision is made for its enforcement, the following being the wording of the regulation now in force :

“ The principle of the closure of the straits of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus is maintained, with the right on the part of his imperial majesty, the sultan, of opening the straits in time of peace to ships of war of friendly and allied powers in case the Sublime Porte should find it necessary in order to secure the treaty of Paris of March 30, 1856.”

In other words, the great powers stand prepared, in case it be necessary for the preservation of the balance of power in Europe, to protect the neutrality of the straits by force of arms.

The history of the Russian navy dates from the time of Alexis Michailovich, father of Peter the Great, who placed a small fleet in the Caspian sea. But it was only under his illustrious son, the real founder of the present empire, who was a practical ship-builder and sailor, that Russia first attained a place among naval powers. Peter, in spite of the opposition of the sultan, who had an all-powerful navy in the Black sea, launched there a fleet of merchant vessels, which he soon transformed into formidable ships of war. He also built a considerable navy in the Baltic. Although contemplating the sending of a fleet into the Mediterranean, he never actually did so. It was not until 1771, during the war between Russia and Turkey in the time of Catherine II., that the Russian men-of-war passed the straits of Gibraltar. This was first effected through the aid of English officers, Admiral Elphinstone, Captain Dugdale, and others, whom Catherine enlisted in her service; and resulted in the practical annihilation of the Turkish power in the Mediterranean. But, after the treacherous betrayal of the Princess Tarakanoff, an aspirant to the Russian crown, by the commander-in-chief Orloff, who was the tool of Catherine, most of the English officers left the Russian service; and there was no fleet in the Mediterranean until 1827, when one was used, in conjunction with the English and French fleets, for the destruction of the naval force of Turkey at the memorable battle in the bay of Navarino.

In the past, the entrance of a Russian squadron into the Mediterranean has thus always been the prelude to a war against Turkey; and some regard it as such at the present time, although the prospects of a conflict are not by any means immediate.

The Baltic fleet at present includes 22 sea-going iron-clads; 18 iron-clad coast-defense vessels, all old but valuable; 3 new sea-going, armored gunboats; and, among unarmored boats, 2 deck-protected cruisers; 4 fast torpedo gunboats, and one building; 9 corvettes and sloops; numerous transports, tugs, and tenders; 9 gunboats of British type; 36 first-class torpedo boats; and about 40 other torpedo boats.

The Black sea fleet includes 10 first-class iron clads; 7 fast corvettes and sloops; 5 torpedo gunboats; a number

of transports; 12 fine steamers of the volunteer fleet; 6 auxiliary trading steamers; 22 first-class torpedo boats; and about 60 other torpedo boats.

Russia also maintains a flotilla of war vessels on the Caspian sea, and another on the Siberian coast. The total combined strength of her navy, built and building, is as follows:—Armored battleships, 17; armored cruisers and rams, 13; armored coast-defense ships, 20; armored sea-going gun-vessels, 3; protected cruisers, 2; corvettes and sloops, 22; merchant cruisers, 18; torpedo gun-vessels, 9; first-class torpedo boats, 62; other torpedo boats, (about) 106; gunboats, 9.

Within the past two years, Russia has shown extraordinary activity in putting her Black sea fleet in warlike trim; but her efficiency as a naval power suffers severely from the division of her forces. At the same time she is not a power to be despised; and the possibility of her co-operation with France adds another very important element to the European problem.

EUROPEAN COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

German Trade Conventions.—The German government is pursuing in a determined way the commercial policy upon which it entered two years ago in inaugurating a series of conventions with Austria-Hungary, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland. During the last quarter of the year, several new treaties have been negotiated, which will have a marked effect, it is thought, upon German trade. There are strong prospects that the tariff war with Russia, which began last July (page 487) will be ended early in 1894 by the ratification of a convention which was finally negotiated in the latter part of December. By the terms of this agreement, Germany lowers her duties on Russian rye and oats to the level of the Austro-German tariff; while Russia reduces her minimum tariff of 1891 on German iron, tin, machinery, and agricultural implements, by from 10 to 20 per cent. Russia also reduces her tariff on coal coming into Russia by railway to the level of the tariff on coal sent by sea. The tariff on iron and steel rails is unchanged.

Upon the final passage of this convention, the German government will concentrate its forces in the reichstag.

New treaties have also been negotiated by Germany with Spain, Servia, and Roumania. Those with the last

named two countries passed the reichstag committee December 6; and that with Roumania was adopted by the reichstag on December 13, by a vote of 189 to 165, the government having the support of the Social Democrats, Radical Unionists, Richter Radicals, South German Democrats, Poles, 38 National Liberals, 43 Clericals, and 7 Conservatives. The minority included the greater part of the Conservatives, 49 Clericals, and 13 National Liberals.

In the government's memorandum accompanying the submission of the Spanish, Servian, and Roumanian treaties to the reichstag, about the middle of November, it was estimated that the new treaties would open up to German trade and industry, foreign markets worth over 100,000,000 marks.

A Franco-Spanish Treaty.—Just one day before the close of the year, France and Spain signed a treaty to continue in force for twelve months. Its provisions secure to France the advantages contained in the Spanish treaties, without a concession to the Spanish demand for a reduction of the French minimum tariff. The negotiation of the treaty is considered a diplomatic triumph for M. Casimir-Périer.

THE CABUL MISSION.

The mission upon which Sir Henry Mortimer Durand started for Cabul in the early part of September (p. 489), proved to be, in the opinion of the English authorities, completely successful. As a result of the negotiations with the ameer, Great Britain has not only strengthened her northwest Indian military frontier, but heightened her reputation for fair dealing. The Indo-Afghan frontier question, the position of Afghanistan in regard to its Oxus border as defined in the Clarendon agreement between England and Russia, and other matters which have caused some trouble, have been adjusted to the mutual satisfaction of all parties concerned, with the probable exception of Russia.

The mission reached Cabul October 4; and from that time until November 15, when the British representatives left on their return journey, the ameer seems to have exhausted the resources of oriental ingenuity to make the reception and entertainment of his guests expressive of the highest honor and respect toward them. They were lodged in the ameer's own palace of Indaki, the residence

of his eldest son, four miles outside the walls of the capital.

Briefly summed up, the result of the negotiations is as follows: The ameer has withdrawn all claims to Chitral, Bajaur, Swat, and the neighboring frontier states in Indus-Kohistan, together with Waziristan, where he had a post that caused some trouble. This insures the safety of the



SIR H. MORTIMER DURAND,
BRITISH ENVOY TO CABUL.

Gomul route, and completes the Zhob valley frontier. In fact it not only brings within the acknowledged and undivided sphere of British influence the wild region in which disturbances occurred so recently as the latter part of 1892 and the first quarter of 1893 (p. 48); but it also leaves definitely under British control the approaches to India on the southeast of the Pamirs. The tracts between the Punjab and Afghanistan, in which the ameer's interests had proved detrimental to good

order among the hill tribes, are freed from his claims. The Afghan post isto be removed from Chageh in Baluchistan; and no further opposition is offered to the railway terminus at New Charman.

In return for these concessions, Great Britain permits the unrestricted importation into Afghanistan of arms and stores; confirms the ameer in the possession of Kasir in the Kumar valley; leaves the Kuram valley settlement undisturbed; and raises the annual subsidy to the ameer from 12 to 18 lakhs of rupees (say from £75,000 to £112,000 sterling).

Before the mission left Cabul, the ameer publicly affirmed his friendship with England, holding a grand *darbar*, or conference, for the purpose. He congratulated his people on securing such a good friend as the British government, "which had no designs upon their country, and whose interests were identical with their own."

As a reward for his services, Sir H. Mortimer Durand has been made a knight commander of the order of the

Star of India (K. C. S. I.); and similar but lesser honors have been conferred upon the European officers who accompanied him.

The international bearings of this mission to Cabul are already well known to the readers of *Current History*. Its main significance lies in the fact that it opposes another barrier to the onward march of that European power which is ever seeking to push its outposts westward to the borders of the Indian ocean. It will also have important effects upon the settlement of the still open Pamir question.

THE SIAMESE QUESTION.

The international features of the Siamese question, affecting as it does the mutual interests of France, China, and the British Indian empire, make it a subject of continued interest.

With a few trifling modifications, the demands made upon King Chulalongkorn in September last by the French diplomat, M. Le Myre de Vilers (p. 475), were unconditionally acceded to. The terms of the convention signed are to the following effect:

Siam hands over to France the left east bank of the Mekong, with the islands in the river, and virtually gives up the command of the whole of the river by agreeing not to maintain warships on the Mekong and its tributaries, or the great Tonle-sap lake, nor to keep military posts in the provinces of Battambang and Siemreap, and within a radius of twenty-five kilometres on the right bank of the Mekong. In this region, only the local police shall maintain order, no Siamese troops of any kind being permitted. On the other, hand France may establish depots for wood, coal, and other necessities of navigation, on the right bank. All the Siamese troops must be withdrawn from the posts in these districts and the fortifications razed within a month. France may establish consulates in any part of the kingdom, and her subjects may trade freely within the ceded region, while the customs regulations are to be fixed in a subsequent treaty. Those Siamese concerned in the late attacks on French subjects are to be tried by the Siamese authorities, but the French reserve the right of approving the judgment. Until the terms are fully executed, the French will continue to occupy Chantaboon.

These terms make Siam practically a dependency of France. Siam loses about one-third of her territory, with considerable resources of industrial and mineral wealth; while, west of the Mekong, and within easy distance of the Menam, the French have obtained an advantageous foothold, and have secured a number of privileges, which, with

the moral effect of their triumph, will be apt to give them complete ascendancy at Bangkok.

Great Britain, ever careful of the interests of her Indian possessions, watched with much anxiety the progress of the dispute. From a commercial point of view, she shares in the discomfiture of Siam. The supremacy of her counsels at the Siamese court is threatened; her trade with the provinces east of the Mekong will be exposed to French differential duties; while, west of that river, her merchants, who have heretofore almost monopolized the external commerce of the country, will meet with serious interference.

It was however in the political aspects of the struggle that the British government felt the deepest concern. It threatened, as we have already pointed out (p. 260), to make coterminous the British and French possessions on the upper Mekong. It would thus add to the difficulties of British administration in India, which include the necessity of ever keeping a watchful eye upon the advances of Russia from the west, the further encumbrance of guarding also, on the east, against the encroachments of a power at present allied with Russia.

As long ago as last July, at the time of extreme tension between France and Siam, the marquis of Dufferin, British ambassador at Paris, secured from M. Develle, French foreign minister, the acceptance of the principle of a neutral zone or "buffer" state on the Mekong. It is the policy of Great Britain in the Orient, to protect her possessions against the too close proximity of possibly hostile neighbors by the establishment of what are known as "buffer" states, serving a purpose similar to that of the buffers at each end of a railway carriage—preventing damage from collision. Afghanistan, accurately delimited as far as the Pamirs, and now bound more closely to India as a result of the recent negotiations between the ameer and Sir Mortimer Durand, but yet nominally independent, serves this purpose on the north and west.

Some hitches occurred in the negotiations for a "buffer" state in the Indo-Chinese peninsula. England exercises a protectorate over the Shan states, which run to the Chinese frontier and extend over territory on the east bank of the Mekong. A "buffer" state south of the Shan region would entirely cut France off from Southwestern China, the objective point of her commercial competition with England. However, a protocol was finally signed on November 25, agreeing to the appointment of technical

agents to inquire on the spot into the limits and geographical configuration of the districts, setting forth the nature of the proposed investigation and the extent it is proposed to assign to the neutral zone, and also stipulating that navigation, transit, and means of communication shall be equally free to both powers.

The precise boundaries of the new "buffer" state cannot be decided until the joint commission agreed to has studied the subject on the spot. It is learned, however, that the two powers have agreed to make "mutual sacrifices and abandonments," England giving up a strip of territory belonging to British Burmah, and France consenting to forego her claims to a portion of the northern Siamese territory. The region from which the state will be formed is almost unknown to Europeans, only one Englishman, it is said, ever having traversed it. The sovereignty over the neutral zone is to be vested in China, who consented to assume it only on condition that it be made sufficiently large to avoid the constant danger of frontier disturbances. It has also been agreed that in the province of Chieng Hong on the far upper Mekong (see map, p. 467), neither power shall seek commercial advantages which the other may not enjoy. To this last condition, considerable objection is raised in England and India, where it is claimed that it amounts to a virtual sacrifice of the advantages gained by the delimitation of the frontier between Burmah and Siam in 1889. At that time the British jurisdiction was extended over the province of Chieng Hong and the northern reaches of the Mekong between Chieng Sen and the Chinese frontier and command of the chief trade route to Western China was thus secured; but it is now proposed to contribute to the neutral zone just that stretch of territory in which the short trade route to Western China lies.

THE PARTITION OF AFRICA.

New Anglo-German Convention.—Early in November the text of a new convention between England and Germany was published, disposing of a question which for about eight years has been in dispute between the two countries, namely, the question of the boundaries of their respective spheres of influence in the Guinea region.

The most important feature of this latest agreement regarding the partition of the dark continent, is that it secures to Germany the greater portion of the region di-

rectly south of Lake Tchad, and enables her to pursue her policy of extending into the *hinterland* of the Cameroons. In the Cameroons, Germany has a promising colony which has already yielded some satisfactory results. Its revenue has trebled during the last three years, and it may now be considered a self-supporting dependency. The Germans believe that its *hinterland* is equally promising; but, while their own resources have been inadequate for its rapid development, they have watched with no little concern the progress made by the British Royal Niger company to the west of it, and by the French Kongo to the southeast.

By the new convention, Yola, the capital of Adamawa, and the territory around it within a given radius to the east, are definitely recognized as belonging to the British sphere. On the other hand, Germany obtains command of the Benué and the confluence of the Faro river, with territory comprising the important trading town of Karna; but, as already said, the most valuable concession secured to Germany is the acquisition of the south shore of Lake Tchad, which is recognized as being within her sphere of interest as far as the 15th degree of east longitude, including therefore the mouth of the important Shari river.

The French have refused to recognize the validity of the convention. It will be remembered that it was to thwart the claims of Germany and to prevent her further progress into the interior, that French explorers, notably Lieutenant Mizon, recently displayed great activity in pushing their expeditions into the region in question. It is therefore no surprise to learn that negotiations have been entered upon with a view to securing recognition of the claims of France. M. Haussmann, of the French colonial office, and Captain Monteil, the well known explorer, have been sent to Berlin to confer with the German plenipotentiaries. Deputies of the foreign and colonial group in the French chamber have urged upon the government to take resolute diplomatic action in both London and Berlin regarding the Anglo-German agreement.

In the Franco-German agreement of 1885, a boundary was drawn between the German territory in the Cameroons and the French Kongo, from the mouth of the Campo river due east to the 15th degree of east longitude. According to the German view, France was excluded from all political action to the north of that line; but the French have of late challenged that view by sending explorers into the interior with the intention of



MAP OF NORTHERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA, SHOWING THE FRENCH, SPANISH, AND GERMAN POSSESSIONS AND PROTECTORATES.

bringing within the French sphere a certain portion of the southern shores of Lake Tchad. The German government is fully willing to negotiate for a friendly demarcation of the two spheres beyond the 15th degree, but may be resolute in its determination to maintain its rights as claimed under the agreement of 1885.

The Swaziland Convention.—The final convention between Great Britain and the Transvaal regarding the dominions of the Swazi king, was signed on November 8. It supersedes the convention of 1890, as well as the provisional arrangement reached in June, 1893, but confirms in substance the clauses of the latter. With the consent of the Swazi king, the Transvaal may now establish a protectorate over Swaziland. The South African republic also undertakes the responsibility of preserving order and of safeguarding established rights, both native and foreign.

Russia and Abyssinia.—The Russian government has announced its intention to send a permanent resident to Abyssinia. Ostensibly the object is a religious one, to bring the Abyssinian Church under the control of the Holy Synod, instead of allowing it to be dominated

by Roman Catholicism, which would accompany an Italian protectorate; but politically, Russia's object is to acquire a status in Africa and a consequent right to be heard on all questions affecting Egypt, the Soudan, and the Suez canal.

MINOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Canadian Immigration Agreement.—It was announced in October, that, although the Canadian government had refused to ratify officially the Carlisle-Burgess treaty (p. 479) providing for the inspection, by United States officers, of immigrants landing at Canadian ports and destined for the United States, to see that none should be passed through to the latter country in violation of the United States immigration and contract labor law, yet the dominion authorities would not interfere with any arrangements which the United States might make with the Canadian steamship and railway companies. Certificates are accordingly to be issued to immigrants, describing them, which, when properly signed by the United States commissioners at the ports of entry, will entitle the holders thereof to enter the United States. The cities of Halifax, Quebec, Point Levis, Vancouver, and Victoria are designated ports of entry under the agreement.

Extradition with Norway.—On November 8, ratifications of a treaty of extradition concluded June 7, between the United States and Norway, were exchanged. With two exceptions in the list of extraditable offenses, the treaty is similar to that with Sweden ratified March 18 (p. 33), and in fact to all the extradition conventions recently negotiated by the United States. It went into effect December 8. The two exceptions referred to occur in the 3d article, which omits from the list of extraditable crimes "housebreaking or shopbreaking" and:

"Obtaining money, valuable securities, or other property by false pretenses, or receiving money, valuable securities, or other property knowing the same to have been embezzled, stolen, or fraudulently obtained, when such act is made criminal by the laws of both countries and the amount of money or the value of the property fraudulently obtained or received is not less than \$200 or kroner 740."

The "Costa Rica" Incident.—The Pacific mail steamer *Costa Rica* called at Amapala, a port of Honduras, November 4, having on board Policarpo Bonilla, a Honduran refugee. A demand was made by President Vasquez of Honduras on Captain Dow, of the *Costa Rica*, for the

surrender of Bonilla, which was refused. The captain also refused to admit the service of a protest relating to his action, sent by Vasquez. The steamer was therefore fired upon as she left the port. The official correspondence concerning the matter shows that Captain Dow had no right to sail without signing the notice of protest. However, the government of Honduras promptly disavowed the conduct of its officers, and expressed sincere regret for the occurrence. And so the matter ended.



UNITED STATES POLITICS.

The November Elections.—On November 7, elections were held in twelve states, together with an election for member of congress to fill a vacancy in Michigan. The results were extraordinary in the way of Republican gains.

In New York the entire Republican state ticket was elected, including delegates to the constitutional convention. The special feature of the election was the choice of Edward T. Bartlett, Republican, over Isaac H. Maynard, Democrat, as court of appeals judge, by a plurality of 101,064.

BARTLETT, EDWARD T., is a native of Skaneateles, Onondaga county, N. Y., where he was born in 1841. He is a great-grandson of Josiah Bartlett, and, on his mother's side, a descendant of Steven Hopkins, both signers of the Declaration of Independence. He received a classical education; studied law in his native town; and practiced his profession in Onondaga county until 1868, when he removed to New York, where he has long been known as the head of the firm of Bartlett, Wilson & Hayden. He is a member of the New York Republican club, and was its president in 1858; belongs to the Union League club; and is a member of the Bar association, of which he was chairman for one year, being at present one of its executive committee. The Republican nomination for justice of the supreme court of the county of New York was conferred upon him in 1891. He is described as a man of wide accomplishments, genial, and dignified in his bearing.

MAYNARD, ISAAC H.—Mr. Maynard was comparatively but little known until 1883, when he was nominated for secretary of state for New York, by the Democrats. Prior to that time he had served as assemblyman and county judge and in other inferior positions. He was defeated in the state contest, it is claimed, by the liquor dealers, who charged him with Prohibition principles and practices—being the only person on the ticket who failed of election. Later, he was

appointed deputy attorney-general; then was selected by President Cleveland for second comptroller and afterward, was made assistant secretary of the treasury. After the close of Mr. Cleveland's first term, he again became deputy attorney-general. In the fall of 1891, he was charged with abstracting election returns, for Dutchess county, from the state comptroller's office in Albany, while acting as counsel for the state board of canvassers, as a result of which a Democratic senator was awarded the seat to which, according to the first returns, a Republican had been elected—which gave to the Democratic party



GOVERNOR MCKINLEY OF OHIO.

the absolute control of the political machinery of the state. The New York Bar association investigated the matter and declared that Maynard had been guilty of a crime. The legislature (Democratic) also looked into the matter and "vindicated" him by their verdict. Shortly afterward, Governor Flower appointed him to a temporary vacancy in the court of appeals, the Democratic party afterward nominating him for the same position. The *London Times* characterizes his defeat as "a picturesque incident."

In Ohio, the fight centered around the question of the tariff. William McKinley, champion of the high protection policy embodied in the existing law named after him,

was elected governor over L. T. Neal (Democrat) by a plurality of 80,995. Twenty-seven out of thirty-one districts returned a Republican senator, and the house of representatives was made overwhelmingly Republican. In Massachusetts the entire Republican state ticket was elected. Frederick T. Greenhalge was chosen governor over J. E. Russell by a plurality of 35,697. In Pennsylvania, the Republicans elected a treasurer and supreme court judge by a plurality of 135,146. In New Jersey, a complete transformation was made from a large Democratic majority in both senate and house, to a Republican majority of one in the senate and twenty-two in the house. In Iowa, Frank D. Jackson (Rep.) defeated Horace Boies (Dem.) by a

plurality of 32,356. In Kansas, the Republicans carried eighty out of the one hundred and one counties, and seven out of the fifteen judicial districts. Fusion between the Democrats and Populists was attempted without success. Kentucky elected a Democratic legislature. South Dakota elected three supreme court judges and eight circuit court judges, all Republicans. In Nebraska, Harrison (Rep.) was elected supreme court judge, a result wholly unexpected, and arguing the decline of the Populists. In Virginia, the Republicans declined to nominate a state ticket, on the ground that the state election laws, as enforced, rendered a fair contest impossible. Mr. O'Ferrell (Dem.) was elected governor over Mr. Cocke (Pop.), by a plurality of 46,701. Maryland elected a Democratic comptroller by a plurality of 19,494. In Michigan, Levi T. Griffin (Dem.) was elected to congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of J. Logan Chipman in August, 1893.

These results show a most remarkable revulsion of popular feeling as compared with the results of the elections of 1890 and 1892, when the Democratic party, as has the Republican party in the present instance, swept everything before it. One of the general causes contributing to the Democratic defeat was a wide spread dissatisfaction among the working classes with the existing *régime*, due to the prevailing hard times, which, justly or unjustly, always react unfavorably upon the party in power, and produce a desire for a change. But there were also causes operating of a more strictly local significance. The result in the state of New York resolves itself into an earnest and most forcible protest against ring dictation and "boss" rule. The overthrow of the McKane ring in Gravesend and that of the Sheehan ring in Buffalo, will long be quoted as illustrations of the avenging power of the people when their rights are assailed and their patience is exhausted.

The Gravesend Affair.—The town of Gravesend, Long Island, has suddenly come into prominence as the scene of open rebellion against the legal authority of the state of New York, and forcible resistance of the processes of the supreme court. Gravesend includes that part of Long Island lying immediately south of Brooklyn. John Y. McKane (Dem.), chief of police, is its recognized political "boss." Within the township, according to the last census, dwell about 8,000 persons, and the ordinary poll is 1,500 votes. In preparation for the election held

November 7, there were registered in the town of Gravesend more than 6,100 voters. Mr. William J. Gaynor of Brooklyn, which is in the same county as Gravesend, held the nomination of the Republicans and independent Democrats for justice of the supreme court; and, it may be added, was elected to the position by a majority of 20,000 in a district usually giving 30,000 Democratic majority.

Mr. Gaynor sent a force of clerks to Gravesend to copy the registration lists, that the eligibility of the electors might be inquired into. These clerks were assaulted, arrested, and sent to jail, though subsequently discharged. Mr. Gaynor next secured an order from Judge Cullen, of the supreme court, directing the inspectors of election in Gravesend to permit the copying of the list. The inspectors avoided the service of this order. On the day of election, Republican watchers, headed by Col. Alexander S. Bacon, a leading citizen of Brooklyn, went to Gravesend armed with an injunction from Judge Barnard, of the supreme court, prevent interference with them in the discharge of their duties. These watchers were promptly arrested and maltreated; some were thrown into jail, and others given two minutes in which to leave town; and the injunction was torn into fragments. Whereupon Judge Barnard issued a writ of attachment against McKane and others for contempt in disobeying the injunction. Having been brought into court, the full penalty of the law was imposed upon each of them, namely thirty days' imprisonment and a fine of \$250. An appeal to the general term was promptly made, and Judge Cullen granted a stay of proceedings until such appeal should be heard.

On December 30, indictments were returned by the grand jury of King's county, against McKane and twenty-one others, on charge of felony and misdemeanor.

The Prohibition Movement.—Reasons are given for the belief that the Iowa prohibitory law may be so modified as to allow communities in which prohibition has not been enforced to regulate the existing traffic. No change in the prohibitory status is likely to occur in Kansas, consequent upon the victory of the Republicans over the Populists. In South Carolina, the state dispensary system is in favor. (See article on the South Carolina Liquor Law in this number.) Considerable interest is taken in the Gotheburg plan in a number of Northern states.

Presidential Appointments.—On October 20, the

nomination of J. J. Van Alen, to be ambassador to Italy, made September 19 (p. 498), was confirmed in the senate by a vote of 39 yeas to 22 nays. So strong, however, was the criticism aroused throughout the country on account of the fact that the nominee had made large contributions to the campaign fund of the Democratic party, that Mr. Van Alen, in spite of the remonstrances of the president, declined to accept the appointment.

On December 5, the nomination of W. B. Hornblower as associate justice of the United States supreme court, made September 19, 1893 (p. 499), and lapsing by reason of non-action, was renewed; but up to the end of the year no action had been taken on it, and a considerable opposition had already been developed toward its confirmation.

On December 19, the president nominated Wayne McVeagh, of Pennsylvania, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States to Italy.



HON. WILSON S. BISSELL OF NEW YORK,
POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

MCVEAGH, WAYNE, was born in Phoenixville, Penn., April 19, 1833. At the age of twenty he was graduated at Yale; three years later was admitted to the bar; and in 1859 was chosen district attorney of his native county of Chester. In 1862, he was in command of a cavalry company. In 1863 he was made chairman of the Republican state central committee. Soon after he was chosen one of the leading counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, which position he continues to hold, and became a member of the firm of New York and Philadelphia lawyers to which President Cleveland became attached at the close of his first term. He was minister to Turkey in 1870-71. In 1877 he was placed by President Hayes at the head of a commission to investigate the claims of the two conflicting governments of Louisiana. In 1881 he was made attorney-general by President Garfield.

The Hawaiian and tariff questions are fully treated in our review of the leading topics of the quarter (pp. 665 and 683).

THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The period from October 15 to December 31, 1893, covers the close of the extraordinary session called by President Cleveland to repeal the silver-purchase law, a recess of one month, and the reassembling of the 53d congress on December 4 for its first regular session. The break of a month in no way affected the continuity of congressional work, for the legislation begun and partly finished at the extraordinary session was carried forward to completion at the regular session. It was a period of exceptional importance in national legislation, small topics being put aside for the time, and attention being given to those larger questions of national finance, of tariff, and of our relations with Hawaii. These three subjects absorbed the attention of the lawmakers almost to the entire exclusion of lesser questions. A movement was started to revivify state banks by removing the 10 per cent tax on their circulation, the house passed the bill repealing the federal election laws at the extra session, and the senate discussed the subject at the regular session; but the minor events served mainly to fill in the time between the constantly recurring debates on finance, on the tariff, and on Hawaii.

Silver Purchase Repeal.—The repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act passed the senate, having previously passed the house, after our last congressional review was written. But the certainty of the repeal, notwithstanding the protracted contest by the silver senators, was forecast at that time, and the details of the repeal bill fully given.

The close of the long struggle in the senate came about quite unexpectedly on October 30. For 70 days the friends of silver had stubbornly fought against the repeal, and through the rules of the senate which put no limit on debate, it seemed possible for the silver element to delay a vote for many months. Senator Hill of New York at last came forward with a proposition by which a new rule to close debate should be added to the antiquated code of the senate. But while an animated discussion of the proposed rule was progressing, the ranks of the silver men gradually began to fall apart. An attempt to unite the Silver

and the Administration Democrats on the compromise measure had failed; and the Democratic Southern senators who had acted with the radical silver senators from silver-producing states like Colorado, Idaho, and Nevada, agreed in conference that they would no longer use dilatory tactics to delay a vote. The radical element at once recognized that further opposition would be futile, and the vote, which had been resisted for weeks and months, was taken. The repeal bill passed by a large majority, and on the same day it was signed by President Cleveland and became a law. Thus the coinage of 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion each month was brought to an end, and one of the main causes of the financial disturbance and uncertainty in the country was overcome (See article on "Repeal of the Sherman Law" p. 694).

Framing the Tariff.—With the silver question out of the way, the house, through its committee on ways and means, at once gave its attention to a revision of the tariff. The chairman of the committee, Hon. William L. Wilson of West Virginia, was equipped for the work not only by long congressional experience but also by broad scholarship and a thorough understanding of the tariff. He had long been opposed to high protective duties, and in favor of the lowest duties consistent with the government's demands for revenue. In framing the bill which bears his name, he pursued two main principles, viz: to make free of duty such raw materials as are essential for manufacturing and general consumption, and to reduce the duties on finished products so that they would still yield a revenue to the government without serving mainly as a protection against foreign imports.

During the latter days of the extraordinary session the ways and means committee listened for two weeks to delegations representing the great industries of the country, most of them urging that any reduction of duties would prove disastrous. When the recess occurred Mr. Wilson and his associates began a series of private meetings, during which the new tariff bill was constructed. It was ready to present to congress when it reconvened in December. It was incomplete, however, covering only the customs schedules; and up to the end of the year the internal revenue features, including the proposals by which the administration hopes to fill up the gap in the revenue of the country caused by its alterations of the existing tariff schedule, had not been definitely announced (see article on "The Tariff Question" (p. 683).

The Wilson bill, as the new tariff measure has come to be known, was marked by extensive additions to the free list by a general reduction of duties throughout the dutiable list and by a change from specific rates of duty to *ad valorem* rates. The additions to the free list covered the great staples of daily use, viz., raw wool, iron ore,



HON. T. J. GEARY, OF CALIFORNIA.

bituminous coal, lumber, salt, copper, etc., and many raw materials of special value in manufacturing. The reduction in the dutiable list was not made on the plan of "horizontal reduction," each article receiving a like percentage of reduction, but the changes were placed as seemed wisest in the judgment of the committee. Manufactured woolen goods, cotton goods, linens, etc., were reduced from duties aggregating 90 and 110 per cent—and in some exceptional cases 300 per cent—to new rates varying from 40 to 70 per cent. The metal schedule was reduced throughout, the prevailing rates on manufactured metal goods, being about 25 per cent. Agricultural products, chemicals, earthenware, glass, tobacco, etc., were similarly reduced. The sugar schedule was so changed that the sugar bounty was to be abolished by taking off a part for successive years until the whole had disappeared. Raw sugar was left on the free list.

For a full treatment of the details and bearing of the Wilson bill as developed up to the end of the year, the reader is referred to our article on "The Tariff Question" in this number (p. 683).

Chinese Exclusion.—It was on October 16 that the McCreary bill, embodying the amendments to the Geary Chinese exclusion act of 1892, passed the house. The vote

stood 178 to 1. Under its provisions an extension of six months' time after the enactment of the measure is granted to Chinese residents in the United States, in which to comply with the requirements of registry. The bill also amends the provision as to witnesses to certificates so as to remove the inadvertent discrimination against colored persons. Any credible person, other than Chinese, can be a witness. Laborers are defined as persons engaged in both skilled and unskilled manual labor, such as mining, fishing, huckstering, peddling, laundering, and curing fish.

On November 2, the bill passed the senate in the exact form in which it passed the house.

About a hundred Chinese, who had been arrested for failing to register under the old law were released. The new registration began December 20. It will be remembered that only a small number registered in advance of the date when the law went into effect last spring, as the matter was not thoroughly understood, and the prevailing sentiment was against the enforcement of the law before the supreme court had passed upon it. The court declared the law constitutional; but, as there was practically no money available for enforcing it, not a single Chinaman was deported for non-compliance with it. It is expected now that the Chinese will generally comply with the registration provision. They have had time to become acquainted with the law. Its requirements are somewhat similar to those that make it necessary for a citizen to register if he wishes to vote.

Proposed New States.—On December 31, a bill passed the house of representatives to admit Utah into the Union as a state. On the 15th, a similar bill regarding Arizona was passed, and one concerning New Mexico was favorably reported.

In point of population Utah exceeds six of the present states. The principal objection to its admission has been due to the fear that the Mormons will be intolerant of all that differ from them in religious belief and on social questions. As Arizona has only about 60,000 population, a considerable portion of whom are unfitted for the duties of citizenship, its admission is likely to be strongly opposed. New Mexico has a larger population and more abundant resources than had some of our present states when they were admitted; but many of its people are of foreign origin, who are not familiar with our language nor with the principles of our government.

A bill has also been reported to the house of representatives for the admission of the territory of Oklahoma to the family of states of the Union.

GOVERNMENTAL PROGRESS.

The Postal Service.—In the annual report of Postmaster-General Bissell, made public November 28, the deficiency represented by the postal service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, is announced as \$5,177,171.74; and the estimated deficiency for the current year, \$7,830,473.07.

The report contains several important recommendations, such as the abolition of postal notes, the reduction of the rates charged for domestic money orders, the utilization of local electric car lines and other rapid-transit facilities in cities and suburban towns where advantageous for mail transportation purposes, and the creation of a fund (say \$20,000) for the protection of the families of railway mail clerks who lose their lives while on duty. Regarding the policy introduced by the Harrison administration in the act of March 3, 1891, of subsidizing the ocean mail service, the postmaster-general does not think that the slight advantages so far secured in the expediting of the service and in the government control of the ships is at all commensurate with its cost.

The results of the establishment of a model branch post-office at the World's Fair were most gratifying. The gross receipts during the six months it was open were \$64,388.62, or equal to the postal business of a city of 80,000 people. The total number of pieces of mail matter handled, was 15,178,313.

During the last year the postal department carried 301,000,000 pounds of second-class mail matter, an increase of 14 per cent over 1892.

In accordance with Mr. Bissell's recommendation, the house of representatives on December 15, passed without debate or division a bill abolishing the issue of postal notes. It was found that the average amount for which postal notes were issued last year was \$1.68, from which it was evident that a large proportion were for sums less than \$2.50; and the bill therefore provides that the fee for a money order not exceeding \$2.50 shall be 3 cents, the fee now charged for a postal note not exceeding \$4.50. The new scale of fees for money orders is

much lower than the existing one, and is as low as the charges of the various express companies. The bill also reduces the fees now paid to postmasters for issuing money orders from $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents to 3 cents each, and cuts off the fees now allowed postmasters for paying money orders. The fees will be paid only to postmasters at third-class and fourth-class offices as at present.

The bill also substitutes for the present form of application, at offices where the necessity for it appears, a form requiring less writing.

The Pension Bureau.—During the past year the high-water mark in the matter of the number of pensioners on the rolls and the amount of money to be expended per year, seems to have been reached and passed. On July 1, there were 966,012 pensioners on the rolls. In two months' time the list had declined by 1,604 names, the first time since the war that a net decrease has been shown. It is estimated at the bureau that the loss to the rolls during the present fiscal year by death, remarriage, minors reaching a non-pensionable age, etc., will reach 50,000 as against 35,000 last year. And it is not thought that the additions to the rolls will reach much more than 40,000. If these figures be true, they mark an epoch in the history of American pensions which it has required about 30 years to reach. The work of striking from the lists names fraudulently put there, is being vigorously continued. Extensive frauds have been discovered by special examiners at Norfolk, Va., in New Mexico, in Iowa, and elsewhere.

The Census Bureau.—It had been thought that all work of this bureau in connection with the eleventh census would be completed by December 31, 1893; but it is found that \$500,000 will still be needed to complete it and to bind and otherwise prepare the printed volumes for distribution, so that the prospective date of completion is postponed to July 1, 1894.

THE TREASURY.

The Public Debt.—On December 31, 1893, the last day of the first half of the current fiscal year, the total public debt of the United States, less the surplus cash in the treasury (\$90,375,555), amounted to \$873,230,362, of which amount the portion bearing interest was \$585,039,310, principally 4 per cent bonds. The net increase in the debt during the calendar year 1893 was \$37,798,197 ;

net increase during the month of December, \$6,861,662. During the preceding calendar year (1892) the total debt had decreased \$5,975,653.

Gold assets, December 31, 1893, aggregated \$158,379,369; against which there were outstanding in gold certificates \$77,487,769; leaving a free gold reserve of \$80,891,600; decrease during December, \$2,067,449; decrease during the last quarter of 1893, \$12,690,572. This condition cannot be regarded as favorable.

Silver assets, December 31, 1893, aggregated \$506,544,266; against which there were outstanding in silver certificates and silver treasury notes issued under the Sherman act, \$487,744,655; leaving a silver balance of \$18,799,611; decrease during December, \$1,595,589.

Circulation.—According to the statement of the United States treasury department—recording as “in circulation” all moneys coined, issued, and not in the treasury—the increase in the circulation during the calendar year 1893 was \$118,334,392, swelling the aggregate on December 31, 1893, to \$1,729,018,266. This enormous increase (all occurring during the four months ending with October) shows on December 31, 1893, a *per capita* circulation of \$25.55, compared with a *per capita* circulation on December 31, 1892, of \$24.32. The increase was in national bank notes, currency certificates, gold coin, silver treasury notes issued under the Sherman act, silver certificates, and national bank notes; while there was decrease in greenbacks, gold certificates, standard silver dollars, and subsidiary silver. For the month of December the net increase in circulation was \$2,023,976. The following table shows the details for the year:

MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

	Dec. 31, 1893.	Jan. 1, 1893.
Gold coin.....	\$508,602,811	\$412,970,900
Standard silver dollars.....	57,809,589	62,822,306
Subsidiary silver dollars.....	65,854,740	67,327,267
Gold certificates.....	77,412,179	117,003,139
Silver certificates.....	329,545,650	322,035,011
Silver treasury notes.....	151,965,267	122,039,656
United States notes.....	302,541,814	330,033,540
Currency certificates.....	30,045,000	7,100,000
National bank notes.....	106,181,216	168,361,365
Total.....	\$1,729,018,516	\$1,610,683,274

Receipts and Expenditures.—The total receipts of the government during the month of December, 1893, amounted to \$22,312,027, a decrease as compared with the month of December, 1892, of \$10,754,936. The total

expenditures were \$30,058,260, about \$3,500,000 less than in December, 1892.

During the last six months of 1893, the first half of the current fiscal year, the total receipts amounted to \$151,715,444; a decrease as compared with the corresponding half of the previous fiscal year, of \$42,525,596. Of this decrease, about \$31,000,000 is caused by diminished customs receipts, and nearly \$11,000,000 by diminished internal revenue receipts. The receipts from internal revenue were (in round numbers) \$74,000,000; from customs, \$70,000,000.

The total expenditures during the last six months of 1893 amounted to \$189,379,773; a decrease as compared with the corresponding months of 1892 of (in round numbers) \$1,000,000. Pension payments were (in round numbers) \$73,000,000, a decrease of \$7,000,000 as compared with the corresponding months of 1892. War department expenditures amounted to about \$31,500,000, an increase of about \$5,500,000. And navy department expenditures were about \$16,250,000, an increase of about \$2,000,000.

Coinage.—The following items, extracted from the latest report of the director of the mint to the secretary of the treasury, November, 1893, show the operation of the mints and assay offices for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893.

The value of the gold deposited, including redeposits, during the fiscal year at the mints and assay offices, was \$50,839,905. Of this sum \$33,286,168 was classified as of domestic production. Foreign gold bullion and coin of the value of \$8,541,027, old plate, jewelry, etc., of the value of \$3,830,176, and worn and uncurrent domestic coin of the value of \$806,870, constituted the original deposits.

The amount of silver deposited aggregated 73,135,706 standard ounces, of the coining value in silver dollars of \$85,103,367. The classification of the amount deposited was as follows: domestic production, \$73,666,045; foreign bullion and coin, \$2,901,181; uncurrent domestic coin transferred to the mint for recoinage, \$7,618,198; old plate, jewelry, etc., \$753,426.

The value of the coinage executed at the United States mints during the fiscal year was: gold, \$30,038,140; silver dollars, 5,343,715; subsidiary silver coin, \$7,217,221; minor coin, \$1,086,102; total, \$43,685,178. The number of pieces coined was 97,280,875.

The coinage of the world for the calendar year 1892 is stated to have been: gold, \$167,917,337; silver, \$143,096,239.

The amount of gold and silver used in the United States in industrial arts during the calendar year 1892, is estimated to have been: gold, \$16,916,408; silver, \$9,106,549. The value of the gold bars furnished by the mints and assay offices for use in the industrial arts was \$8,716,227.

Imports of gold during the year were \$22,069,380. Of this sum \$6,074,899 was United States gold coin. Exports of gold during the

year were: domestic coin and bullion, \$102,337,537; foreign coin and bullion, \$6,629,298; total, \$108,966,835. The imports of silver during the year were \$34,293,999. The exports were: domestic silver, \$24,625,409; foreign silver, \$17,322,403; total, \$41,947,812.

The amount of silver bullion offered for sale to the government during the year, aggregated 98,467,890 fine ounces. The amount purchased was 54,008,162 fine ounces, costing \$45,531,374. The average price paid per fine ounce was \$0.843. The amount of silver offered from July 1 to November 1, 1893, was 19,578,000 fine ounces,



J. H. ECKELS,

COMPTROLLER UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

and the amount purchased 11,917,658 fine ounces, costing \$8,715,531. The total amount of silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, to November 1, 1893, was 168,674,682 fine ounces, costing \$155,931,692. The average price per fine ounce was \$0.9224. The coining value of the total amount purchased (in silver dollars) was \$218,084,431. The total number of silver dollars coined under the act of July 14, 1890, from August 13, 1890, to November 1, 1893, was 36,087,285. The seigniorage on the same was \$6,977,098. The balance of silver bullion on hand November 15, 1893, purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, was 140,699,825 fine ounces, costing \$126,758,280.

Since April 1, 1873, the government has been a large purchaser of silver. The total amount purchased was 496,984,899 fine ounces, the cost of which was \$508,933,975. The average cost per fine ounce was \$1.024. The total number of silver dollars coined since March 1, 1878, was 419,332,550.

The stock of metallic money in the United States July 1, 1893, is estimated to have been: gold, \$597,697,685; silver, \$615,861,484; total, \$1,213,559,169. The amount of money in active circulation, exclusive of the amount held by the treasury, is stated as \$1,596,701,245.

The approximate stock of gold, silver, and uncovered paper money in the principal countries of the world, aggregates: gold, \$3,901,900,000; silver, \$3,931,100,000; uncovered paper money, \$2,700,000,000.

The production of the precious metals in the world during the calendar year 1892 is estimated to have been: gold, \$138,861,000; silver, \$196,458,800.

National Banks.—The annual report of the comptroller of currency, James H. Eckels, submitted to congress December 4, shows 3,796 national banks to have been in operation at the close of the report year, with a capital of stock \$695,558,120, represented by 7,460,000 shares, held by 300,000 shareholders.

At the last report of their condition the total resources of the banks then in operation were \$3,109,563,284.36. The total amount of circulation was, on October 31. \$209,311,993, a net increase during the year of \$36,886,972. During the year 119 banks were organized in 32 states and territories, with a capital stock of \$11,230,000. Within the same period 158 banks suspended, with a capital of stock \$30,300,000. Of this number 86, with a capital stock of \$18,205,000, resumed; and 65, with a capital stock of \$10,885,000, passed into the hands of receivers. At the close of the year seven remained in the charge of examiners pending resumption.

Proposed Issue of Bonds.—The check to business accompanying the financial panic and industrial depression which marked the year 1893, reacted with serious strain on the government finances; and at length the need of relief became so pressing as to bring the secretary of the treasury, twice within a few weeks preceding the close of the year, before the committee of the house to urge immediate action.

Secretary Carlisle in his last annual report, submitted on December 20, 1893, estimates the deficit for the current fiscal year (ending June 30, 1894) at \$28,000,000. Many experts in finance expect it to be from \$45,000,000 to \$50,000,000. Meanwhile, the new revenue bill now before congress involves a reduction—uncertain in amount, but known to be heavy—in the revenue from customs. This reduction, on the latest estimates by the treasury experts, is stated at \$65,000,000, while some other authorities estimate it at \$74,000,000. Various taxes, on income, etc., are proposed to meet the resulting deficit. These and their good future effect are open to consideration; meanwhile the present situation of the public finances is seen to be serious.

The secretary of the treasury suggests relief by an issue of bonds to be authorized by congress, to an amount not exceeding \$200,000,000, to be sold at not less than par for coin, bearing a low rate of interest and running for a short time. An alternative suggestion is made by him, that congress empower the secretary of the

treasury "to execute from time to time as may be necessary, the obligations of the government not exceeding in the aggregate \$50,000,000, bearing a rate of interest not greater than 3 per cent and payable one year after date"—these bonds to be sold at not less than par. The secretary also announces that he has taken steps toward coining the seigniorage, *i. e.*, the profit which the government makes in buying silver at the market price and putting it or its equivalent certificate into circulation as a dollar. The silver certificates issued call for silver dollars; but, if all the silver certificates issued under the Sherman act were redeemed in silver dollars, there would still be left in the treasury silver to the value of more than \$55,000,000. In opposition to this proceeding, it is pointed out, that, as the silver certificates may be presented for redemption in gold, the coining of the seigniorage would be merely an addition to the drain on the supply of gold in the treasury. If redeemable in silver only, such certificates would tend to lower the standard of the national money and to impair the national credit.

THE ARMY.

The annual report of Major-General Schofield, commander of the army, made public October 20, states that while considerable progress has been made in the construction of high-power guns and providing disappearing carriages for the same, further appropriations should be made and the work be continued until the great seaports of the country are well protected. He favors a lessening of the present term of enlistment in the army, and an extension of the time limit of service. This, on the ground that five years is a longer time than is needed to determine whether the men will make good soldiers, while ten years is too brief a period to enable the government to obtain from those who are efficient the highest degree of service which they are capable of rendering. His opinion of the policy of enlisting Indians in the army is much more favorable than that which has been ascribed to many of his subordinates. The importance of reorganizing the artillery and infantry is noted; and a recommendation is made that a reserve supply of the best rifles and field guns be obtained for the use of regulars, militia, and volunteers in case of war. The recruiting service is in excellent condition; but desertions are numerous, and the necessity for severer penalties for this offense is indicated.

Secretary of War Lamont proposes, in his annual report, to increase the artillery force of the army at the expense of the infantry. As the present proportionate number of regiments of artillery, infantry, and cavalry was approved by Generals Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, and has proved an excellent working basis for the army, the prevailing sentiment, both in army circles and in the country at large, appears to be strongly in favor of its continuance.

On November 5, Brigadier-General Robert Williams, adjutant-general of the army, reached the age of sixty-four years, and was retired from active service. On December 5, Assistant Adjutant-General George D. Ruggles was appointed his successor. General Williams served in the Union army during the Civil War, and was afterwards urged to become a candidate for the United States senate from Virginia, but declined to enter politics.

RUGGLES, GEORGE DAVID, new adjutant-general of the U. S. army, was born in Newburg, N. Y., September 11, 1833; entered the West Point Military Academy in 1851; and was graduated there in 1855. He was on frontier duty for some years; served in three Indian expeditions; and in 1858 was stationed at St. Louis, Mo., as acting adjutant-general of the department of the West. He became assistant adjutant-general in 1861; engaged in the organization of volunteer companies; and commenced active field service in 1862. He was in many important battles, including Antietam and South Mountain, and at the close of the war was adjutant-general of the army of the Potomac. He was promoted colonel in 1862, brevetted brigadier-general in 1865, and became lieutenant-colonel in 1880. Since the close of the war he has been adjutant-general of various departments; was assistant in the adjutant-general's office in Washington from 1880 to 1885, and from 1892 until his recent promotion as adjutant-general, with the rank of brigadier-general.

On November 28, the president appointed Colonel Elwell S. Otis as brigadier-general to succeed General W. S. Carlin, retired. Colonel Otis was first appointed to this position by President Harrison, but the appointment was not acted upon by the senate.

On December 6, Joseph B. Doe, of Wisconsin, was appointed by the president to be assistant secretary of war.

DOE, JOSEPH BIDWELL, was born in Janesville, Wis., March 8, 1855. He was graduated from Racine College in 1874, and commenced the practice of law. In 1878 he became a member of the national guard, and in twelve years was commissioned brigadier-general of the state militia of Wisconsin. He is talented as an orator, and is said to have great executive ability.

THE INDIANS.

The troubles among the Indians, which were noted earlier in the season, appear to have been, at least temporarily, quelled. The most important recent events directly affecting these people have been the conference at Mohonk Lake, N. Y., and the reports and recommendations of the government authorities.

The Mohonk Conference.—For about twelve years there has been an annual meeting at Mohonk Lake, N. Y., of people specially interested in the welfare of the Indians. The meeting of the present year took place October 11-13. There was a large attendance; but the Indian bureau of the government was not represented. Among the principal matters considered were the condition and prospects of the schools; the evils which are feared from a proposed change in the method of securing superintendents, by which it is thought the spoils system will largely take the place of civil service examinations; and the disposal to be made of the trust funds of the various tribes, which now amount to more than \$20,000,000. A permanent committee of five was authorized to prepare an appeal to the people of the country setting forth the needs of the Indians, and to direct the special work of the conference. This is designed to supplement the efforts of the Indian Rights association, the various missionary organizations, and similar agencies for the improvement of the Indians.

The principal points which are especially urged may be briefly stated as follows: 1. An application of the rules of civil service which shall take the appointment of Indian agents and inspectors entirely out of party politics. 2. The maintenance of adequate schools, and compulsory attendance of all Indian children at these or other schools. 3. The protection of Indian trust funds from spoliation, and their use for the education and civilization of the people to whom they belong. 4. The breaking up of the reservation system, and the allotment of land to Indians who are willing to accept it. 5. The protection of the interests of other residents by congressional appropriations, or the use of trust funds, for maintaining roads and meeting other public expenses in counties which are mainly settled by Indians whose lands are exempt from taxation.

Report of Secretary Smith.—The secretary of the interior, Hon. Hoke Smith, while recognizing the difficul-

ties of the situation, takes a hopeful view of the Indian problem. He claims that the Indians are increasing rather than decreasing in numbers, and that they are slowly but steadily becoming qualified for the duties of citizenship. In order that cases like the recent Choctaw trouble may be dealt with more effectively, he desires an extension of the jurisdiction of the United States court in the Indian Territory, a bill for which has already been introduced in congress. He also points out the fact that the present laws regarding the use of trust funds to pay claims for Indian depredations, laws against which there was a strong protest at the Mohonk Lake conference, are liable to take from the treasury many millions of dollars to pay claims which are either unjust or which should be met from some other source. The troubles pertaining to the opening of the Cherokee outlet, which caused much adverse criticism, are noted, and the system which was followed is vigorously defended. This, on the grounds that it was necessary to comply with the existing homestead and town-site laws; that the number of applicants was far greater than there was any reason to expect, and out of all proportion to the area of land to be obtained; that the drought, heat, and dust, which caused great suffering, were not at all under the control of the department; and that, as congress had made no appropriation to meet the expense of opening the strip, it was necessary to adopt an economical method of making it available for settlement. The secretary also calls for additional legislation to prevent trouble when the remaining small but fertile tracts of government lands shall be opened to the public, as will probably be done within two years. He also desires congress to pass a bill, which has been presented, to prevent the railroads in territories from discriminating in favor of the allotment, and to the detriment of the government, towns along their lines.

From the annual report of Commissioner Browning of Indian affairs, we learn that the enrollment of pupils in the Indian schools for the year ending June 30, 1893, was 21,138, an increase during the past four years of 5,354. Contrary to the advice of the last commissioner, the school appropriations for the present year were cut down \$70,000, and Commissioner Browning believes that a still further reduction of \$85,000 can be made. It is claimed that this reduction is made possible by the facts that no new build-

ings are to be erected; that a few of the religious denominations have severed their connection with the government, or have called for smaller appropriations than those they have previously received; that salaries of the superintendents of the leading schools can be lessened; and that there is to be a substitution of a general supervisor of schools, to be aided by inspectors and agents, for six district supervisors and a special agent. The repeal of the civil service laws as affecting superintendents of schools is advocated on the ground that the present system does not secure the best men for the positions which are to be filled. The amount of money assigned to Protestant schools of all denominations for the current year is \$80,350. The Catholic schools are to receive \$365,045.

The present commissioner has made a far different interpretation from that of his predecessor, of the law passed by congress to secure the attendance of children at school. This will largely nullify the compulsory feature of the law, and, it is thought, will increase the difficulty of obtaining pupils for the Carlisle and similar schools away from the reservations.

The allotment of land has been pushed vigorously during the year. Land patents have been delivered to 2,040 Indians; issued but not yet delivered to 2,188; are in course of preparation for 2,024; and the applications received, but not passed upon, number 2,733. The breaking up of the tribal system of the Indian Territory is only a matter of time; and a commission has been appointed to determine when such action will be expedient, and to devise ways and means for its accomplishment.

THE NAVY.

Launch of the "Oregon."—Built at the Union iron works, the latest armored war vessel of the new navy was launched at San Francisco, October 26. Miss Ruth Dolph, daughter of Senator Dolph of Oregon, had been appointed by Secretary Herbert to represent the navy, but was unable to be present. Miss Eugenia Shelby, representing the city of Portland, Ore., pressed an electric button which caused the removal of the last props, and started the ship down the incline, while Miss Daisy Ainsworth, representing the state of Oregon, broke the historic bottle of champagne over the bow as the *Oregon* passed into the bay. The vessel has a steel hull 348 feet long and 69½ feet wide, draws 24 feet of water, can carry 1,800 tons

of coal, is able to sustain a speed of 15 knots an hour, and is protected amidships by armor of Harveyized steel 18 inches thick. It has two twin-screw triple-expansion engines, each working independently of the other. The main battery will consist of four 13-inch, eight 8-inch, and four 6-inch rifles. The secondary battery will contain twenty 6-pounder and six 1-pounder rapid-fire guns, and two Gatling guns; and six torpedo tubes will be distributed about the ship. The turrets are from 17 to 20 inches thick. Though designed for coast line service, the *Oregon* will be one of the best sea-going battle-ships in the world. The contract price is \$3,180,000; exclusive of cost of armament.

Other Great Naval Vessels.—The official trial trip of the cruiser *Columbia*, built by Messrs. Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia, and launched July 26, 1892, was made November 18. The average time, over a course nearly 100 miles in length, was 22.8 knots per hour. For a distance of nearly 8 miles a speed of 25.31 knots (nearly 30 miles land measure) was reached. On this trip the engines showed 21,500 horse-power. The contract price for the vessel was \$3,000,000; and about \$35,000 will be paid as premiums for speed in excess of the 21 knots per hour required. The trial proved that the triple screw is a success, and that the *Columbia* is not only the fastest warship for a long distance, but is also the fastest ocean craft of any kind in the world.

On a trial trip made by her contractors in November, from San Francisco to Santa Barbara channel, the cruiser *Olympia* showed a maximum speed of 21.26 knots an hour, and an average, for a distance of 68 knots, under unfavorable conditions, of but little less than 21 knots.

The official trial of the new gunboat *Marblehead*, was made off New London, Conn., December 7. The course was 36 miles out and return; and the average speed, without the slight corrections needed for tidal influence, was 18.94 knots per hour. The contract requirement was for a speed of 17 knots. For the excess the builders will receive a premium of about \$175,000.

The final trial of the armored cruiser *New York* was made December 13 and 14. The report of the board was highly commendatory. There is every reason to believe that this vessel will rank the first of its class in the world.

Coaling at Sea.—The great desirability of some method of supplying war vessels at sea with coal has long been apparent to all who are versed in naval matters; but

the difficulties are so great that until recently they have baffled inventors. Captain P. B. Low of New York, a former naval officer, has devised a method, which it is hoped will solve the problem, and which was tested October 18 near the Sandy Hook lightship. The *San Francisco* towed the *Kearsarge*, at the rate of about one knot per hour; and a ton of sand, put in bags holding 200 pounds each, similar to the coal bags in common use on vessels, was transferred from the latter to the former while the vessels were about 200 feet apart. Two spars about 50 feet in length were erected on the forward deck of the *Kearsarge* to serve as a guide for a counterpoise weight for keeping taut a wire rope which passed to the deck of the *San Francisco*. The bags were raised in a car running up an incline from the deck of the *Kearsarge* to a point about 36 feet higher than the deck of the receiving ship; were placed in travellers, each holding one bag, which passed down the wire by the force of gravitation; and at the end of the trip the bags were dropped upon the deck by means of a switch. The test was finished in twenty minutes, but it is claimed that the speed can be greatly increased. In their official report the board of officers who witnessed the test admit its success, but add that the conditions were so very favorable that it cannot be regarded as conclusive. They note the facts, that even in a moderate sea ships could not be kept so close together, that to increase the distance of the ships would necessitate a higher jackstay and platform on the deck of the vessel carrying the coal, and that the strain upon the apparatus would be greatly increased. They believe, however, that the system has sufficient merit to justify a thorough trial.

Other Naval Matters.—The success of builders in their efforts to exceed the contract speed of war vessels, and the high premiums, amounting to more than \$1,000,000, which the government has been obliged to pay, is developing considerable opposition to the premium policy, which has been followed for about eight years. The unfavorable criticism is not directed so much toward the expense of the system (as it is admitted that when premiums are offered the bids for construction are lower than they would be if there were no hope of obtaining more than the contract price) as it is to the fact that it makes it directly for the interest of the contractor to sacrifice other, and equally important qualities to mere speed. It is also claimed that the extreme tests, which are given on trial trips in order to secure the highest possible rate of speed,

place an undue strain upon the ships. An order has been issued by the navy department, that at official trials the pressure upon steam boilers shall not exceed five per cent more than they were designed to regularly sustain.

A thorough trial of the Buffington-Crozier disappearing gun-carriage was made December 14 at the Sandy Hook proving grounds. The test, which was under the direction of the chief of ordnance, proved entirely satisfactory. Ten shots were fired in 12 minutes 3 seconds—a rapidity never before reached with 8-inch guns, even when mounted on stationary carriages. By means of this carriage the gun is raised about five feet and projected forward for firing. As the shot leaves the muzzle, the gun returns without a shock to its position for loading. The gun with which the test was made weighed 33,000 pounds; and the carriage, which is made of steel, weighed 100,000 pounds. Each charge consisted of 125 pounds of powder and a solid shot weighing 400 pounds.

On October 6, a further test of armor-piercing projectiles was made at the Sandy Hook grounds. Two 8-inch and two 10-inch Holtzer pattern, but American made, projectiles, and one 8-inch shell of a slightly different form were fired. The smaller shells were directed against a steel plate nine inches thick, and the larger ones against a similar plate 11½ inches thick, with a velocity of about 1,625 feet per second. All the shells made clean cuts through the metal, and, with the exception of one which was thrown out to sea and consequently lost, were found to be but slightly injured.

The annual report of Secretary Herbert shows that the United States is now the seventh naval power of the world. The fleet of vessels, finished and in course of construction, which in case of war could be used for the destruction of commerce, is large and efficient; but the number of fighting vessels is considered inadequate. We now have building four first-class battleships, two second-class, one armored cruiser, four coast-defense vessels, and one harbor-defense ram. Of vessels of these descriptions, we have in service only one armored cruiser and two coast-defense vessels. The secretary urges that the construction of one additional battleship and six torpedo boats be immediately authorized. The estimates for the expenses of the navy and marine corps for the next fiscal year amount to \$15,430,889.02, which is an excess of \$663,047.81 as compared with the estimates for the current year.

The ordnance department of the navy reports that 298

guns of calibres ranging from 4 to 13 inches have been finished, including five 13-inch, eight 12-inch, and twenty-five 10-inch guns. For the secondary batteries, 360 Hotchkiss and Dreggs guns have been completed. Efforts to secure smokeless powder suitable for regular use have not been successful.

LABOR INTERESTS.

The financial stringency of the summer settled into financial stagnation in the autumn; and the winter brought few signs of cheer for working men and their families, whose interests, whether in prosperous or adverse times, are now ranked as supplying one of the standard problems in our national life. The situation, though not entirely devoid of redeeming and hopeful features, remains on the whole unprecedented in this country for distress, and gives no promise of rapid change. Improvement is not expected to begin until the manufacturing industry is relieved from the present uncertainty on the question of a protective or of a revenue tariff through some definite and final action by congress and the administration. It is now evident that the troublous time will pass only as the long winter night, which by imperceptible degrees fades into a tardy dawn. The dark scene is brightened on one hand by the patient, often heroic, endurance of multitudes who can find no work and actually know not where to turn for food and shelter; and on the other hand by the vast scale of the provision for relief—relief not as the usual charitable dole, but as, in these strange circumstances, a just due under the law of the higher morality—human brotherhood.

The Knights of Labor.—This once powerful body has in recent months entered on an era of dissension which has greatly reduced its membership and its influence, and whose full results cannot now be predicted. The public knowledge of the merits of the case is slight. It has transpired that on November 19, at the knights of labor convention in Philadelphia, intense excitement was caused by serious charges fiercely uttered by the secretary-treasurer against Terence V. Powderly, who for fifteen years as general master workman has presided over the order with great energy and ability and with much popular favor. The charges were stoutly denied, and, it is understood, were afterward in large part withdrawn and on examination by the finance committee declared groundless. This action appears to have been followed by

Mr. Powderly's re-election against an opposition so strong as to induce his resignation, which he submitted to the general assembly November 27. His resignation was accepted with resolutions of compliment and thanks for his long and faithful service; and James R. Sovereign, labor commissioner of Iowa, was elected in his place.

The result of further dissensions in the order came to light December 23, when the clothing cutters' local assembly (No. 2853) of New York, with the similar assemblies of Brooklyn, and of Newark, N. J., withdrew from the knights of labor to join the American federation of labor. Their grievance was reported to be the upholding by the new general master workman of two high officials whose action had called forth sharp criticism during Mr. Powderly's administration. The withdrawal of 2,400 skilled workmen at once is considered as presaging further weakening, as No. 2853 has been deemed one of the best local assemblies in the order.



J. R. SOVEREIGN.
GENERAL MASTER WORKMAN OF THE KNIGHTS
OF LABOR.

The American Federation of Labor.—This body, meeting in Chicago on December 16, re-elected Samuel Gompers president by a majority of 92 in a total vote of 2,536. His competitor was John McBride. They voted to appoint two lecturers at a salary of \$40 weekly with hotel expenses and railroad fares. The federation voted to accept an invitation from the knights of labor, addressed to every labor organization in the country, to appoint three delegates to a convention early in 1894 for discussion of the present condition of laboring people, and for suggesting plans to bring all labor organizations into greater unity of action.

The Ann Arbor Strike.—An important judicial decision was rendered November 27, by the United States supreme court, on appeal in a case growing out of the Ann Arbor railroad strike (p. 81). The Lake Shore railroad company procured an order from the United States circuit court for the northern district of Ohio, prohibiting their employes from refusing to haul freight cars consigned to them from the Ann Arbor railroad. James Lennon, a Lake Shore engineer, refused to handle a train because it comprised some freight cars from the Ann Arbor road. He was arrested on a charge of contempt of court, and Judge Ricks fined him \$50. He then petitioned the circuit court for release on *habeas corpus*; and, being denied, he appealed to the United States supreme court, which, on November 27, dismissed his appeal.

The Lehigh Strike.—A general strike, involving all classes of employes to the number of 2,000 on the great Lehigh Valley railroad system, began November 18, and continued till December 5. The reasons assigned were: 1. The failure of the company to fulfil its promise of a year previous to correct certain alleged grievances; 2. the refusal of the president and general manager to confer with any committee representative of any federation of the men, though expressing entire willingness to hear complaints from any individual employe. No question of wages was at all involved. The strike was closed by an agreement between the company and a committee of the strikers, secured through the state boards of arbitration of New York and of New Jersey. The strike necessitated the cessation of work in the coal mines controlled by, or dependent on, the company—throwing 27,000 miners out of employment. The distress occasioned was widespread; and the total loss to the company through breakage and damage of engines and cars and through loss of traffic, etc., has been estimated at not less than \$600,000.

In the end the victory was claimed by both parties, but, in the general public judgment, was gained by neither. The whole affair seems to have been a blunder on both sides—on the part of the company in persistently refusing to confer with such representatives as its men had chosen to present their statement of its broken promises; and on the part of the men in deciding upon their action at a time when general financial distress made their success evidently impossible in the face of thousands of unemployed men waiting to take their places.

Attention has been called to the relation of boards of

arbitration to such disturbances. In this case their work, as usual, was good; but it was too late. Both sides had fully committed themselves to a damaging fight. The boards of arbitration in such a fight should be made boards of conciliation before the fight; and until their kindly offices have been called in and exercised in vain, there are many who would favor declaring it a breach of the peace for either side, by general lock-out or by general strike, to begin the battle.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

In addition to the remarkable list of railroad failures already recorded (p. 525), the last quarter of the year 1893 has witnessed the appointment of receivers for the Union Pacific railroad, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé railroad system (including the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad company), and the New York & New England railroad. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé system is the largest railroad system in the world. Its operated and controlled roads cover nearly 9,500 miles.

In the case of both the Union Pacific and the Atchison roads, the immediate cause of the receiverships can be traced in the sharp reduction of earnings due to the business depression in the states traversed by their lines. But other causes also contributed to the result, such as defects in organization, adverse legislation, speculation, and errors in financial management.

The Atchison system affords an example of the evil effects of excessive branching, toward which all the Western roads were strongly drawn during the "boom" times in the early eighties, but, with the Union Pacific road, it has suffered in common from the lowness of rates required by the interstate commerce laws passed under pressure of Granger sentiment. Its financial plan, too, since reorganization through a receivership was refused in 1889, has contemplated an increasing annual scale of fixed charges. But the tendency of rates in the West, of late years, has been downward; and thus, under pressure of the present hard times, the company found itself unable to meet its obligations. It could not provide for payment of \$3,900,000 interest due January 1, 1894, on its coupons, nor for the protection of its floating debt of \$6,300,000; and consequently, on December 23, invoked the protection of the courts for the sake of the interests of stockholders and creditors, and to prevent the disintegration of the system. Its stock had fallen off one-third in value during

the month, and its bonds were greatly depressed. Its aggregate indebtedness amounted to \$246,700,000, and its stock to \$102,000,000.

Altogether the aggregate indebtedness and stock of railroads put into receivers' hands during 1893 has been about \$1,600,000,000, which is far beyond the record of any previous year in our history.

SPORTING.

One of the most important features of the sporting year was the yacht contest between Lord Dunraven's yacht, the *Valkyrie*, and the American yacht *Vigilant*, the preliminaries of which were completed in September (p. 526). The first race was started October 5; but, as the contestants failed to finish the course within the prescribed limit of six hours, the race was declared off. The next race took place October 7, the *Vigilant* beating by 7 minutes 36 seconds, this time to be reduced by the time allowance granted to the *Valkyrie*, of 1 minute 48 seconds. On October 9, the *Vigilant* was again successful by 12 minutes 25 seconds, the same time allowance being deducted. The third race was declared off on account of the very light winds. The fourth race (really the third) occurred October 13, when the *Vigilant* won by 40 seconds, or, making time allowance, 13 seconds. This settled the question, and the *America's* cup remains on this side, where it has been for forty-two years.

The records of the ice-yachting season of 1893 show that, for the first time since 1887, the challenge-pennant of America has been transferred from the peak of the *Icele* to another boat, the *Jack Frost*.

The intercollegiate championships in athletics were won by Yale. Of the individual performers, Hickok of Yale carried off the honors with two records—one with a 16-pound hammer throw of 110 feet 4½ inches; the other with a 16-pound shot put of 41 feet ¼ inch.

Harvard carried away the honors in baseball, her team having won the series over Yale, Princeton, Cornell, and Pennsylvania.

Princeton excelled in football. It did not meet Harvard, but it defeated Yale in one of the most remarkable games ever played in this country, and Yale defeated Harvard. Moreover, Princeton was the only one of the larger colleges to keep Pennsylvania from scoring. Cornell fell far behind her record of last year.

The present bicycling records are: ¼ mile, J. S. John-

son, 28 seconds; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, J. S. Johnson, 59 1-5 seconds; 1 mile, J. S. Johnson, 1 minute 58 1-5 seconds; 5 miles, L. S. Meintjes, 11 minutes 6 1-5 seconds.

On November 22, Jacob Schaefer and Frank C. Ives played their second billiard game of 800 points in Chicago. In one of his plays, Schaefer scored 343. He brought his total score up to 1,236, leaving Ives' score at 753. In December, Schaefer, Ives, and George F. Slosson held a tournament in which each played two games with the other. The final score stood as follows: Schaefer, 2,341; Ives, 1,597; Slosson 1,972.

NOTABLE CRIMES.

Murder of Mayor Harrison.—On October 28, Carter Harrison, mayor of Chicago, was assassinated in his own house by Patrick Eugene John Prendergast. It seems that Prendergast had worked in a very humble way for Mr. Harrison's election; and the expectation that he would be rewarded with office grew in his mind until he fancied that the mayor had promised him a position in the city government. His failure to obtain a place was looked upon, in his imagination, as a result of a breach of faith on the part of Mayor Harrison, which finally led to the assassination. Prendergast was promptly arrested, and, after trial, was found guilty of murder, and his punishment fixed at death.

Other Crimes.—On September 12, Francis H. Weeks, a lawyer of New York City, was indicted for the embezzlement of trust funds aggregating \$1,300,000. He had previously fled to Costa Rica, Central America, but was surrendered in October by the authorities on the ground of international comity, no treaty of extradition existing between that republic and the United States. Having arrived in New York he was arraigned on a single indictment, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to Sing Sing prison for ten years.

In the case of the negro Thomas Smith, who was lynched at Roanoke, Va., in September (p. 527) the grand jury returned six indictments for felony, twelve for misdemeanor, and three for murder in the first degree, while the chief of police and the sergeant of police were indicted for the murder as accessory before the fact. The indictment charged that these police officers counselled and advised the lynchers as to the whereabouts of the negro, and thus aided in committing the crime. In his charge

to the grand jury, Judge Woods employed this strong language:

"That a man to whom the constitution of the land had guaranteed the right of trial by jury has been mercilessly hanged by a very small body of devil-inspired men, who have seen fit to take the law into their own hands, and that his body was afterward mutilated and burned in an inhuman manner, must be admitted by all. That he was a black man cuts no figure in the case. His relation to the government has been fixed by war, and his citizenship molded into the very constitution of our country. He stands forth as a fully adopted citizen, and as such is entitled to the protection of that law which every legalized voter has sworn to maintain and every good citizen will strive to uphold."

It was discovered in November that Louis F. Menage, president of the Guaranty Loan company of Minneapolis, Minn., was a defaulter to the extent of \$1,700,000.

At Ottumwa, Iowa, November 21, Frederick Gustavson was hanged by a mob to the stair-railing of the court-room for a criminal assault upon a girl of four years.

At South Bend, Ind., on December 7, while the cashier of the National bank was held in conversation by a stranger, the latter's accomplice perpetrated a robbery upon the bank aggregating \$15,900.

The trial of Dr. Henry Meyer (p. 528), which took place in New York City in December, was interrupted by the sudden insanity of A. B. Low, one of the jurors, whose condition became apparent while the lawyer engaged for the defense was summing up. A new trial is consequently necessary.

DISASTERS.

Storms.—The greatest disaster the region has ever sustained came upon the Gulf coast in the form of a tidal wave and cyclone October 2. The principal damage was done in the district around the mouth of the Mississippi river. The wind, blowing about 100 miles per hour, forced the water from the gulf over great areas of land which are but a little above the ordinary water level, and covered them to a depth of 15 or 20 feet. Many small settlements inhabited by fishermen were obliterated, and in several larger ones but few houses remained. At Chenière Caminada, a village with 1,800 population, every house was destroyed, and half the people lost their lives. The lighthouse and all other buildings on Chandeleur island, a quarantine station, were destroyed; Grand Island, a fashionable watering place, was badly devastated; Biloxi, Miss., suffered severely; and there was a considerable loss

of property at Mobile, Ala. In this storm more than 2,000 lives were lost, and property to the value of several millions of dollars was destroyed.

The most violent storm that has visited the great lakes for many years occurred October 14 and 15. The steamer *Dean Richmond*, with 18 people on board, went down in Lake Erie; the steamer *Wococken*, of Cleveland, foundered on the Ontario shore of the same lake, and 13 lives were lost; and six persons were drowned by the wrecking of the schooner *Minnehaha* on Lake Michigan. A large number of boats of various descriptions were driven ashore and many others were disabled.

Fires.—The burning of the steamer *City of Alexandria*, November 1, caused the loss of six lives and the total destruction of the ship. The fire, supposed to be due to an explosion, broke out about two hours after the vessel had left Matanzas for Havana, Cuba, and New York.—The steamer *John Fraser* was burned in Lake Nipissing November 7, and 21 of the 28 people on board lost their lives.

In New York, October 18, four factory buildings and about a dozen houses on 41st and 42d streets, were burned; loss over \$2,000,000.—Seven blocks in Springfield, Mass., including the Hotel Glendower, were burned November 22; loss about \$1,000,000.—By the burning of the dry-goods store of Edson, Moore & Co. in Detroit, Mich., November 23, seven employes lost their lives, and a financial loss of about \$800,000 was sustained.—An explosion of natural gas in the Arcade building in Buffalo, N. Y., December 14, caused a fire which involved a loss of \$1,500,000.

Railroad Accidents.—Failure of the air brakes on a World's Fair excursion train caused a wreck at Jackson, Mich., October 13, in which 13 people were killed and 30 injured.—A collision in the yards of the Chicago and Grand Trunk road at Battle Creek, Mich., October 20, caused the death of about 30 people, and the serious injury of many others. The horrors of the situation were increased by the burning of the wrecked cars, which prevented the rescue of some of the victims who were not killed when the trains collided.—In Portland, Ore., November 1, 13 of the passengers on an electric car which went through an open drawbridge into the Carpin river lost their lives.—By a rear-end collision on the Rock Island road at 71st street, Chicago, Ill., November 8, 5 persons were killed and 10 injured.—The giving way of a

bridge near Dunkirk, N. Y., December 15, caused the death of 5 persons and the injury of 6 others. The bridge had been weakened by a flood.

Other Disasters.—By a premature explosion of dynamite at Emington, Ill., October 16, 5 persons were killed and 5 injured—2 of them fatally. Several buildings were wrecked.—On December 15, the collapse of the middle span of a bridge being built between East Louisville, Ky., and Jeffersonville, Ind., caused the death of more than 20 workmen and the injury of nearly as many others, some of whom have since died.

THE WORLD'S FAIR

On October 30, the great World's Columbian Exposition was officially closed. It were useless in this review to attempt anything like an adequate account of its history, a description of its wonders, a portrayal of its commercial, industrial, social, artistic, and religious effects, or a forecast of the influence it is destined long to exert upon this country and the world at large. It has passed into history as one of the world's marvels, one of man's greatest achievements, whose equal can hardly be expected to be seen again by the present generation. Several "Books of the Fair" have already been published, and other elaborate historical records are in course of preparation with official sanction, which will bring within the easy reach of all who care to avail themselves of it, a full account of this stupendous enterprise from the time of its inception.

The formal closing exercises were held in Festival hall. An elaborate program had been prepared for the day; but, in the general gloom resulting from the tragic death, on October 28, of Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago, all exercises of a festive character were omitted, and the closing ceremonies were very quiet. The Rev. Dr. J. H. Barrows offered a prayer of invocation. Resolutions of sorrow at the death of Mayor Harrison were passed; an extract from a speech by President Higinbotham was read; President Palmer declared the exposition closed; and Rev. Dr. Barrows pronounced the benediction. A national salute was fired on the lake front, and the flags were lowered.

The work of dismantling the pavilions began the next day. The foreign commissioners ordered their sections closed; but a few pavilions were kept open for a time for the purpose of selling exhibits. The final disposal of the

buildings is still an unsettled problem: and efforts are being made to preserve permanently to the city of Chicago some of the architectural and other wonders of the fair. Among the various proposals is one for the establishment of a permanent Columbian museum in the Fine Arts gallery, the only building on the grounds so constructed (of brick and structural iron) as to be suited for the purpose. Mr. Marshall Field of Chicago donated \$1,000,000 toward the museum on condition that \$500,000 more should be secured, and Mr. George M. Pullman contributed \$100,000. Fully one-half of the finest exhibits in the Anthropological building have already been secured, and valuable donations have been made from other departments; so that it is thought that in some features the Columbian museum will be the best equipped in the world. At its last session, the Illinois legislature passed an act making possible the permanent retention of the Fine Arts building. Part of its exterior ornamentation is temporary in character, but this could be remedied at moderate expense. The building is regarded as one of the masterpieces of modern architecture.

Statistics of the Fair.—The total cash receipts from all sources, and the expenditures for all purposes, up to November 12, were:

Receipts.....	\$33,200,065 58
Expenditures.....	31,117,353 79

The receipts and expenses for the six months from May 1 to October 31 inclusive, were:

Months.	Receipts.	Expenses.
May.....	\$ 696,140 61	\$588,757 20
June.....	1,617,644 44	694,505 20
July.....	1,367,191 84	598,319 97
August.....	2,337,836 25	569,758 12
September.....	3,169,958 92	587,566 92
October.....	1,802,467 35	610,000 00
Total	\$14,141,242 41	\$3,540,037 41

The total receipts in detail are shown as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance from temporary organization.....	\$4,252 69
Instalment receipts on stock.....	10,516,648 43
Interest on deposits.....	68,090 50
Received from sale of souvenir coins.....	\$1,004,144 78
	1,435,000 00
	2,529,144 78
Gate receipts.....	10,578,116 81
Received from concessionaires.....	3,384,016 23
Received from sale of bonds.....	4,441,500 00
Accrued interest on bonds.....	30,976 51
Miscellaneous receipts from sundry sources, comprising receipts for power and light, photographs, passes, badges, etc.....	1,794,239 67
Total receipts	\$33,200,065 58

The following items in the above total of expenditures are worthy of special mention :

VARIOUS DISBURSEMENTS.

Landscape gardening.....	\$485,609 97	Art building.....	\$ 758,578 30
Landscape architecture.....	23,064 27	Art institute.....	300,000 00
Dredging, filling, and excavating.....	614,926 36	Fisheries building.....	234,733 29
Coloring and decorating.....	392,544 84	Machinery hall.....	1,225,515 98
Draughtsmen's wages.....	178,159 94	Manufactures building.....	1,799,837 87
Decorations.....	113,956 02	Public comfort.....	26,936 45
Electric plant.....	1,097,757 03	Grounds and buildings office.....	101,492 21
Interior docking.....	268,024 81	Convent of La Rabida.....	24,621 61
Grading and surveying.....	147,730 34	Shoe and Leather Trades building.....	93,243 76
Piers and breakwaters.....	308,019 90	Forestry building.....	82,708 59
Roadways and sidewalks.....	346,246 92	Women's building.....	138,709 10
Sculpture modelling.....	373,310 67	Electricity building.....	447,397 70
Statues.....	239,172 28	Elevation of the Illinois Central tracks.....	250,150 00
Superintending construction.....	188,548 28	Furniture for buildings.....	108,552 39
Water and sewerage.....	926,030 77	Railway tracks.....	407,423 15
Horses, wagons, harness, etc.....	38,170 82	Exposition symphony orchestra.....	135,560 10
Administration building.....	463,218 45	Fire protection.....	131,408 52
Agricultural building.....	650,294 61	Foreign agents.....	118,045 35
Mines and mining building.....	265,473 96	Insurance.....	138,963 40
Horticultural building.....	296,369 93	Installing exhibits.....	294,599 97
Transportation building.....	554,041 30	Operating power plant.....	366,126 60
Terminal railway station.....	229,524 00	Police protection.....	883,558 90
Grand fountains.....	122,500 00	Salaries of clerks.....	397,001 88
Anthropological building.....	107,438 52	Salaries of officers.....	323,685 48
Music Hall, Casino, and Peristyle.....	373,418 74	Salaries of musicians.....	128,674 85
		Salaries of architects.....	183,830 23

The following appropriations were made in the interest of the fair :

APPROPRIATIONS.

From foreign governments.....	\$6,571,529 00
Appropriations by different states of the Union.....	6,090,850 00
Appropriations made by the United States government (not included in any of the above figures).....	2,668,875 00
	\$15,331,254 00

The average receipts per day during the exposition period were \$89,501.53. The average expenses per day, for the same period, were \$18,380.59. The smallest attendance during the exposition period was on May 5—10,791; and the largest attendance was on Chicago day, October 9—729,203. Other days notable for great crowds were Independence day (July 4), 283,273; Illinois day 243,951; Transportation day, 231,522; Polish day, 222,176; Pennsylvania day, 203,460; Railroad day, 202,376; New York day, 160,382; and Manhattan day (October 21), 298,928. The greatest day's attendance at the Philadelphia exposition of 1876 was 217,526; at the Paris exposition of 1889, it was 397,150. The visitors increased in numbers as month after month passed by. In May, 1,050,037 were recorded. This was at the time a great

disappointment. But when June showed 2,675,113, expectations began to be brighter; and the succeeding months showed 2,760,263 for July, 3,515,493 for August, 4,659,871 for September, and about 7,000,000 for October. When the fair officially closed, there had been a total of 21,530,854 paid admissions, and a total of 23,529,400 of paid and free admissions.

The following figures will be interesting in this connection:

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF GREAT EXHIBITIONS.

Exhibitions.	Acres covered	Length in days.	Number of exhibitors.	Number of visitors.	Estimated cost.	Total receipts.
London, 1851...	21	144	17,000	6,039,195	\$1,460,000	\$2,530,000
Paris, 1855	24.5	200	29,354	5,152,330	1,700,000	1,280,000
London, 1862...	...	171	28,653	6,225,000	2,300,000	2,942,410
Paris, 1867.....	37	117	50,216	10,200,000	4,000,000	2,163,675
Vienna, 1873....	40	186	42,000	4,100,000	7,690,000	1,690,000
Phil'a., 1876....	60	...	30,863	1,910,916	8,500,000	3,800,000
Paris, 1878.....	60	194	32,000	16,032,725	...	2,531,650
Paris, 1889.	1,373	183	60,000	32,354,111	11,000,000	8,380,000

The attendance at Paris in 1889 thus surpassed that at the Chicago fair, although the latter occupied six times the area of ground and had five times the area roofed compared with the Paris exposition.

Exhibitors at the Chicago fair sold over \$10,000,000 worth of goods—the largest amount sold at any exposition. Italy sold \$2,500,000 worth; Germany, \$1,500,000; France, England, Austria, and Japan, each \$1,000,000; Russia and Spain, each \$750,000.

The total cost of the fair was fully three times what the managers expected to spend when they started work. After paying all expenses, as shown by the above statement of receipts and disbursements, there is left about \$2,000,000 to be applied to the payment of stock subscriptions, possibly 20 per cent. The fair did not therefore come within several millions of paying for itself. The money of the 30,000 stockholders who subscribed over \$6,000,000, and the additional \$5,000,000 subscribed by Chicago, cannot be all returned; but all contracted debts have been paid, leaving something to be returned to those citizens who subscribed to the capital of the enterprise. Even from a business point of view the fair is regarded as a marvellous success, not in its immediate money returns, but in the stimulus it is sure to give in time to foreign and domestic trade, industry, and commerce, and the spreading abroad of a knowledge of American conditions and possibilities. From an educative point of view, socially, artistically, and otherwise, its advantages have been inestimable.

SOUTH CAROLINA LIQUOR LAW.

In the annual message of Governor Tillman to the legislature of South Carolina, are found the first official statements as to the working of the liquor dispensary law in that state. Governor Tillman's statement covers the first four months of the operation of the law (July 1 to Oct. 31), and is on the whole highly favorable to the measure, though criticising it at some points, and recommending that it be supplemented by certain measures regarding wine and beer which hardly accord with the sentiments of those who favor strict total prohibition.

In July, 29 dispensaries were put into operation; by August 31, the number running had grown to 39; by September 30, it was 47; and at the end of October, 50 dispensaries were selling liquor under the law. Gross sales in the four months amounted to \$166,043.56, on which the net profit to the state was \$32,198.16. In the opinion of the governor, this indicates that if the opposition of the towns were removed, and the dispensary law allowed free operation, so that the greater part of the liquor consumed in the state should pass through the dispensaries, not only would the towns not suffer any decrease in revenues, but the counties would receive as much as formerly, and the state would receive a revenue equal to both.

The grounds upon which the dispensary law claims support are summarized as follows:

1. "The element of personal profit is destroyed, thereby removing the incentive to increase the sales.
2. A pure article is guaranteed, as it is subject to chemical analysis.
3. The consumer obtains honest measure of standard strength.
4. Treating is stopped, as the bottles are not opened on the premises.
5. It is sold only in the daytime; this, under a regulation of the board and not under the law.
6. The concomitants of ice, sugar, lemons, etc., being removed, there is not the same inclination to drink remaining; and the closing of the saloons, especially at night, and the prohibition of its sale by the drink, destroy the enticements and seductions which have caused so many men and boys to be led astray and enter on the downward course.
7. It is sold only for cash, and there is no longer 'chalking up' for daily drinks against pay-day. The working man buys the bottle of whiskey Saturday night and carries the rest of his wages home.
8. Gambling dens, pool rooms, and lewd houses, which have hitherto been run almost invariably in connection with the saloons, which were thus a stimulus to vice, separated from the sale of liquor,

have had their patronage reduced to a minimum, and there must necessarily follow a decrease of crime.

9. The local whisky rings, which have been the curse of every municipality in the state, and have always controlled municipal elections, have been torn up root and branch, and the influence of the barkeeper as a political manipulator is absolutely destroyed. The police, removed from the control of these debauching elements, will enforce the law against evil doing with more vigor, and a higher tone and greater purity in all governmental affairs must result."

Among the recommendations of the message, which have attracted much attention, are those for the encouragement of the domestic wine industry; the licensing of the sale of beer; the reduction of the severity of the penalties under the present law, which defeat their own object by making juries unwilling to inflict them; and the abolition of trial by jury in dispensary cases. It is proposed to allow home-made wines, which must be of a certain strength and age, to be sold through the dispensaries, and to distribute all or nearly all the profit to the producer. This, to prevent mixing with whisky, or other illicit proceedings sure to be followed if the domestic wines be freed from the operation of the law. It is also recommended that beer be exempted altogether from the law, on condition of the establishment of a strict license system, requiring high bonds (say \$10,000), and with every facility for prompt forfeiture of bonds in cases of selling other liquor than beer, or of otherwise violating the law.

On December 23, the state legislature enacted some important changes in the law, extending the powers of county boards of control, so that they can now establish dispensaries where they choose, unless a majority of the freeholders petition against them, and can withhold the share of profits falling to cities and towns which do not co-operate in enforcing the law. The continued making of wine is allowed, but all of the product must be disposed of through the dispensary. The proposal to allow the sale of beer by the glass at dispensaries was defeated in the senate. Altogether the profits of the system up to December 23, are estimated at \$64,000.

CALIFORNIA MIDWINTER EXPOSITION.

The great attraction of the Pacific coast this winter is the California midwinter international exposition. It was planned largely as a result of the success of the citrus fair held some years ago; and since August 14, 1893, the work of construction has been vigorously pushed. New Year's

day, 1894, had been set for the formal opening; but, owing to incompleteness in some details, it was decided to have only an informal opening on that day, and to postpone the formal ceremonies to a little later date.

The site of the midwinter fair is the Golden Gate park, San Francisco, a tract three miles long and half a mile wide bordering on the ocean, and most beautiful both by nature and art. The fair grounds proper cover 100 acres. The exposition is housed in about fifty buildings, of varied and attractive architecture, in some of whose details the models of the Columbian Exposition can be traced. The chief ones are those devoted to manufactures and liberal arts, to mechanical arts, to fine arts, to agriculture, and to the administration. Numerous other smaller buildings are scattered about the grounds; and in what is called Concert valley a lofty tower is being erected. This is to be 262 feet in height, extremely graceful in its lines and suited to elaborate decoration. The prime object of the tower is to furnish facilities for lighting and curious electrical displays. It will also be utilized as a grand music stand, in which bands will play constantly during the day.

Exhibits for this fair have come from all parts of the world. Even states so remote and insignificant as Servia and Montenegro are handsomely represented. France and Italy send each many carloads of goods. In the French department will be seen a considerable portion of the display seen at Chicago last summer, including the entire Sèvres pavilion and its contents. English exhibitors send a great number of interesting objects, including some exceptionally fine silverware. The Chinese Six Companies have a big building of their own surrounding a garden of rare Chinese plants. It contains a Chinese theater and restaurant, shops, etc. The Hawaiian government is preparing an elaborate exhibit, covering two acres. Another feature will be the reproduction of the famous Prater of Vienna. There will be a Hungarian village, with a troop of genuine Czardas; a Turkish theater, a street in Cairo, a Japanese tea garden, and many other shows similar to those of the Midway Plaisance at Chicago.

Most of the exhibits, however, come from the states of the Pacific coast, especially California itself. Many of the counties make individual showings, not only of their present industries and resources, but also of relics of earlier days.

The principal officers of the fair are Hon. M. H. de Young, president and director-general; R. Cornely, assistant director-general; Irwin C. Stump, vice-president; A. Badlam, secretary; P. N. Lilienthal, treasurer.

PERSONAL, ETC.

On October 18 and 19, most elaborate and imposing services were held in Baltimore, Md., in honor of the 25th anniversary of the consecration of Cardinal Gibbons as a bishop of the Roman Catholic Church. Monsignor Satolli, the Papal Delegate, 12 archbishops, 20 bishops, and hundreds of priests were present, and all portions of the United States, and several foreign lands, were represented.

A celebration which marked the close of 25 years of service in his present office by Bishop Ryan, was held in Buffalo, N. Y., in November. The principal ceremonies were on the 8th, when Monsignor Satolli celebrated a Pontifical mass.

Bishop John Williams, of Middletown, Conn., who in order of consecration, has been the senior bishop of the Anglican communion in this country since 1887, became in October by the death of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Knox, who was archbishop of Armagh and primate of all Ireland, the Anglican senior bishop with jurisdiction throughout the world. He was consecrated in Hartford, Conn., in 1851, when only 34 years of age.

The Rev. Edward B. Bagby, pastor of the 9th Street Christian church in Washington, D. C., has been chosen to succeed the late Rev. S. W. Haddaway as chaplain of the house of representatives. Mr. Bagby was born in Virginia in 1865.

The Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst continues with unabated zeal his efforts to secure for New York City a more honorable and efficient police force, and a purer government. Efforts are being made to secure an investigation of the police department by the state legislature.

The "Father of Congress," and the "Father of the Senate," are titles bestowed on the Hon. Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, who was a member of the house from 1855 until 1867, and has served in the senate from the latter year until the present time. He is not only the oldest member of congress in point of years, but also in respect to time of entrance and in length of unbroken service. He was born in 1810.

The Hon. Richard P. Bland, of Missouri, author of the famous silver bill called the "Bland act," has become, by the death of Mr. O'Neill, the "Father of the House." He is now serving his eleventh consecutive term. Mr. Holman of Indiana, has served a greater number of years, and General Sickles of New York served one term earlier than Mr. Holman, but Mr. Bland leads in the number of years of continuous service.



CARDINAL GIBBONS.

J. P. Hopkins, on December 19, was elected, by the Democrats, mayor of Chicago to succeed the late Carter Harrison.

The name of what has been known as the "Harvard Annex," for the education of women, was changed early in December, to "Radcliffe College." This change does not admit women to the class-rooms or to the professional schools of the University, and does not do away with the corpora-

tion of Radcliffe College; but henceforth the management of the institution will be under the control of the president and fellows of Harvard University. It is expected that the legislature will give the privilege of conferring the degree of A. B., which will bear the University seal and be equivalent to a similar degree conferred directly by Harvard.

The victory of the American army under General Washington over the Hessians at Trenton, N. J., December 26, 1776, which turned the tide of the Revolutionary War in favor of the colonies, was commemorated by the dedication with appropriate ceremonies, of a fine monument upon the battlefield in that city, October 19.

Statistics for the lake season of 1893 show that Buffalo, N. Y., has become the greatest flour port in the world. During the 244 days of the season, 10,000,000 barrels were received. The value is given as between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000.

During the past three months, material reductions have been made in the time of Atlantic ocean voyages. On

her trip from Queenstown to New York, October 1-6, the Cunard steamer *Lucania* dethroned the American line steamer *Paris*, which, since October 19, 1892, had been the ocean queen, reducing the time of the latter vessel 39 minutes and making the trip in 5 days 13 hours 45 minutes. On a trip from New York to Queenstown, October 14-20, the *Lucania* lowered the record 1 hour and 25 minutes, crossing in 5 days 13 hours 30 minutes. The next night the westward record was lowered 22 minutes by the *Campania*, also of the Cunard line, which reached New York in 5 days 13 hours 23 minutes. On October 29-November 3 the *Lucania* sailed from Queenstown to New York in 5 days 12 hours 47 minutes, lowering the westward record 36 minutes. The *Campania* made the trip from New York to Queenstown, October 28-November 3, in 5 days 12 hours 7 minutes, thus lowering the eastward time 1 hour 23 minutes. At the close of the year the *Campania* holds the record for the quickest time across the Atlantic, for the best eastward voyage, the best single day run, and the highest average speed.

On November 20, the supreme court of the United States rendered a decision, Justices Gray and Brown dissenting, to the effect that in the courts of this country the great lakes and the rivers by which they are connected are to be considered "high seas."

On November 9, the supreme court of New Jersey declared unconstitutional the gerrymander act passed by the Democratic assembly of that state in 1891.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

The Tariff Question.—For many years the cardinal issue in the politics of the dominion has been that of the tariff. With the exception of the brief period of the Mackenzie régime (1873-8), the Conservative or Tory party have held the reins of government under a protective policy somewhat similar to that advocated by the Republican party in the United States. The Liberal or Grit policy, on the other hand, is an approximation to a practical enactment of the free trade theory—a lowering of the tariff to the minimum rates consistent with the revenue requirements of the government—a policy the exact counterpart of that advocated in the platform of the Democratic party in the United States. There is now an unmistakably growing sentiment in favor of tariff reform, which the party in power have recognized, and

to which they have promised certain concessions in a remodelling of the tariff schedules. Recent incidents have increased the general interest in the matter—the approach of the parliamentary session of 1894; the defeat of Mr. Campbell, the government candidate at the recent by-election in the Conservative stronghold of Winnipeg, on the tariff issue; and the announcement of the details of the Wilson tariff bill in the United States, a measure deeply affecting the interests of Canada.

The return on November 22, of the Hon. Joseph Martin, formerly attorney-general for Manitoba in the Greenway cabinet, to the seat for Winnipeg rendered vacant by the retirement of Mr. Hugh John Macdonald, son of the late prime minister, was a great Liberal victory. At the election in 1891, Mr. Macdonald had been returned by a majority of about 500 votes. This is now turned into a minority of 438. The main issue was that of tariff reform, Winnipeg being the center of the great farming interest of Manitoba; and the result, as indicating public opinion in the Northwest, is a sign of the growing demand for freer trade.

It cannot but be important to the interests of both parties, that the Wilson tariff bill offers a prospect of the extension of commercial intercourse between the United States and Canada. Inasmuch as the dominion can supply raw materials and food products in vast quantities, the framing of a bill to remove the taxes on raw materials and to relieve the burdens imposed on food supplies, is sure to redound to the advantage of Canada in the extension of her available foreign markets. Under the McKinley bill, she was very largely excluded from her nearest, and in some respects her most profitable, markets, as a glance at the following table will show.

EXPORTS FROM CANADA TO UNITED STATES.

Articles.	1890.	1892.	Decrease.
Horses.....	\$1,887,805	\$1,094,461	\$ 793,344
Horned cattle.....	104,028	27,227	88,296
Poultry.....	105,612	44,587	61,025
Eggs.....	1,793,104	494,409	1,298,695
Wool.....	235,486	200,125	35,311
Flax.....	175,563	112,369	63,203
Apples.....	140,479	27,661	112,818
Barley.....	4,582,561	1,254,475	3,328,076
Split pease.....	74,215	30,469	43,745
Hay.....	922,797	598,567	324,230
Malt.....	140,310	30	140,280
Potatoes.....	308,915	41,896	267,019
Vegetables.....	80,976	65,948	15,028
	\$10,570,486	\$4,079,246	\$6,491,240

In the exports of the essential articles mentioned there was thus a decline of 75 per cent within two years, in seasons when crops were good and prices fairly high.

The Australian Mission.—The Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, minister of trade and commerce, returned from the Antipodes in November (p. 543). In the matter of the development of inter-imperial communication with the group of Australasian colonies, nothing definite has so far resulted from his mission; but Mr. Bowell's visit has laid the foundation for future work, and increased the prospect of successful results.

As we have already pointed out, the imperial authorities have in the past shown a tendency to object to any preferential trading arrangements of an intercolonial character; and in the present case, the varying policies of the several colonies militate against the success of a broad and general scheme, unless the colonies can see it to be to their advantage to make mutual concessions. But at present not only are some of the colonies highly protective while others favor a more liberal trade policy, but Victoria refuses to subsidize the new line of steamships unless Melbourne is made the terminal point. New South Wales and Queensland have quarrelled as to the number of ports of call to be conceded in return for the Queensland subsidy, the result being that at present Queensland gives no subsidy. Even the proposal which was made, to hold a conference of Canadian and Australian representatives to draft the conditions of a reciprocal trade arrangement, has had to be set aside owing to the indisposition of two of the colonies to participate. Should a federation



HON. MACKENZIE BOWELL,
CANADIAN MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

scheme be adopted among the Australasian colonies, a commercial agreement with Canada would be greatly facilitated.

The steamer *Mioncera*, which was the pioneer in the recently established service between Sydney, N. S. W., and Vancouver B. C., was stranded at the entrance to Honolulu harbor on October 2, becoming a wreck. No lives were lost. Within a week, the *Arawa*, one of the mail steamers on the London and New Zealand route, was chartered to take the place of the *Mioncera*. She is a larger vessel than the latter, and has extensive cold storage chambers. It has been decided to make Fiji, as well as Honolulu, a port of call on each voyage.

The great public works scandal of 1891 has been recalled by the trial at the fall assizes of the county of Carleton, of Mr. Thomas McGreevy, ex-M. P., and Mr. N. K. Connolly, of the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co., on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with the contracts for the Quebec harbor improvements. Both were found guilty; and, on November 22, were sentenced by Judge Rose to one year's imprisonment each. It seems that the contracts for the dock, dredging, etc., in Quebec harbor, for which immense appropriations had been made by the dominion government, were let by the department of public works. Mr. McGreevy was one of the Quebec harbor commissioners, and also a member of parliament and a friend of the minister of public works, Sir Hector Langevin. It was, however, charged by M. Tarte, that Mr. McGreevy, though a public servant, really worked with and for the contractors, and, through his brother Robert, shared their profits. This was the essence of the memorable scandal of 1891, and the basis of the charge of conspiracy for which Mr. McGreevy and one member of the contracting firm have been found guilty.

The public accounts of the dominion for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, show that the revenue increased from \$36,921,871 in 1892 to \$38,168,608 in 1893; expenditure increased from \$36,765,894 in 1892 to \$36,814,052 in 1893. The nominal surplus for the year was thus \$1,354,555. The expenditure on capital account, however, was \$3,079,400, or nearly \$1,000,000 more than in 1892, including \$2,782,490 on railways and canals, \$187,877 on public works, and \$115,038 on dominion lands.

The public debt, in round numbers, on June 30, 1893, was \$241,000,000, a net increase over the preceding

year of \$549,600, which would be the net deficit, instead of the nominal surplus above indicated, in case all the various expenditures, no matter how classified, were placed against the total income.

Savings banks deposits increased \$1,190,000 during the year.

Ontario Politics.—The political adjustments in Ontario seem to be at present in a state of transition through the rise of the new and formidable political forces represented by the P.P.A. or C.P.A. (Protestant Protective Association or Canadian Protective Association) and the Patrons of Industry. Among the causes for the development of the power of the P.P.A., is the long series of administrative and legislative acts of the government of Sir Oliver Mowat, which have served, with or without reason, to emphasize the division of the people on religious lines. The Patrons of Industry, on the other hand, are opposed to the government on account of the latter's alleged abuse of patronage; its curtailment of the powers of municipalities; its tendency to centralization, especially of the appointing power; its multiplication of offices; and its retention of the fee in place of the salary system in the payment of favored officials.

The first occasion on which these organizations revealed their strength, was found, on December 3, in the by-elections in East Lambton and North Bruce. In East Lambton the issue was decided by the votes of the P.P.A. The constituency had been strongly Reform in the past, and the Conservatives put no candidate in the field. Mr. McCallum, who posed as an independent Reformer, was the candidate of the P.P.A., and carried the riding over Mr. McKinnon, the government candidate, by a majority of over 400. The latter was supported by several newspaper organs, notably the *Montreal Gazette*, favorable to the Conservative dominion government.

In East Bruce, the scale was turned by the Patrons of Industry. The farmers broke loose from both the old parties. Mr. McNaughton, the Patrons' candidate, secured a large majority over both Mr. Pierson (Liberal) and Mr. George (Conservative). Although himself a Liberal, Mr. McNaughton carried with him many Conservative and Equal Rights votes on account of his unhesitating declarations in favor of the platform of Dalton McCarthy.

The results of these elections show a widespread political disturbance fraught with considerable menace to both the old parties. The new forces, however, have an essen-

tial element of weakness in that they have little or nothing in common; nor, apparently, have they any leaders whose powers are comparable with those of Sir O. Mowat or Mr. Meredith. The Patrons are not ultra-Radical in the reforms they propose. The P.P.A.'s, however, seek to found a political system on the basis of sectarian proscription.

The Prohibition Movement.—At the last session of the Ontario legislature (p. 321), it was decided to submit to a plebiscite on January 1, 1894, the question:

“Are you in favor of the immediate prohibition by law of the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage?”

The voters were to be those entitled to register their opinions at provincial elections, together with unmarried women and widows; and the sexes were to vote on differently colored ballots, to facilitate an analysis of the returns.

To let the case go by default would have indefinitely deferred the hopes of the temperance workers. Hence, for three months and more before the close of 1893, the most earnest efforts were made to bring into unity of action the previously divided forces of the temperance cause. In response to a joint call of all the provincial organizations, the largest representative gathering of Prohibitionists ever held in Canada, comprising over 900 delegates, assembled in Toronto the first week in October.

For years the Ontario branch of the dominion alliance for the total suppression of the liquor traffic was the leading temperance organization in the province. It was formed in 1878. The first division came with the unsuccessful attempt, under the lead of the Rev. Dr. Sutherland, to win prohibition by means of a third party. Then through the policy of the alliance, of indorsing Prohibitionists irrespective of their party affiliations, it was charged that the alliance had become an instrument in the hands of the Liberals, who seemed the most favored. The disaffected ones last year formed a separate organization, calling themselves Advanced Prohibitionists, and became a formidable rival to the alliance.

In the face of the present issue, however, a healing of the schism was seen to be a necessity; and was effected at the Toronto convention through an amending of the constitution of the alliance, which thus went into the field on the plebiscite as a unit embracing every temperance and church organization in the province.

Whatever the result of the vote, it will still remain to be decided whether the provincial legislature has the constitutional power to enact or enforce prohibitory legislation. This whole question of constitutional power is now in process of consideration on appeal in a test case to the court of appeal; and Sir John Thompson has arranged for a similar trial of the issue before the judicial committee of the privy council. Furthermore, it is a question whether a mere majority of actual votes polled, irrespective of the number possible, will be considered by any legislature a sufficient mandate in favor of a prohibitory enactment. As in the case of all other moral reforms, the supporters of prohibition, to insure its success, must, as many think, represent an overwhelming majority (say two-thirds) of the community.*

The Votes in Manitoba and Prince Edward Island.—Plebiscites on prohibition were also held in Manitoba and Prince Edward Island, simultaneously with the provincial elections. In Manitoba, the result favored prohibition; but the question has been removed from the sphere of local politics by a petition from the assembly to the dominion parliament, representing the result of the vote, and asking for legislation.

In Prince Edward Island sixty per cent of the electors voted, December 13. The government was returned to power with 23 supporters against 7 opposition members. The plebiscite resulted in a great victory for the Prohibitionists, the vote standing 10,616 for, to 3,390 against; majority for prohibition, 7,226. The population of the island is 109,078 (census of 1891).

Quebec.—In Quebec politics, the most important development of the quarter was the rejection, on December 28, by the legislative council, of the provincial government bill for the transfer of the Beauport insane asylum to the control of the sisters of charity. Owing, however, to the final vote being a tie, the ministry of M. Taillon have determined not to resign office, though abandoning their attempt to carry the asylum bill.

Of late years the institutions for the care of the insane have been a source of considerable trouble in the province,

*NOTE. --From returns received as we go to press, it is learned that the Ontario plebiscite resulted in a total majority for prohibition of about 80,000 -- 72,000 in the counties, and 8,000 in the cities. Practically all of the cities, larger towns, and counties were carried in the interests of temperance. Among the counties, Prescott and Russell were the only exceptions. The town of Cayuga and the city of Windsor also gave majorities against prohibition. However, a full vote was not polled; and the number of women who recorded their opinions was surprisingly small.

the Ultramontanes insisting that they should be under Church control and subsidized by the state. The Beaufort asylum was the first one established, and was opened in 1845, before which time the insane were treated as criminals. The sisters of Providence, of Montreal, secured a contract for the care of its inmates at the rate of \$132 per head annually. Not long ago the contract expired. The sisters of charity, desiring to take up the contract, offered at first \$300,000 for the building, but finally consented to pay \$425,000 for it to its owners, a firm of which Senator Landry is a member. Under arrangements with the government, they were to receive \$100 per head for the insane in their charge, and were allowed 60 years in which to pay the price for the buildings in annual installments of \$18,600. In the meantime the government was to guarantee the money, taking the institution over in case the nuns should fail to meet the payments. Many thought that the bargain was too favorable both to the proprietors and to the nuns, and that it imposed too great risks upon the government without adequate returns. Hence the opposition to the deal. There is a strong sentiment against continuing the "farming-out" system of caring for the insane, and in favor of making the asylums strictly provincial institutions.

The proposed inquiry into the financial condition of the powerful and wealthy Seminary of St. Sulpice in Montreal, affords new evidence of the growing strength of the popular movement against the continued exemption from taxation of the vast ecclesiastical estates in the province. The movement includes many French Canadians and Roman Catholics, and is largely stimulated by the pressure of taxation which the province has inherited as a result of the enormous expenditures under the late *Mercier régime*. There are many who, believing that the seminary is not making a good use of its great income, and feeling the onerous tax rate in the province, declare that the property of the Sulpicians, popularly estimated at \$50,000,000, should bear its share of the common burdens. Hitherto it has been exempted on the plea that its income was devoted to religious and charitable purposes. But its critics declare that there is no evidence to show that such is the case, and that, in fact, for a long time it has made no public statement of its resources, or the disposition made of its income. The Liberal organ, *La Patrie*, has become the mouthpiece of those who are thus antagonizing the Church, while the Conservative *La Minère* has seized

the opportunity to defend her. It is not unlikely that the issue raised will affect the party divisions at the polls in the next dominion election.

For some time past the presence of the monument to Lord Nelson in Jacques Cartier square, Montreal, has annoyed certain members of the French community, who have agitated for its removal. Ostensibly the objections to its continuance in the location it has occupied since 1808, when it was erected in commemoration of the British victory at Trafalgar, are based on the irregularities in the private life of the great admiral; but they are really only one form of the expression of that bitter prejudice of race which overrides all patriotic sentiments and spreads the seeds of social distrust, political jealousy, and disruption—a prejudice not confined to the province of Quebec. On the night of November 20, these sentiments took definite shape in the minds of three young Frenchmen, one of them a son of ex-Premier Mercier, who formed the design of removing the obnoxious landmark by means of dynamite. The plot was however discovered, and the implicated ones arrested before the bomb was laid or any damage done.

The Manitoba School Case.—After the decision of the imperial privy council to the effect that the Manitoba act of 1890 abolishing separate schools was *intra vires* of the province, the separate school advocates found a new ground of appeal for federal intervention in the confederation act of 1867. This act, they claim, protects the separate schools inasmuch as such schools were established *after* the union. In accordance with the Blake act of 1891 providing for the argument of great constitutional questions before the supreme court, the government, before taking action on the latest appeal of the Roman Catholic minority, referred the matter to the supreme court for a decision on the question whether the clause of the British North America act, on which the appellants rely, is really applicable to Manitoba. The province has a special series of educational clauses in its own charter; and it remains to be decided whether the clause included in the act of 1867 for the purposes of Ontario and Quebec can be read into the Manitoba constitution.

When the case was called on October 4, Mr. F. C. Wade, counsel for the province, appeared, but refused to argue. Knowing that the matter could not be satisfactorily disposed of unless both sides of the argument were fully discussed before them, the court requested Mr.

Christopher Robinson, Q.C., to argue the case as representing the province.

The decision of the court will not be binding upon Manitoba directly. Nor is it thought in any case that it will finally settle the matter. A decision adverse to the separate schools may result in a thrusting of the whole

question into the domain of national politics.



SIR S. H. STRONG,
CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF
CANADA.

Arbitration of Accounts.—In the matter of the accounts in dispute between the dominion and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec (p. 323), the point of perhaps the greatest importance concerned the question of the allowance of simple or compound interest. On this point the dominion claim was upheld by the decision of the arbitrators on November 2, and the claim of the provinces to be allowed compound interest on balances in their favor was disallowed.

In other words, simple interest alone, at 5 per cent *per annum*, is allowed on balances in favor of the provinces, which may have existed since 1867. A sum in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000 turned upon the decision.

At the close of the year some matters are still undecided. The arbitrators have not yet announced their decision on the question of interest on balances due the dominion from the provinces. The matter of the Indian fund claims, in which Ontario is chiefly interested, also remains to be settled.

On one point the dominion has appealed to the supreme court against the decision of the arbitrators. At confederation, the provinces had an excess of debt,

on account of which the sum of \$263,000 was deducted annually for ten years from the dominion subsidies to the provinces. In 1884, however, an act was passed returning the full deducted amount to the provinces. Through some alleged error, due to careless bookkeeping or other cause, the provincial accounts were credited with eleven instead of ten payments; and the dominion claimed the return of one payment of \$263,000. The arbitrators, however, ruled against the claim, and the dominion has taken an appeal to the supreme court.

The Cattle Trade.—As a result of the scheduling of Canadian cattle in Great Britain, exports were cut down from 101,426 animals in 1892 to about 83,000 in 1893, a decline of about 18,000. The decline in the trade is felt not only in Canada, but also in Scotland, where the small farmers used to do a considerable business fattening Canadian cattle. The lungs of the animals, in which the experts of the British board of agriculture alleged that they detected evidence of pleuro-pneumonia, have been examined by an expert appointed by Sir Charles Tupper in London, and by Dr. McEachran, government veterinary inspector at Montreal. The latter declare that the animals were not suffering from any contagious disease.

The embargo placed by the British board upon the import of live cattle, was at first general, but it has been raised so far as Norwegian cattle are concerned, which fact would seem to indicate that it will not be retained any longer than the British government thinks necessary for observance of the conditions of health.

Other Canadian Affairs.—For his services as arbitrator in the Bering Sea case, Sir John Thompson has been made a member of the imperial privy council—the appointment carrying with it the title of “right honorable.” Sir John A. Macdonald was awarded a similar honor after he had completed forty years of public life, as a return for his services in connection with the framing of the treaty of Washington. Sir John Rose, too, was called to the privy council, but after he had become a resident of England. The present premier, however, is the only living Canadian now in the privy council. Mr. Christopher Robinson, Q. C., was offered, but declined on personal grounds, the honor of being created a knight bachelor for his services as special counsel before the Bering Sea tribunal of arbitration.

On November 1, a bronze statue of the late Sir John A. Macdonald was unveiled in Hamilton, Ont., in the

presence of 15,000 people. A eulogy was delivered by Sir John Thompson, the present premier, paying glowing tribute to the career of Canada's most distinguished statesman. Addresses were also given by Sir A. Caron, Sir C. Hibbert Tupper, and Mr. Clarke Wallace. The statue, designed by George E. Wade, sculptor, of London, Eng., is 8 feet 3 inches in height, and stands on a pyramidal pedestal of gray granite 11 feet high. It represents Sir John standing as if in the act of addressing an audience. The pose of the figure is natural, and the likeness a good one.

On December 2, the magnificently equipped Royal Victoria hospital in Montreal, founded by Sir Donald A. Smith and Lord Monntstephen (formerly Sir George Stephen), was formally opened by the governor-general. Its object is "the reception and treatment of sick and injured persons of all races and creeds without distinction." The site, comprising 23 acres on the slope of Mount Royal, cost \$86,000. The building was designed by Mr. H. Saxon Snell of London, Eng., and is a beautiful structure of Montreal gray limestone, and is built in the Scottish baronial style. Its cost was \$650,000, exclusive of the cost of heating apparatus, plumbing, and electric wiring, which was \$50,000, and the cost of fixtures, furniture, and machinery, which was \$70,000.

An important legal decision was recently given at Charlottetown, P. E. I., affirming the principle that a solicitor is responsible for any loss due to his non-observance of established rules of practice, or to his carelessness in the preparation or management of a case. In the case in question, a solicitor had allowed judgment for a debt to go by default after the clerk had been notified that the defendant had a receipt for the sum claimed. The judge, however, held that a solicitor is not responsible for errors of judgment upon points of new occurrence or of doubtful construction.

Three of the Freeman brothers connected with the killing of Policeman Rankin near Chatham, Ont., in January, 1893 (p. 107), were, on October 5, found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

On November 2, Charles Luckey was sentenced to death at Brockville, Ont., for the murder of his sister at the village of New Bliss in October, 1892. The sentence was executed December 14.

On November 27, the city of Montreal and vicinity were visited by one of the severest earthquake shocks ever felt in Canada, lasting without intermission for fifty seconds, but attended with no fatalities.

On December 14, a horrible murder for motives of plunder was committed near the village of Port Credit, Ont., the victims being an elderly farmer, named James Williams, and his wife. William Walter McWherell, John Walker, and George Butcher are now awaiting trial under a coroner's verdict charging them with the crime, Butcher as an accessory.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Like nearly all the other British colonies, Newfoundland is self-governing. The first step in the change from a crown colony *régime* was taken in 1825, when a local council was added to the English governor. In 1832 a parliament was granted; and in 1854 the principle of ministerial responsibility was recognized, and full self-government obtained, though it was not until 1881 that the French shore was included in the territorial jurisdiction of the colony. The executive power is now exercised by a responsible ministry, presided over by a premier, as in Canada. The legislative power is vested in a parliament composed of two chambers: one, the house of assembly with 37 members elected by universal suffrage; the other, the legislative council appointed by the crown. No feature of parliamentary government is lacking. Great Britain still preserves the right of legislative veto; and the connecting link between the colonial and the home authorities is the governor.



MR. C. ROBINSON, Q. C.,
CANADIAN COUNSEL IN BERING SEA CASE.

The General Elections.—General elections were held throughout the colony on November 6. Sir William Whiteway's government was charged by the opposition

with weakness in its attitude toward the French treaty claims, extravagance, and failure to redeem its pre-election pledges. Messrs. Grieve and Monroe, the leaders of the opposition, offered a policy of liberal expenditure on railways, and the consolidation of the existing lines into one system. However, the result of the contest was the triumphant return to power, of Sir William Whiteway, with a solid majority of 24 votes to 12.

Under the ballot and extended suffrage in 1889, Sir William Whiteway secured a majority of 26 to 10, mainly through a sudden change of front on the bait question. The bait act, denying to the French the privilege of buying bait at Newfoundland ports, had been passed by the Thorburn government with the approval of Sir William Whiteway; but the latter, shortly before the election, declared it to be his opinion that the act injured the colonial fishermen by depriving them of customers. He would, therefore, if returned to power, allow the French to buy bait, but would collect a fee and expend the money in works for the benefit of the fishermen. He was accordingly victorious at the polls; but the fishermen have not reaped the advantages of the expenditures for which they looked.

In the recent campaign, however, the issues were somewhat different; and the premier has still carried with him the support of the workmen of the island (the fishermen), as whose special champion he posed, in opposition to the monopolistic "merchant" class. It seems that a barter system prevails in the island. The fishermen exchange their fish for necessities imported by wealthy firms in St. John's, paying high prices, it is said, for the goods, and receiving low prices for their fish. There has thus arisen something of the nature of a political division between the "merchant" class and the fishermen. Sir William appeared as the friend of the latter, though just what he proposes to do for them in their relations to the merchants he has not indicated. His program, however, contains many promises. He will negotiate for another reciprocity treaty with the United States, by which to secure free entry of fish into the American markets; will make large expenditures on railways, harbors, and roads; will secure a fast line of Atlantic steamers connecting with Canada; will reduce telegraph rates; and will endeavor to prevent the exodus from the country "by encouraging local industries, and fostering mining, agriculture, and other enterprises that will provide lucrative

employment." There will also be tariff revision "so as to discriminate between the poorer and wealthier classes."

The French Shore Question.—Further developments in the French shore matter now await the action of the Newfoundland government. A permanent act to replace the temporary act of 1891, for carrying into effect the treaties between England and France, is a necessary preliminary; and to its passage the colony is bound by pledges made in 1891. It will be remembered that Sir William Whiteway and others went to England in that year as a delegation to protest against the passing of the coercion bill by the imperial authorities. They secured the withdrawal of the obnoxious bill only by proposing as an alternative that the colony itself should pass the legislation necessary for the enforcement of treaty obligations. On their return home, Sir William Whiteway introduced in the colonial legislature a permanent bill embodying, as he alleged, the conditions agreed upon; but it seems that the delegates were divided in their opinions, and the opposition developed sufficient strength to reject the bill by an overwhelming majority on the ground that it was not in accord with the proposals and did not contain principles agreed upon by the delegates and the home government. A series of resolutions was afterward substituted in its place, one of which was to extend the operation of the present temporary act (which was to expire December 31, 1893,) to the end of 1895, and to refer the consideration of the French treaties question to a joint select committee of both houses. The report of this committee was made and adopted by both houses in March of the present year.

In the meantime, the French government refused to proceed with the arbitration on the lobster question unless permanent provision for carrying out the treaties were made; and the British government accordingly notified the Newfoundland authorities that the colonial pledges would have to be fulfilled, or imperial legislation would be re-introduced. Under some pressure, it seems, the extension of the temporary act for two years from the end of 1893 was agreed to in May, 1893. Now that the general elections are over, definite action by the colonial legislature regarding a permanent act cannot be much longer delayed.

MEXICO.

Border disturbances, somewhat similar to those which caused so much anxiety in 1891 under the rebel Garza, have caused considerable annoyance to the government of President Diaz during the past three months. Following an uprising in the state of Guerrero against the local government, in which the federal government interfered, and which seems to have ended in November in a compromise, there arose a more formidable disturbance in the state of Chihuahua, which has not only kept in turmoil the border along the Rio Grande, but necessitated the greatest watchfulness on the part of the United States forces in Texas against possible breaches of the neutrality laws. About the middle of November, the rebels surprised and captured the town of Corrilites, securing many horses and a great quantity of arms and stores; and, about December 1, a bloody engagement was fought between the regular troops and the revolutionists, in which the latter were completely victorious. At latest advices the rebellion had assumed such proportions as to cause considerable anxiety to the government.

THE WEST INDIES.

Cuba.—Early in November a revolutionary disturbance took place in the province of Santa Clara. A general uprising of the masses from Cienfuegos to Santiago was feared. The revolt began near Las Cruces, under the leadership of General Esquirre. The authorities, however, accomplished the speedy overthrow of the rebel forces, and compelled the surrender of the leader.

San Domingo.—A revolt against President Heureaux broke out in December. It was rumored in connection with it, that three Americans had been killed at Azua. The United States warship *Kearsarge* was thereupon sent to San Domingo to afford protection to the lives and property of Americans there. It turned out that no Americans were killed, but that the American schooner *Henry Crosby* was fired upon and some of her sailors injured. At last accounts the rebellion had made little headway, and the government of San Domingo had not yet squared matters with the United States. The affair is said to have originated in a desire for revenge for the execution of the person and family of a prominent general whom President Heureaux suspected of plotting against him.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Guatemala.—On October 13, President Barrios of Guatemala declared himself dictator, dissolved congress, assumed control of the government, and ordered a new election. This step was taken for the reason that the legislators failed to approve a certain financial measure brought forward by the president, providing for the payment in gold of a certain portion of the duties on imports. At latest advices, though revolution was feared, nothing definite in that direction had come to light. The new national assembly will convene in March, 1894.

Honduras and Nicaragua.—Hostilities were begun in December, between Honduras and Nicaragua, caused by the action of the latter government in admitting Honduran refugees to rights of citizenship. The Nicaraguan government decreed a forced loan of \$400,000 to defray the expenses of the war, and sent an army headed by General Policarpo Bonilla to invade Honduran territory. Some fighting has been done, in which the invaders have been victorious. President Vasquez of Honduras is charged with enlisting American filibusters. General Bonilla has set up a provisional government. President Zelaya of Nicaragua has issued a decree recognizing Bonilla's provisional government, reciting Nicaragua's grievances against Vasquez, and proclaiming a formal alliance with Bonilla in his war on the Vasquez government of Honduras. The latest news left the invaders marching upon Tegucigalpa, the largest and finest city in Honduras.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The reorganization of the Nicaragua Canal Construction company is an accomplished fact. Warner Miller having resigned as president, and Captain George W. Davis as vice-president, a committee of reorganization was chosen. No one was elected president in place of Mr. Miller. Smith M. Weed was elected vice-president. The plan submitted by the new committee provides for the creation of a new company with a capital stock of \$12,000,000, of which \$6,000,000 is to be retained for the benefit of the treasury, and \$6,000,000 is to be distributed to the stockholders of the present company in exchange for their old stock, or is to be sold for cash requirements and to protect and maintain the present plant and property of the company. The Central
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Trust company of New York act as the depositary in all stock conversions. The new company will own all of the assets of the present company. It will have in its treasury, stock of the Maritime Canal company amounting to \$14,876,750, and obligations for first mortgage bonds of the Maritime Canal company amounting to \$5,559,950. Six million dollars of its own full paid stock will be in its treasury, or will be held by trustees for the benefit of the company. Hopes are entertained that the canal will be completed within five or six years.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The end of the recent rebellion (p. 565) was celebrated on October 12, with a *Te Deum* and military *fêtes*. The railway and telegraph lines, which were cut by the insurgents in various districts were restored, and all was quiet throughout the republic by the middle of October, although numbers of armed colonists still maintained a resistance against the government troops in the remoter districts.

The Argentine Republic is rapidly developing from an almost purely pastoral to a cereal producing country. In 1884, this republic imported 177,000 tons of wheat, but in 1893, it had a surplus for export of 1,040,000 tons (about 38 million bushels). In point of fact Argentina exported during the eight months, January 1 to August 31, 1893, 28,944,000 bushels of wheat. Geographically considered, Argentina is remarkably well adapted for the cultivation of cereals; and extensive facilities for transport provided by its railway system render its potentialities as one of the sources of the food supply of Europe a subject of considerable interest.

CHILE.

The last vestiges of the civil war in Chile are gradually disappearing. Congress passed a law ordering that \$3,000 should be divided among the few survivors of those who had accompanied the eighteen Chilean patriotic students massacred in 1891 at Lo Canas by the partisans of Dictator Balmaceda.

The Chilean government refused to agree to the proposition submitted by the government of the United States for an extension of the existence of the Chilean Claims commission. The effect of this will be that many of the claims brought against the Chilean government will

not be adjudicated upon by this commission, and, under terms of the treaty, will be barred from ever again being considered.

PERU.

On October 20, the Union Civica, at Lima, proclaimed Dr. Valcare as their candidate for president of the republic. President Bermudez has suspended many officials for supporting the candidacy of Tajès.

There has been very much rioting in Lima, of which the Cacerists are charged with being the instigators. Various attempts have been made to preserve tranquillity, including the appointment of a commission consisting of forty Peruvians, taking an equal proportion of representatives from each political party and including a representative from the foreign population, also an order from the prefect forbidding the carrying of arms.

Trouble is brewing between Peru and Ecuador. It seems that disorderly citizens recently attacked the Peruvian legation and consulate in Quito and Guayaquil, respectively, and some fatalities among the attachés resulted. The Ecuadorian government, fearing reprisals upon their legation in Peru, ordered their consuls to remove the shields and arms of their country from in front of the consulates, and retired their ambassador to Peru temporarily, at the same time protesting that such action did not signify the breaking off of friendly relations with Peru. Ecuador has accepted the Papal *Nuncio* as a mediator in the affair.

In the meantime, the Peruvian government has sent Colonel Paoli, formerly of the German army, and other officers, as an expedition to make plans of the frontier and to enlist troops.

PARAGUAY.

The new arrangement proposed by the government of Paraguay for the extinguishment of the external debt does not work satisfactorily; no payment has been effected since January, 1892. The republic had contracted in London, through its minister there, two loans in 1871 and 1872, amounting to \$15,000,000. The minister, Señor Benites, whose personal honor was pledged, saw to it that the interest of the loans should be paid regularly, which was done until 1874. After that time, political troubles in Paraguay prevented the government from fulfilling the obligations entered into by the minister; whose

party was persecuted, and himself imprisoned and exiled. New combinations have been tried since 1886 to convert the old debt into new bonds and pay the annual interest. These attempts could be made successful only through the department of Paraguayan commerce, and consequently an increase in the custom house receipts; but there is no prospect of this so long as the fiscal exigencies of the Argentine Republic, through which Paraguay is compelled to communicate with the world, remain as exacting as they are now.



THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The Home Rule Question.—The parliamentary recess which followed the adjournment on September 22, came to an end with the reassembling of the commons on November 2, and of the lords on November 9. Interest in the meantime had centered in Mr. Gladstone's utterances at Edinburgh regarding Irish home rule, and Mr. Asquith's comments thereon, the latter being the first official intimation that the business of the session after the recess would be (as it has actually been) mainly devoted to British, as distinguished from Irish, bills. Mr. Gladstone's words had been generally understood as implying that although the lords had rejected the home rule bill, another bill would be introduced immediately; but this idea was quickly dispelled by the home secretary. And thus the hopes of the Irish Nationalists are indefinitely deferred. The home rule question is at least temporarily in the background. When the commons reassembled, Mr. Gladstone read a carefully worded minute in which the government declared that they felt it their duty to confine, as far as they could, the business of the sittings to the local government (England and Wales) or parish councils bill and the employers' liability bill, and to the final disposal of those government bills which were passed through the house of commons earlier in the session. No new bills were to be introduced unless demanded by financial or administrative necessities; and to facilitate this, Mr. Gladstone demanded the whole time of the house.

Neither in England nor in Scotland has there appeared any general public indignation at the action of the lords in rejecting the home rule bill. On the contrary

there is much satisfaction expressed at the probability that before the matter is brought up again in the shape of a bill, the public will have an opportunity of expressing their views through the ballot regarding the policy of a government whose home rule intentions are now understood. Even among the Anti-Parnellites, the prospect of indefinite delay has caused little excitement—a fact which does not appear so strange when we remember that Mr. Gladstone's majority is absolutely dependent upon the

Anti-Parnellite vote. That vote is still on the premier's side; and the record of proceedings up to the end of the year shows that the Anti-Parnellites are satisfied as to the necessity of the arrangement made by the government; and, in respect of English business, Mr. Gladstone still has the support of their solid vote.

The Parnellite faction, on the other hand, are much more difficult of control by the Liberal leader. On October 6, "ivy" day, the anniversary of Mr. Parnell's



H. B. ASQUITH,
BRITISH HOME SECRETARY.

death, was commemorated throughout Ireland. On Sunday, October 8, a great procession in Dublin marched to the dead leader's grave, where flowers and wreaths were deposited. On the following night, Mr. J. E. Redmond, the Parnellite leader, speaking at a mass meeting in the Rotunda, Dublin, declared that home rule had undergone a "fatal change" within the last two years; that the Irish would be "fools or slaves" to submit to any compromise measure; that he would never accept even Mr. Gladstone's bill itself as anything but an instalment of Ireland's claims; and that, since further pursuit of the home rule bill had been postponed, the government could no longer count surely upon his support. Speaking subsequently at Cork, he again insisted on the release of the dynamiters and on a bill for the relief of evicted tenants, denounced the policy of keeping home rule alive by any other means than attempted legislation, and reiterated the threats of desertion uttered at Dublin.

The by-election in the Accrington division of Lancashire on December 21, turned mainly on the home rule question, and resulted in the return of J. F. Leese (Gladstonian) over H. Hodge (Conservative) by a vote of 5,822 to 5,564.

The first meeting of the central assembly of the Ulster Defense union (comprising 600 delegates) was held in Belfast, October 24. The organization has now over 170,000 members. Proceedings were quiet, but revealed no abatement of the determination to resist to the utmost the rule of a Dublin parliament. One object of the gathering was to record again the unalterable resolve of the Ulster loyalists never to accept home rule; but its main object was accomplished in the taking of important steps in the way of organization for such action as might some day be necessary. The object of the Defense union is to make the government of Ireland by a Nationalist administration, impossible.

Employers' Liability Bill.—With the exception of the clause prohibiting workmen from contracting themselves out of the benefits of the measure, the employers' liability bill is generally popular with the working classes. On the clause mentioned, however, the workmen are not unanimous. Many, notably the employes of some of the great railway companies, are disinclined to have their liberty of action in the making of contracts with employers infringed upon. The government, however, regard the prohibition of contracting out as vital to the measure, inasmuch as, in the competition of employes for positions, many would be willing to lay themselves under almost any conditions, and an important lever would thus be put in the hands of employers, which would nullify the benefits of the law.

Mr. Chamberlain at first objected to the government's manner of dealing with the bill, preferring to refer it to a committee of the whole house instead of to the grand committee; but, during his absence on a trip to the Bahamas, the opposition in the house fell away. Once, however, there was a clash of opposing forces—when Mr. W. McLaren, Liberal M.P. for the Crewe division of Cheshire, moved an amendment allowing workmen under certain conditions to exempt themselves from the provisions of the bill. The amendment was lost by 19 votes (236 to 217), five Unionists voting with the government.

The bill passed its third reading without a division. In the house of lords, on December 8, a clause was in-

serted by a vote of 148 to 28, embodying the principle which Mr. McLaren had proposed in the commons, allowing workmen to exempt themselves by contract from the provisions of the bill. The result of this action of the lords has been to add to some extent to the reaction against the upper house. When the bill came back to the commons, Mr. Asquith, on December 20, moved the rejection of the "contracting-out" amendment. Thus the fate of the bill, at the close of the year, hangs in the balance.

The Parish Councils Bill.—Progress with this important measure has also met with much obstruction. The disposition to regard it as a Church question is growing. Pending the outcome of the movement for the disestablishment of the Church, it is claimed that the parson is to be disestablished in his position of influence in the direction of parish affairs.

The bill proposes to form in rural parishes having a population of 300 and upward a council, to be annually elected by men and women having the right to vote for members of the county council. These parish councils are to consist of not less than five and not more than 15 members. They are to take over all the existing powers of the vestries, excepting as regards Church affairs and Church charities; they are to have control of parish property, land allotments, roads, water supply, local watching and lighting, and sanitation generally; and they are to have charge of the compulsory purchase of land under the sanction of the local government board. The general principle of the bill has commended itself to both parties. In 1888, in fact, a somewhat similar local government bill was brought in by the Conservatives. There are, however, many disputable features in the measure, such as the strict application of the one man one vote principle, which does away with the old joining of representation with taxation, and tends to put in control of the rates those whose contributions are the smallest. Other questionable points concern the enfranchisement of women, the qualification and election of boards of guardians, and the poor-law clauses.

Mr. Henry Fowler, president of the local government board, moved the second reading of the bill November 2. A host of amendments have been proposed. On one of these, proposed by Mr. W. McLaren, M. P. for Crewe, enfranchising women who, if they were men, would be entitled to vote in local government and parliamentary

elections, the government sustained a defeat on November 15, Mr. McLaren's amendment being carried by 147 to 126 votes. In order to expedite business, Mr. Balfour proposed to allow the poor-law clauses to stand over until next year; but the government were resolute, and the debate dragged on. Up to the end of the year, only 20 clauses had passed through committee; about 50 clauses remained; and Mr. Gladstone was urged by his followers to bring the debate to an end by applying the closure by sections, as he did in the case of the home rule bill.

The British Exchequer.—The present state of the British finances causes some anxiety. At the close of the year, customs and excise receipts are dwindling, with no symptoms of prospective relief. The dulness of trade is more and more discouraging. Government expenditures are at the same time increasing. Three quarters of the current fiscal year were completed on December 31. Receipts up to that date were £59,000,000 against £60,900,000 in the corresponding period of 1892. On a favorable estimate the prospective receipts for the year, about £90,000,000, will probably mean a large deficit in the budget.

PERSONAL, ETC.

The two important educational positions held by the late Professor Jowett have been filled. By appointment of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Ingram Bywater has become *regius* professor of Greek at Oxford; and on November 14, Professor Edward Caird, D. C. L., was elected by the fellows, master of Balliol College. Professor Bywater has long been a fellow and a tutor at Exeter, and, for the past ten years, has been reader in Greek to the University. He has an excellent reputation as a Greek scholar, is a curator of the Bodleian library, and a delegate of the University press. Professor Caird was educated at Balliol, was elected a fellow of Merton, and for several years has been professor of moral philosophy in the University of Glasgow. He is a younger brother of Principal John Caird.

On December 7, Dr. Russell Reynolds was chosen president of the Royal College of Physicians to succeed the late Sir Andrew Clark.

The new lord mayor of London, Mr. G. R. Tyler, was inducted into office November 9. He was born in 1835,

was elected to the common council in 1877, ten years later became an alderman, and was sheriff in 1891-92.

Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, recently British envoy to Morocco, has been appointed lieutenant-governor of the Isle of Man.

The marriage in London, of Miss Adele Grant, daughter of the late Beach Grant of New York, to the earl of Essex, on December 14, was one of the most brilliant society events of the season. The ceremony was performed by Archdeacon Farrar, at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

VARIOUS BRITISH AFFAIRS.

The Manchester Ship Canal.—The formal opening, and inspection by the directors, of the Manchester ship canal took place December 7. The construction of this canal was authorized by an act of parliament passed, after strong opposition from Liverpool, in 1885; and active work was commenced November 11, 1887. The canal is 35½ miles long. Its width at the water level is 172 feet, and at the bottom 120 feet, except between Manchester and Barton, where it is 170 feet. The depth of water is 26 feet; but, if required, this can be increased two feet by dredging. There are four main locks in addition to those which allow entrance to the canal at Eastham. At the latter point three locks are provided, one of which is 600 feet long, 80 feet wide, and will accommodate vessels of about 10,000 tons burden. The canal is wide enough to allow two ships of the largest size to pass each other, and, as it is the same depth, vessels which have passed through the Suez canal will not be obliged to lighten their cargoes to reach Manchester. The dock accommodations have been provided on a liberal scale. They will cover 33½ acres at Manchester, 71 acres at Salford, 5½ acres at Partington, and 22½ acres at Warrington. The total water front of these quays is about nine miles. In the work of construction great difficulties were encountered. The tracks of four lines of railways had to be elevated to a point 75 feet above the water; and it was necessary to cross the Bridgewater canal, and to build many heavy and costly bridges. This canal, which makes Manchester practically a seaport, and also the commercial center of a large manufacturing district, has cost \$75,000,000, and ranks among the great engineering feats of the age. The public opening was set for January 1, 1894.

The Bank of England.—The sudden retirement of

Mr. Frank May as chief cashier of the bank of England, a place which he held for 20 years, started many alarming rumors regarding that institution, and almost caused a panic in business circles. Heavy losses caused the directors to carefully examine the methods of investment which had been followed, and over which the cashier had been given almost entire control. This investigation revealed



A. J. MUNDELLA,
PRESIDENT BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE.

exceedingly bad judgment on the part of Mr. May, particularly in respect to large loans which he had made to unsound trust companies, in some of which companies his son was one of the leading officers. The amount of loss to the bank is not definitely known, but is supposed to be quite large. As there was no proof of intended dishonesty, the matter was not taken into the courts; but Mr. May has not only been summarily removed from his position as cashier, but has been refused a pension. Until this disaster, the bank of

England had suffered but little from losses during a long period, but it is said that in 1803 it lost \$1,700,000 through its cashier, and that its average losses from forgery from 1822 to 1831 were more than \$200,000 per year.

The Ardlamont Mystery.—A remarkable trial was opened at Edinburgh, December 12, in connection with the supposed murder of Lieutenant Hambrongh, which has become known as the "Ardlamont mystery." Alfred J. Monson, with an unfortunate record, was charged with the alleged murder. He had been negotiating for the purchase of Ardlamont house, and is said to have invited the lieutenant to visit him there. On August 9 the two went fishing in a boat, which sank, and which was afterward found to have had a hole cut in the side. Ham-

brough, who could not swim, was rescued by Monson. On the following day the two, accompanied by a man named Scott (with various aliases, who has disappeared), went hunting. Lientenant Hambrongh was found dead, and was said to have been killed by the accidental discharge of his gun. Suspensions of foul play were aroused, and Monson was arrested August 30. The dead officer had just obtained a heavy insurance upon his life, and it was thought that Monson had secured an assignment of the policy to himself. The trial was in progress at the end of the year.

Other British Affairs.—The 33d annual meeting of the Church congress was opened at Birmingham October 3. The meetings were particularly noteworthy from the fact that the Nonconformist ministers of the city presented an address of welcome, which was very cordially received, and from the prominence given to social and labor subjects. The bishop of Worcester presided.

On November 28, a memorial to James Russell Lowell was unveiled in the chapter-house of Westminster Abbey. The funds for this memorial, which consists of two stained glass windows with beautiful and appropriate representations, had been provided by the English friends of Mr. Lowell, including many of the nobility, and the leading men in science, art, and literature. The dean of Westminster presided at the ceremony of unveiling. Mr. Leslie Stephen made the presentation address, in which he requested United States Ambassador Bayard to accept the memorial in behalf of the people of the United States. Mr. Bayard replied in a graceful and eloquent speech.

A review in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the British trade during the first 11 months of 1893, shows a decline of £17,500,000 in the value of imports and £6,500,000 in exports as compared with the corresponding period of 1892, although that year was marked by an enormous reduction in the volume of business. As compared with 1892 there was a gain in the imports of tobacco, oils, and German articles; but along all other lines there was a decline. There was an increase in the exports of food, drink, chemicals, and machinery; but the value of exported yarns, textile fabrics, and coal very greatly decreased. The decline in the cotton trade is supposed to be largely due to the coal strike combined with a greatly increased foreign competition.

The shipping and shipbuilding industries have been greatly depressed, due in part to the large building opera-

tions of several preceding years, which greatly increased the carrying capacity, while the demand for freight transportation has shown but little improvement. The excessive competition thus caused has resulted in a reduction of the rates, which has made really unprofitable much of the business which has been secured. The additions to the merchant marine of the country from 1890 to 1893, were to the extent of 1,717,000 tons.

The government has determined to construct two war vessels, to be named the *Powerful* and the *Terrible*, which will be the largest and most formidable rapid cruisers ever built. These vessels will be of the twin-screw pattern; and will be made of steel, sheathed, and coppered. Each will be 500 feet long, 70 feet broad, draw 27 feet of water, cause a displacement of 14,000 tons, and be able to maintain a continuous speed of 20 knots an hour. In addition to several machine guns and 4 torpedo launching tubes, each vessel will be armed with two 9-inch guns, twelve 6-inch rifles, and eighteen 12-pounder and twelve 3 pounder rapid-firing guns.

A large battleship named the *Revenge* has been successfully launched. Her principal dimensions are: Length, 380 feet; breadth, 75 feet; draught, 27 feet 6 inches; displacement, 14,150 tons. She is one of the eight large ships authorized by the naval defense act of 1889.

On December 21, Mr. Gladstone announced that Duke Alfred of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (the duke of Edinburgh) would renounce the £15,000 per year hitherto received from England, but that the £10,000 per year due under the royal marriage act would continue to be paid. Mr. Labouchère moved that all payments to the duke from the government cease; but his motion was opposed by Mr. Gladstone, and was rejected.

At a meeting held late in November, the London council of the imperial federation league was disbanded. The council was founded in 1884 in hope of bringing the colonies into a closer relationship with the mother country and each other. Its downfall is attributed to an attempt to obtain from Canada, in common with the other colonies, financial aid in maintaining the imperial army and navy.

LABOR INTERESTS.

The English Coal Strike.—This gigantic labor movement, whose effects, except as concerned the loss of life, had been as disastrous as a war, ended November 20. The last quarter of 1893 opened with some signs that both parties, weary of the ruinous struggle, were in a mood for concessions. After several abortive efforts by the associated mayors of several towns, a conference of representatives of both sides was assembled at Sheffield on October 9, which at first gave hope of a settlement. The proposition submitted by the mayor was, that the men should return to work at the old rate of wages for the present, but agreeing to a reduction after six weeks of 10 per cent out of the 40 per cent increase that they had been receiving; and that, as speedily as possible, a board of conciliation should be appointed. Some of the smaller mine-owners conceded the old rate of wages, and about 60,000 of the million men idle returned to work on October 12; and the close of the strike in a practical surrender by the masters was proclaimed in the newspapers. But the men in general refused either compromise or arbitration; and as the great mine-owners insisted on demanding one of these, the ruinous strike went on. This obdurate refusal of the workingmen to accept any reduction by arbitration was generally condemned, and almost the entire press of the country turned to denouncing them as wilful destroyers of the fabric of national prosperity.

The ending of the strike was initiated by an unprecedented but admirably sagacious interposition of the government. Mr. Gladstone in an open letter suggested a joint conference under the chairmanship of Lord Rosebery, the minister for foreign affairs, who had consented at the request of his colleagues to undertake this important duty. The invitation in duplicate was accepted by both



LORD ROSEBERY.
BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY.

parties; and their representatives met in conference at the foreign office on November 17, discussed the question in all its bearings, and closed the wretched war by deciding that on November 20 work should be resumed in all the mines at the old rate of payment temporarily, pending a decision as to wages by a board of conciliation to be constituted for one year, with the understanding that no greater reduction than 10 per cent should be made from the advance of 40 per cent given in 1888. This settlement, temporary in terms, is regarded as promising a finality. Its announcement was received with cheers in the house of commons, and with demonstrations of great joy in all the mining centers, where waiting crowds rent the air with cheers, the church bells rang joyful peals, and thanksgiving services were held in the dissenting chapels.

With which side does the victory rest? Certainly not with the masters, since they take back the men at the old rates which they had all along refused to pay. Meanwhile the victory by the men is but partial, being definite for only a time. It now appears that both sides were practically exhausted; multitudes of the miners had come to the verge of starvation, while many of the mine-owners had come to the verge of bankruptcy.

Computations of the loss during the nearly four months reach enormous figures. The normal output of 63,000,000 tons of coal dropped to 29,000,000; the consumption of 49,000,000 tons to 27,250,000; the exports of 11,000,000 tons to 8,750,000. The estimated loss to mine-owners, iron-masters, railways, etc., was about £13,250,000. Consumers paid in increased prices, £1,767,000. Miners, iron-workers, and other artisans lost £18,208,000. The total general loss is estimated at about £33,230,000. The number of workers idle, 1,003,250, indicates that more than 3,500,000 persons were deprived of the earnings which were their subsistence.

The ending, bright as it seems, is excelled in brightness by the new principles on which it was developed. The customary ending of all strikes is a pitiable confession of exhaustion, and little more. This ending, too, is that; but it is also a promise. It suggests a larger day that may rise in skies heretofore unknown. Governments have usually held coldly aloof from contests between labor and capital, except that they have suppressed riots by force. *Laisser faire* has been their accepted theory, both for their own dignity and for the public safety. In this case the government's interposition was with clear disclaimer

of authority, with expressions of pain and anxiety at the distresses which it had witnessed, with appeals in the interest of civilization, and with an offer of its good offices, not in any sense as an arbiter or umpire, but confined entirely to assisting the two parties in devising between themselves a friendly settlement. The time was wisely chosen; so was the agent. Lord Rosebery has received great praise for his tact and sagacity. He had no vote in the conference. He made the great company of delegates his guests around a table bountifully spread, and concessions gradually came, especially under his appeal not to the merely legal aspects of the case but to humanity and "sweet reasonableness." If statesmen shall be willing and able to follow him into this strange field, a new epoch may begin.

The French and Belgian Coal Strikes.—A seven weeks' strike in France, accompanied by serious disturbances in the Pas de Calais, closed on November 6. The delegates in session at Lens, by a vote of 38 to 16, declared the contest ended, while professing that they were victims of public indifference to their sufferings, and threatening an early revenge in "social revolution." The Socialist deputies in the chamber, who seem to have fomented this disturbance to show their power outside before proceeding to show it in parliamentary action, showed only their own weakness. At Drocourt and Liévin the situation became so threatening that the rioters were dispersed by the police and the military, while troops of cavalry guarded the gates of the mines where men were still at work.

In Belgium, the Charleroi strike ended October 10, after a short but excited course, and some collisions with the police. The strikers in that district, about 24,000, returned to work on the alleged ground that the masters had conceded some increase in wages.

Anarchist Outrages.—In Spain, the month of November revealed Anarchist plots of unknown extent, but seeming to ramify widely through the kingdom. In Barcelona on November 7, during the performance of an opera at the Lyceum theater, a bomb was hurled from the upper gallery into the crowded audience. It is reported that 15 persons were killed instantly, 15 others wounded so that they died the next day, and 80 others seriously injured. The next day 50 Anarchists were arrested, and on the day following, martial law was proclaimed. Arrests continued for about three weeks: and ultimately 15 Anarchists, of

whom 11 were Spaniards, were definitely charged with complicity in the crime. The act of throwing the bomb was traced to José Codina, who in his confession gave details bearing on the wounding of General Martínez de Campos, in September, 1893, for which the Anarchist Pallas was shot on October 6—which bring to light the sentiments that in the Anarchist breast take the place of loyalty to comrades and of self-sacrifice for a principle—an insane caricature of the loftiest human motives. It appears that even the enemies of society cannot nerve their hands to fiendish deeds, except as they can inspire themselves with some insane dream of honor, heroism, and loyalty.

Codina declares that he had been assigned to kill General de Campos at the great military review, but that his courage failed him at the last moment, and that Pallas, who stood near, reproached him, took from him the bomb, and threw it (p. 568). Pallas steadily denied that there was any conspiracy or that he had any accomplice, and died prophesying that he would be avenged. Codina felt that as his faltering had caused the death of Pallas, he was bound in honor to be the avenger. Hence the bomb at the opera.

The alarm caused at Barcelona was a disaster to the theater business, and most of the companies, after playing for a time to empty houses, were closed for lack of attendance. The air was full of rumors of plots. Trade and industry were for a while paralyzed.

Bombs have been either exploded or found placed for explosion in several other Spanish towns, intended usually for the destruction of officials or of the military. The police found, in Barcelona, a complete laboratory for manufacture of explosives, and claim to have thoroughly traced an extensive conspiracy.

In France, the bomb explosion in the chamber of deputies on December 9, was one of the most startling incidents of recent times, an act of deliberate defiance of constituted authority. The legislative session was quietly busied with ordinary questions, when a dynamite bomb, flung from the spectators' gallery, exploded in the air near the middle of the chamber, seriously injuring several deputies and visitors. It was meant to be the death of a large number of deputies; and, according to the confession of the assassin, was aimed at M. Dupuy, president of the house; but was prevented from its deadly work by a woman, who, attempting to seize the would-be assassin's

arm, spoiled his aim, so that the bomb, first striking the gallery parapet, exploded in the air. After the momentary shock of surprise, the president and the assembly behaved with surprising coolness—the president calling for the business of the day to proceed, and all the members sharing in his calmness. No note was taken of the outrage till the business in hand had been concluded. Instantly, however, the official guards closed all doors and prevented any egress for hours, while careful police investigation was made concerning all suspicious or unrecognized persons present. Among these was an Anarchist well known to the police, Auguste Vaillant, who had been wounded in the gallery and taken with others to a hospital, whither he was immediately followed by detectives, who succeeded in drawing from him a surly and boastful confession of the crime. In the following week the prime minister introduced for legislative action several bills aimed at repression of Anarchist crimes, which were soon passed by great majorities—one bill making it a penal offense to publish incitements to crimes connected with the use of explosives; another strengthening the laws against criminal associations, and defining Anarchist clubs as such; another increasing the stringency of the law against illegal possession of explosives; another enlarging the appropriation of money for police uses. The restriction on the publication of incitements to crime, is an especially important advance on the former law in France, as it forbids indirect as well as direct incitements, and includes as indirect, “the glorification of crime.”

In no civilized capital except Paris, could such an event have caused in the public at large so little shock of horror, so little excitement, so little discussion even. A Paris correspondent of a London journal reports that though the newspapers abounded with sensational headings, the public, even of the better class, seemed half-inclined to treat the matter as a trifle or a joke. If this observer saw accurately and widely (which may be questionable) he saw a great and brilliant people unfortunately lacking in that capacity for horror and moral recoil at sight of hideous crimes, which is one of the deep foundations of national self-defense.

In Marseilles on November 16, a bomb was exploded in the house of the general commanding the 15th army corps. In Amiens an attempt was made to blow up the central police station. Threats have been made to blow up the

Paris bourse, causing numerous precautionary appliances, iron gratings, etc., to be arranged.

In Germany, much excitement was caused on November 27 by the sending of infernal machines to Emperor William and Chancellor von Caprivi. Their appearance excited suspicion, and no harm was done. A month afterward it was reported that they had been traced to a discharged agent of the Berlin police, who induced two French Anarchists to send them. His scheme was to reveal the plot, and to gain his reinstatement as reward.

SOCIALISM AND ANARCHISM.

Discussions and Tendencies.—On the continent of Europe the air grows thick with discussions as to the springs of Anarchy, as to its methods, as to the facts of its increase, as to the means for its repression. Socialism, though claiming to be quite distinct from it, is drawn into the discussion as possibly preparing the material and the lines for its development. The outward physical conditions which Anarchy accuses in justifying itself, are being considered more than heretofore; but the profounder moral relations of which modern society is the organization, are not as yet largely brought into the discussion.

It is now only beginning to be seen that Anarchy is a menace and a problem, not from its organization as a vast union of forces, but from its lack of organization. It sets forth only individuals or occasionally small groups, as subjects for detection and for vengeance by the law. No central body can be traced and crushed, because no such body exists. Yet its invisible bond holds every individual by the firmest possible grasp—that grasp of conviction and purpose by which a man holds himself. The commonplace man it exalts into an infernal hero, making him dazzle himself; he sees himself and his comrades as apostles of light. In public discussions, however, during the quarter of the year now under review, it is said that Anarchists, numbering in Europe and America perhaps 30,000, are fortunately not dangerous, since they are without compact organization.

Socialism is in its fundamental principle the very opposite of Anarchy, which is extreme individualism. In recent developments, however, it is seen that there is in Socialism a radical or revolutionary wing—small in proportion to the main body—which, by its assertion of the right of laboring men in the organizations to use force even to destruction in gaining their dues from capital, is

educating the individual laboring man to assert his right to do the same. The Social Democratic party in Germany seems to be more a political than a trade organization. Its annual congress at Cologne near the end of October, by a vast majority held itself aloof from all illegal and destructive measures. It is rapidly growing, having gained nearly 350,000 votes since 1890, and now, with its poll of about 1,800,000, surpasses by more than half a million any of the other single parties in Germany. In Austria, where Socialism is not yet formally recognized as a political party, it is rapidly growing. During the last quarter, 36 workingmen's associations were formed in Vienna, making the total number more than 300. In France, Socialism, at least as manifested in the legislature, has been clouded and checked during the quarter by the alarm caused by the Anarchist bomb in the chamber. French Socialism lacks the comparatively calm and thoughtful leadership which of late has given German Socialism its political standing.

DISASTERS.

An explosion of dynamite on board the steamer *Cabo Machicaco* caused an appalling disaster at Santander, Spain, November 3. Her papers indicated that the ship was loaded with iron, flour, wine, petroleum, and 21 cases of dynamite. While the cargo was being discharged, fire was discovered on board. The dynamite was removed by the customs officers and police; and, when it seemed impossible to extinguish the fire, arrangements were made to have a tug tow the ship into the bay. While the tug, with another vessel which had gone to render assistance, was alongside, there was a terrific explosion, which destroyed these vessels and their crews, a large number of small boats, wrecked the quay, which was covered with people who had gathered to see the fire, and shook the whole city like an earthquake. Many buildings were destroyed and fire was scattered in every direction. The flames spread with great rapidity. The telegraph was rendered useless, and it was several hours before fire-engines could be obtained from abroad. Revised accounts place the number of the killed at about 300, and that of the injured at about 600. The governor of the town and several other officials who were superintending the efforts to extinguish the fire, were among the killed. It is supposed that a large quantity of dynamite, which was not noted on the manifest, was concealed in the vessel and that the bursting

of the barrels of petroleum, or of the boiler of the ship, caused its explosion.

A terrific gale swept the western shore of Great Britain November 18, 19, and 20; extended along the Atlantic coast as far south as the Mediterranean, was very severe on the shores of the Baltic sea and the English channel, and with somewhat diminished force reached a considerable portion of the continent. At a multitude of points, buildings and bridges were destroyed, telegraph wires were blown down, and railways and public roads were washed out. Along the British coast the sea rose rapidly, a large number of vessels were wrecked, and about 2000 lives were lost. On the Normandy coast, the storm was reported the worst one for fifty years. In the neighborhood of Calais more than 300 persons were drowned. Lloyd's *Recorder* for November 20, noted 144 wrecks, the largest number of vessels ever reported lost in 24 hours. In Great Britain the gale was accompanied by a heavy fall of snow.

One of the boats belonging to the White Star Line freight steamer *Naronic*, which sailed from Liverpool February 11, 1893, and has never been heard from since, was found in latitude 36° N. and longitude 33° W. by Captain Anderson, of the Norwegian ship *Emblem*, on July 21. The boat was overturned and had a large hole in the bottom. As the lashings had been cut instead of being unhooked by the patent apparatus for that purpose, it is evident that the boat had been quickly and violently removed from the ship.

GERMANY.

The Army Bill.—The new army bill came into force early in October. The main interest of the session of the imperial diet, which began November 17, was focused in the question of how the extra expenditure of 60 to 80 millions of marks, which the army bill necessitated, was to be covered. The bill, under imperial pressure, had been forced through hurriedly, with little regard to the serious financial problems it involved. At the Frankfort convention (p. 592) Dr. Miquel, Prussian minister of finance, to meet the emergency, brought forward a plan imposing an extra tax on wine, tobacco, and bourse operations. This plan having been broached, created the most rigorous opposition on the part of the governments of other states than Prussia, so that all but the bourse taxes have been practically abandoned, and even that is held in limited

favor. If any other plan was agreed upon at the Frankfurt meeting, it has not yet been made known.

A strong sectional feeling has been aroused by Dr. Miquel's measure. As he represents Prussia, the great North German power, his proposals are naturally combated by Bavaria, the chief South German state. The other Northern states side with Prussia, and the Southern with Bavaria. Bavaria has gone so far as to declare for imperial legislation defining the financial relations of the states to the empire. Indeed hostility to the measure is developing in almost every direction, and there promises to be a conflict even greater than that which arose in connection with the passage of the army bill itself. According to the statistics of the latest elections, a majority of over one million against the bill was secured.

In the reichstag, on December 7, the discussion of the bourse tax proposal was the cause of a decided scene between Herr von Sonneberg, Anti-Semite, and Herr Singer, Socialist. On December 29, Emperor William held a conference with Chancellor Caprivi, Herr Miquel, minister of finance, and Herr Bronsart-Schellendorf, minister of war. The conference resulted in an agreement on the part of Dr. Miquel to postpone the introduction of his financial reform proposal until the next session of the reichstag. It was also agreed that in case the bills were rejected the reichstag should be dissolved.

Proceedings in the Reichstag.—The reichstag met on November 17. Herr von Levetzow was re-elected president, and Herren Buol and Buerkelin, vice-presidents.

It is understood that Chancellor von Caprivi contemplates, instead of modifying his tariff policy, an extension of the reciprocity plan until Germany shall be commercially linked with all other civilized nations.

On December 1, the decree of July, 1873, ordering the expulsion of the Jesuits from Germany, was revoked by a vote of 173 to 136. The Conservatives and National Liberals opposed the revocation of the decree, but it was carried by a coalition recruited from the Clericals, Poles, Alsatians, Socialists, and Radicals. This legislative step marks the almost completed return of the Church to the position of freedom it occupied prior to the anti-ecclesiastical laws inaugurated by Prince Bismarck in the early seventies. In its origin the *kulturkampf* was aimed against no particular Church, but against the principle of ecclesiastical encroachment upon state rights, from whatever source it might come. With Prince Bismarck, the issue

was one of state politics, not of religious dogma ; and the legislation that followed Bismarck's elevation of Minister Falk to power in January, 1872, included not only the suppression of the Jesuit and affiliated orders, but the emancipation of the schools from all religious control, the establishment of courts for the trial and punishment of clerical offenders, the cutting off of state revenues paid

to certain religious institutions, the making of civil marriage obligatory, and the restriction in many ways of the authority of Protestant as well as Catholic clergy.

Of late years, however, the elements of the *kulturkampf* have been gradually disappearing as the price of Clerical support in the passage of important government measures ; and the revocation of the decree of expulsion against the Jesuits may be looked upon as part of the consideration paid for assistance in the struggle over the army bill. Under astute diplomatic management



HEINRICH SENGE.
GERMAN SOCIALIST.

the Church has gradually regained its ground, and overthrown the defenses raised against ecclesiastical encroachment. The removal of coercive measures has, in fact, become part of the domestic and diplomatic policy of the empire, embracing, as it does, millions of Catholic subjects, and allied, as it is, with Catholic powers.

Other German Affairs.—Recent revelations made at Hanover concerning gambling in the German army, led the emperor to issue on November 6, an edict forbidding games of hazard of any kind among men in active service.

A statue of Emperor William I., grandfather of the

present emperor, was unveiled in Bremen on October 18, by the present Emperor William II.

In Berlin, on October 30, there was beheaded the first woman who has suffered the death penalty there since Berlin was made a *kaiserstadt*. She was Emilie Zillman. Her crime was the murder of her husband.

The Catholic priests in Prussian Poland, who are the principal instructors of the masses, have been granted leave to use the native language in the Polish schools.

FRANCE.

A New Ministry.—The event of the quarter was the resignation of all the members of M. Dupuy's cabinet, which took place November 25. It is alleged that for weeks M. Dupuy had been striving to eliminate the Radical element from the cabinet without jeopardizing his own position. He was accused of practicing duplicity towards M. Peytral, one of the Radical members, which precipitated the crisis. His offense really consisted in demanding a vote of confidence in a cabinet part of which he intended to crowd from office. Upon the breaking up of the cabinet, President Carnot at once offered the premiership to Mr. Casimir-Périer, who declined it, saying that M. Dupuy was the only possible premier. M. Reynal was then asked to form a new ministry, but refused; M. Spuller did the same, although he afterwards consented and made an unsuccessful attempt to carry out President Carnot's wishes. At length M. Casimir-Périer was induced to accept the premiership and at the beginning of December his cabinet was formed—the 31st since 1870—with the following result:

M. CASIMIR-PÉRIER, Premier, and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. ANTONIN DUBOST, Minister of Justice.

M. REYNAL, Minister of the Interior.

M. BURDEAU, Minister of Finance.

GENERAL MERCIER, Minister of War.

VICE-ADMIRAL LEPÈVRE, Minister of Marine.

M. SPULLER, Minister of Public Instruction and Worship.

Mr. JONNART, Minister of Public Works.

M. MARTY, Minister of Commerce.

M. VIGER, Minister of Agriculture.

CASIMIR-PÉRIER, M., the new French premier, was born in 1847, distinguished himself in the siege of Paris, and has been a deputy since 1874. In 1883, not wishing to vote for the exile of a dynasty under which his immediate ancestors had served, he resigned his seat, but, upon consideration, accepted re-election. In 1890 he was chairman of the budget committee; and in January, 1893, was elected president of the chamber.

The New Chamber.—M. Dupuy was chosen presi-

dent in place of M. Casimir-Périer, called to the premiership.

It was announced that the ministry would oppose the proposition for a separation of Church and state, the country not having returned a majority in its favor.

It is ascertained that the chamber stands as follows: Right (former Royalists), 60; Government Republicans, 300; Socialists, 100; undeclared, 100.

A proposition to grant amnesty to all political, press, and strike offenders, was voted down.

The chamber will be required to make up in the next budget a deficit of almost 75,000,000 francs, due to a miscalculation of current receipts.

On December 9, Auguste Vaillant, a rabid Anarchist, created consternation by exploding a bomb with fatal intent in the chamber. The particulars of the event appear elsewhere in the present number (p. 808).

Other French Affairs.—M. Loze, ex-prefect of police, has been appointed ambassador to Austria-Hungary to succeed M. Decrais, lately made ambassador to Great Britain.

On December 15, Miss Dorothea Klnmpke defended her astronomical thesis at the Sorbonne, and won her degree of Doctor of Science of the French University. She is a native of California.

There are Protestant houses of worship in 781 localities in the French Republic; there are 887 Reformed pastors in charge of congregations; and there are 12 Reformed chaplains in the army. The Lutheran clergy number 90, the Free Evangelical Church has 47, and the other Protestant denominations have 72.

ITALY.

From the character of the cabinet change which has occurred in Italy—involving the return to power of Signor Crispi, the former champion of the Triple Alliance and the friend of Prince Bismarck—it is altogether probable that recent Italian incidents will have most important bearings upon the interests of Europe at large.

The Banking Scandals.—The downfall of the government of Signor Giolitti on November 25, was the natural consequence of the great banking scandals which have lately come to light (pp. 145, 374, and 600). When the disclosures were first made, early in the year, the government showed a disposition to stifle all ordinary methods of judicial investigation; but so strong was the

popular sentiment aroused that the premier at last reluctantly consented to the creation of a parliamentary committee of inquiry consisting of seven members of the legislature noted for their integrity and independence. Signor Giolitti himself, together with several of his colleagues, was found to be so seriously implicated in the Banca Romana transactions, that his continuance in office became impossible once the result of the investigation was announced. This occurred on November 23, the opening day of the eighteenth session of the Italian parliament. The scene of disorder which ensued on the reading of the report of the commission was unparalleled in the history of the chamber.

The report was unexpectedly severe upon the implicated deputies, ministers, and ex-ministers. Pietro Laeava, formerly minister of commerce, Count Amadei, once under-secretary of state, Baron Nicotera, twice minister of the interior, Bruno Chimirri, ex-minister of agriculture and of justice, and many others, were censured. The commission recorded its disapproval of Premiers Crispi and Giolitti, Miceli, ex-minister of agriculture, and Professor Luigi Luzzatti, formerly minister of finance. These men, said the report, as members of various cabinets, were cognizant of the condition of the Banca Romana, yet withheld from the chambers and the public all information as to its disordered affairs. Premier Giolitti was censured especially. "He knew of the bank's irregularities as early as 1889," said the report, "although as late as last February he declared that he did not know of them." The premier was also severely blamed because of his conduct when the notorious Tanlongo, the convicted governor of the Banca Romana, was nominated for the senate. At that time Giolitti knew Tanlongo to be a defaulter, said the commission, yet did not raise a protest.

The reading of the report was frequently interrupted with shouts of execration from both deputies and strangers in the gallery. At length the disorder became so great that Signor Zanardelli, president of the chamber, suspended the sitting. Then followed disgraceful scenes of violence, rival deputies in many cases coming to blows; and the chamber was finally restored to quiet only when the electric light was turned off, and the deputies had to seek the street.

Realizing that their usefulness was ended, the cabinet resigned the next morning, November 24. At the request

of King Humbert. Signor Zanardelli tried, but in vain, to form a ministry. For some time he persisted in his efforts, but ultimately failed to enlist any competent party willing to accept the critical post of minister of finance. Differences arose also between those other ministers whom he did secure, so that the portfolios of war, marine, and foreign affairs were left without holders. He finally went to the king with his resignation, on December 6.

Crispi's Return to Power.—Signor Zanardelli having failed to construct a cabinet, King Humbert immediately intrusted the task to Signor Francesco Crispi. This statesman, on December 15, announced his completed cabinet, he himself taking the post of minister of the interior, and Baron Sonnino that of minister of finance and *ad interim* minister of the treasury.

Signor Crispi's present domestic policy is one of great economies. The restoration of the financial stability of the government is the first object to be aimed at. To the absolute necessity of this, the general public opinion in the country, usually apathetic though it is, and slow to awaken to any danger, is at last thoroughly aroused; and the indications are that not only will expenditures be reduced, but, in order to gain the coveted object, a people perhaps the most heavily taxed in Europe will consent to bear fresh burdens.

On November 25, the Italian senate resolved to appoint a commission of five to examine the charges made against senators in connection with the bank scandals.

Sicilian Anti-tax Riots.—One of the most serious problems confronting Signor Crispi on his return to office, is the disturbed state of Sicily. For a month and more, the whole island has been practically in a state of insurrection against the payment of taxes, and conflicts with the military and police have been of almost daily occurrence. In most of the disturbed districts the agitation is not confined to the so-called lower classes, but is shared in by all—peasants, priests, magistrates, and even members of the local aristocracy. This fact is evidence that the cause of the trouble is not to be found alone in the influence of local secret societies and the machinations of Socialists. It is at bottom a desperate protest of an oppressed people against unendurable burdens of taxation. Undoubtedly, however, Socialist and Anarchist agitators have taken advantage of the discontent of the peasantry to fan into open flame the lurking embers of violence and insurrection. For many years the spirit of brigandage has pre-

ailed among large sections of the Sicilian community, which has greatly facilitated the spread of the present disturbance. Many of the anti-tax agitators are professional outlaws; and under them the movement has become little less than a general revolt against law and order. This is now clearly seen; and all factions in the Italian parliament, even the most advanced Radicals, agree that order must first be established before any consideration can be given to the matter of redress of grievances.

On December 9, at Partenico, a mob, headed by several women, wrecked the communal building, and were dispersed by a volley from the troops, which killed several of their number; but the rioters subsequently returned, killed the sheriff and his wife, cut the heads off both bodies, stuck them on poles, and carried them through the town. Similar fatal riots have occurred at Giardinelli, Bitonto, Monreale, Lercara di Freddi, Terrasini, and many other places. At the end of the year almost every part of the island is affected, even Palermo itself. Whole villages are burned; and men, women, and children are butchered by the rioters, often being tortured and mutilated. Martial law has been proclaimed everywhere; and many thousands of troops are being hurried from Italy to assist the local garrisons.

Other Italian Affairs.—Owing to the recent decline in the value of Italian *rentes*, and the spread of rumors as to its instability, which caused a run upon it, the *Crédit Mobilier*, a large banking house of Rome, suspended payment, November 30. The withdrawal of deposits and accounts had continued one month, and aggregated \$6,250,000. On December 1, however, a six months' *moratorium*, or legal extension of time for payment, was granted.

On November 11, the British government nominated Sir Francis Clare Ford, then its ambassador to Turkey, to succeed the late Lord Vivian as ambassador at Rome.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

One of the most important of recent cabinet changes occurred on October 30, when the ministry of Count Taaffe, who for fourteen years had controlled the various factions in the Austrian reichsrath, resigned owing to the overwhelming opposition aroused by his introduction of a bill providing for a far-reaching extension of the suffrage. The bill in question was merely a concession to that growing spirit of democracy with which all European potentates have now to reckon—which has long prevailed in

Great Britain and France, and has more recently effected a peaceful revolution in Belgium.

Under the present electoral system in Austria, the functions of legislation are shared almost exclusively by the landowners, the *bourgeoisie*, and the middle classes—the well-to-do people of the empire generally. Representation in the reichsrath is of a class, not of a popular, character. Its 353 members are chosen not by the general public, but by four groups or classes, to each of which a certain number are allotted. The well-to-do peasantry and small landholders in the rural districts, form one class, electing 129 members; 118 members are chosen by the tradesmen and *bourgeoisie* of the towns and cities; the chambers of commerce of the cities and large towns, again, send 21 members; and there are 85 members elected by the great landed proprietors. Altogether there are only about 1,700,000 voters, while the manhood population of the empire is estimated at 8,000,000. The masses, whose loyalty to the crown is the main strength of the empire—the laboring community in town and country, who pay their taxes and perform their military obligations—have heretofore been excluded from having any share in the government of their country.

On October 10, on the opening of the reichsrath, Count Taaffe, convinced that the time for an electoral reform had come, suddenly brought forward, without consulting any of his parliamentary supporters, a bill enacting a franchise almost universal. The measure provided that all who at present possessed the franchise should continue to do so; and also conferred it on all who had attained their 24th year, who had gone through the elementary schools, all time-expired non-commissioned officers and soldiers who had served in the ranks in time of war; all who could read and write and had “done their duty as citizens;” and, finally, all having a sufficient knowledge of one of the national languages, and who could prove six months’ residence in their localities. Illiterate persons were to be permitted to vote only when paying direct taxes, and when they had served their time in the army. Persons of that class, however, were to be allowed to vote when in the employment of the state.

Under this bill the electorate of less than two million voters would have been increased to over four millions. About 3,000,000 people now debarred from the suffrage by being below the five-florin tax limit, would have been added at one stroke to the voters’ lists.

The fate of the bill was a foregone conclusion. The class interests of the reichsrath could not countenance such an innovation. The three great parties—the German Liberals, the Poles, and the Conservatives—united to oppose it; and Count Taaffe tendered his resignation, which was accepted reluctantly by the emperor on October 30. The German Liberals in particular saw in the measure a death-blow to their political ascendancy.

Prince von Windischgrätz, court chamberlain and a member of the privy council, was requested to form a cabinet; and on November 12, the *Official Gazette* announced the appointment of the new ministry. It is a coalition ministry, including the leaders of the three parties who coalesced against Count Taaffe's electoral reform bill. Prince von Windischgrätz is premier; but the most prominent figure in the cabinet is the finance minister, Herr von Plener, the leader of the German Liberals, who has done much to intensify the hostility between the German and Czech races in Bohemia, and has been the determined political opponent of Count Taaffe.

Even under the new cabinet, electoral reform continues the all-subordinating issue. A bill is in course of preparation which will extend the franchise while aiming at the same time to safeguard existing interests. Its details have not been announced at the close of the year, but must be, in virtue of the irrepressible demands of the working classes, at least a considerable step toward universal suffrage. Other planks in the platform of the new government are the continuation of the currency reform and the readjustment of taxation with special attention to the needs of workingmen.

WINDISCHGRÄTZ, ALFRED AUGUSTE MARIE CHARLES WOLFGANG, PRINCE VON, is, since the death of his father in 1867, head of the elder branch of the Windischgrätz family, which belongs to the old Austrian aristocracy. He was born in Prague in 1851, and succeeded his father as grand master of the horse to the emperor. He is a member of the Austrian chamber of lords and also of the Würtemberg chamber of lords.

The retirement of Count Taaffe is unique in some respects. It is the first time, we believe, in Austrian history, that a premier has owed his downfall to parliamentary defeat. Heretofore he has been dependent on the emperor's will.

As a parliamentary tactician, Count Taaffe has probably no equal in Europe. In the reichsrath are reproduced all the conflicting elements which make up the

Austro-Hungarian empire; yet the late prime minister had molded them to his will for fourteen years with unvarying dexterity and success. In all that time no one party had ever had a clear majority. All the normal tendencies made for discord, yet Count Taaffe maintained peace. It is true that he had the reputation of often sacrificing principle to policy; but in Austrian politics, opportunism is the key to success, and Count Taaffe's methods were often the only ones available for avoiding ruin to the empire. Committing himself to an alliance with no political party, he played the factions off against one another according as it fitted in with his determination to carry out the imperial ideas of Francis Joseph, whose wishes alone he made it his object to consult. That he was more than a mere politician, is seen in the important position to which Austria, under his administration, has risen among the states of Europe, and in its increased prosperity. This year's budget, in spite of the drain entailed by military expenditures, shows in Austria a surplus of over 20,000,000 florins, and in Hungary one of 30,000,000 florins.

Count Taaffe is descended from Sir John Taaffe, of County Cavan, in Ireland, who was raised to the peerage of the Emerald isle in 1628, under the title of Viscount Taaffe. From the earliest times the Taaffes were renowned for their fidelity to the crown, the second viscount having his estates confiscated by Cromwell for having espoused the cause of King Charles I., while the third was killed at the battle of the Boyne while fighting for King James. After the defeat of the latter the Taaffes migrated to Austria, where the fourth viscount became a field marshal of the imperial army and a councillor of state, besides being created a count of the Holy Roman empire.

Inasmuch as the internal tranquillity of the Austrian empire is one of the present bulwarks of European peace, for on it depends to some extent the ability of the Triple Alliance to counterbalance adequately the Franco-Russian combination—the retirement of Count Taaffe is of serious international interest.

The fight in Hungary over the civil marriage question still continues. On December 2, two measures for the reform of the marriage laws were introduced. One provides for compulsory civil marriage, which will alone be recognized by the law. Provision is also made for dissolution of marriage. Persons who are forbidden to marry

according to the ordinances of the Church to which they belong, are not allowed to marry without the permission of the Church authorities. Clergymen and others who perform the religious ceremony before proof has been given of civil marriage, are subjected to a fine of 1,000 crowns for the first offense, and to fine and imprisonment in the event of its repetition. The other bill, dealing with mixed marriages, provides that in case of the marriage of persons of different faiths the religion of the children may be decided before the ceremony; but, if no such decision be come to, the children are to follow the religion of their father.

The Hungarian premier, Dr. Werkerle, is just now in great popular favor owing to the fact that a complete royal establishment has recently been set up at the Hungarian capital. For a time after the proclamation of June, 1892, recognizing Buda-



COUNT TAAFFE.
EX-PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRIA.

Pesth as a capital, the city remained such only in name.

On November 15, at Munich, was celebrated the marriage of the Princess Auguste Marie Louise, second daughter of Prince Leopold of Bavaria and Princess Gisela of Austria, to the Archduke Joseph Augustin of Austria, eldest son of Archduke Charles Louis, cousin of the emperor of Austria, by his wife Clothilde, princess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The bride is a grand-daughter of the emperor of Austria, her mother, the Archduchess Gisela, being the eldest daughter of the Emperor Francis Joseph. She is eighteen years of age. The bridegroom was born at Alsmuth, on August 19, 1872.

RUSSIA.

In consequence of the discovery of gross administrative abuses in the management of three of the great trunk lines of railroad in Russia, an imperial decree has been issued ordering the immediate acquisition of the roads by the government. The shareholders are paid in sums inadequate so far as the value of their shares is concerned. The directors and officials had been in the habit of voting large bonuses to themselves, which were provided for out of the sums of money which should have been spent in keeping up the roads and rolling stock. Such action impaired the efficiency of the lines as means of transport in both peace and war; and the imperial action was no doubt prompted by strategic and military considerations.

Early in November, an important new battleship, the *Admiral Oushakoff*, was launched from the Baltic works on the Neva, in the presence of the czar and his family.

In the latter part of November, a bloody fight, in which 20 persons were killed, and over 100 wounded, resulted from the forcible closing, by the government authorities, of a Roman Catholic church at Krosche in the government of Kovno.

SWITZERLAND.

A remarkable decree has recently been issued by the Swiss government, requiring that every foreign newspaper sent into the country shall be separately stamped and addressed. The entry of newspaper matter in bundles is prohibited, the object being to prevent the dissemination of Italian, French, and German papers in the cantons where those languages respectively are spoken.

On December 14, Colonel Emil Frei, formerly Swiss minister at Washington, D. C., was elected president of the Swiss confederation.

FREI, EMIL, newly elected president of the Swiss confederation, was born at Arlesheim, Basle, October 24, 1838. He is descended from an old and honored Basle family; his father was for many years chief justice of the supreme court of Basle. He was educated at Basle, Ulm, and Jena. In 1860 he came to the United States to study American institutions. On the outbreak of the Civil War, he declared his intention to become an American citizen, and enlisted as a private in the 24th Illinois regiment, with which body he served in Missouri, Kentucky, and north Alabama. In August, 1862, he raised a company for the 82d Illinois infantry, which he commanded at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. For his service he was commissioned major. Captured at Gettysburg, he suffered as a prisoner of war at Salisbury and in Libby prison, being held in the latter until January 14, 1865, as hostage for the rebel Captain Gordon.

who was held under sentence of death at the North. At the close of the war he was honorably mustered out of service with the rank of colonel.

Returning immediately to Switzerland he quickly became a leader in social science and general political affairs. He was a member and then a presiding officer of the local government of Basle, where he served for six years, during which time he was head of the department of public instruction and of the military department. In that body he formulated and presented a law regulating labor in manufactories, prohibiting the employment of children, and to a certain extent that of women, which did away with the night labor of artisans in factories. He roused the animosity of employers, and to some extent that of employes who claimed the right to regulate their own time and that of their wives and children. He, however, in a few years had the satisfaction of seeing his bill approved by the federal assembly and adopted by the Swiss people.

In 1872 Colonel Frei resigned his offices under the cantonal government, and became chief owner and editor of the Basle *Nachrichten*, one of the leading journals of Switzerland. He, however, continued to be a member of the cantonal legislature and of the federal congress, being president of the former in 1881-2, and of the latter in 1875-6. He helped frame the federal constitution of 1874, and was one of the advocates of the new military organization of Switzerland. It was through his efforts that the public schools were freed from Church control, and it was he who saved the St. Gothard Railroad scheme in its greatest crisis. He originated and pressed the "compromise" which in the federal assembly led to the governmental subvention for that great railway. In May, 1882, he was chosen to be minister to the United States, which post he filled with distinction until 1888. He returned to Switzerland in the latter year, and since then has been foremost among the public men of that republic. For some time past he had been vice-president of the confederation. He is the representative of the national idea, and has done more than any other man of his time to unite the various cantons into a harmonious whole.

BELGIUM.

The close of the year 1893 sees Belgium in the midst of an important political crisis, owing to the announced determination of the premier, M. Beernaert, to resign. The differences between the cabinet and its supporters are radical. Perhaps the most important point of variance concerns the proposal for proportionate representation as incorporated in the franchise bill, which proposal the party of the Right refuses to support; but the differences also relate to the projected enactment of obligatory military service and other less important matters.

In April, 1893, it will be remembered (p. 383), the chamber and the senate accepted the Nyssen suffrage proposal, whereby every man 25 years old is entitled to one vote, and to a second vote ten years later, or earlier if he marries and pays taxes. This plan was embodied in article 47 of the recently revised constitution (p. 605). It

was, however, left to the two chambers to devise means for putting into practical operation the principles of the constitution; and on these matters of detail, especially those dealing with the representation of minorities, the conflict has arisen which has induced the prime minister to tender his resignation.

M. Beernaert has held the reins of office nine years. He has shown remarkable ability in financial administration, having been able, while diminishing taxation, to convert into a surplus the deficit left him by his predecessor.

SERVIA.

Serious difficulties confront the administration of King Alexander I., arising mainly from the deplorable state of the country's finances, which are in such a condition, it is reported at the close of the year, that the government has for some time been unable to pay its army regularly. Great dissatisfaction therefore prevails in military circles.

The session of the *skupstina*, which was opened by the king early in November, has concerned itself mainly with financial and economic questions; but has accomplished little. Dissensions over the question of tariff relations with Austria led, on November 25, to the resignation of the cabinet of Dr. Dokitch. A new ministry was, however, quickly formed by General Grutch as premier and minister of war and foreign affairs. All the former ministers but one, M. Nikolitch, foreign minister, retained their posts. The new premier belongs to the moderate section of the Radical party, and his appointment is generally regarded with approval.

It is said that the king has become reconciled to the Liberal party, himself having paved the way to this by a statement to the effect that the *coup d'état* of April 13 (p. 383) was directed, not so much against the Liberal party, to whom the Obrenovitch dynasty owed its restoration in 1858, as against the regency.

GREECE.

In common with France, Austria, Italy, and Servia, Greece has again witnessed a change of ministry. On November 9, the government of M. Soteropoulos was defeated in the chamber by a vote of 102 to 50 on the question of the election of a president for that body, and resigned. M. Triconpis was accordingly called upon again

to take the reins; and quickly succeeded in forming a new ministry, himself taking the portfolio of finance.

The financial condition of the country is deplorable. For many years the expenditure has exceeded revenue, not only on account of the rather extensive military and naval equipments of the kingdom, but also on account of the large number of costly public works. The latter may prove remunerative investments in the future; but in the meantime the government finds itself on the verge of bankruptcy. On November 25, M. Tricoupis announced that Greece could no longer fulfil her financial engagements with foreign bondholders, and was anxious to make an "honorable" compromise with her creditors. Until the equilibrium of finance should be restored, it was announced that only 30 per cent of the interest maturing on the gold loan coupons would be paid. The gold loans amount to about \$150,000,000, and are largely held in Paris, Berlin, and London.

This "compromise" has called forth energetic protests from the foreign bondholders. The Greek government declares it is to be merely "provisional," pending the completion of permanent arrangements for the settlement of all outstanding financial questions. Abroad, the 30 per cent "compromise" offer is generally looked upon as a mere bid for a settlement which will relieve the Greek government from the necessity of payment in full. M. Tricoupis, in fact, admits that there are certain surplus funds out of which a little more may be obtained. The English and German governments show a strong disposition to take the matter up in the interests of their subjects who are creditors of Greece.

About November 1, Margonis, one of the most noted Greek brigands, surrendered himself. The government measures repressing brigandage have been directed, not so much against the robbers themselves, as against their families and friends, and have been surprisingly effective. Other bandits, however, are still at large, for whose heads large prizes have been offered.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

An important railroad line, the Salonica-Monastir railway, to connect the Ægean and Adriatic seas, has for some time been in process of construction; and the Turkish government, for strategic reasons, has recently approved of its extension as far as Scutari, which is

connected with the sea by the river Bojana. The road will be of great importance to Montenegro, as it will put that country into communication with the interior of European Turkey and with the Egean sea.

The honor of being the first woman physician to whom permission has ever been granted to practice medicine in the Turkish dominions, has recently fallen to the lot of an American woman, Dr. Mary P. Eddy, daughter of the Rev. W. W. Eddy, for many years a missionary of the European board. Miss Eddy is a recent graduate of the Woman's Medical College of New York. Efforts had long been made to secure permission for women medical missionaries to carry on their work in Turkey; but it is only in the present case that United States Minister Terrell has at last succeeded in inducing the Turkish government to recede from the position hitherto maintained on this question.

On December 19, Sir Philip W. Currie, since 1889 under-secretary of state in the British foreign office, was appointed ambassador to Constantinople to succeed Sir Francis Clare Ford, transferred to the diplomatic post at Rome.



TURKEY IN ASIA.

THE church of the nativity in Bethlehem, the scene of many a fanatical riot, witnessed another fatal affray on October 26. While the Latin monks were assembled at service in the portion of the church allotted to them, a Montenegrin kavass, or janissary, accompanied by two Russian tourists, attempted to force his way to the crypt which contains the sacred manger. The result was a *mêlée*, in which one of the monks was fatally shot and two wounded. Turkish soldiers stationed at Bethlehem to maintain order between the rival communities, hurried to the scene, and prevented further disturbance. The Italian consul appealed to the Turkish governor to punish the murderers; but the incident seems to have caused no serious complication.

On October 14, a lamentable calamity befell the Moslem world in the total destruction by fire of the famous historic mosque, the Jami'a el Amwi, in Damas-

cus. The fire was caused by a spark from the pipe of a workman on the roof. The mosque, 100 shops, and 15 private houses were destroyed; damage estimated at £70,000 for the mosque, and £30,000 for the other buildings; no insurance.

The mosque marked a spot sacred to the people of Damascus long before Mohammedan, Christian, or Roman turned the edifice to his own uses. Tradition makes it to have been the site of the House of Rimmon referred to in II. Kings V., 18; and there King Ahaz (II. Kings XVI., 10-16) saw an altar which served as a model for one at Jerusalem. About the close of the 4th century, the Emperor Arcadius converted the great heathen temple of Damascus into the great Christian church of St. John. When Damascus was captured by the Mohammedans, the church was divided equally between the Christians and Moslems; but early in the 8th century the Christians were driven from the building, and it was again converted into a mosque.

TURKESTAN.

A state of famine prevails in Turkestan, which, in the high prices reached for cereals, surpasses the worst period of the Russian famine of 1891. An unfavorable spring, with absence of rain, followed by ravages of locusts, caused a poor crop; but one of the main sources of the present distress is what is known as the "cotton fever." Prompted by pecuniary advances from speculators, the natives within reach of the Transcaspian railway have been led to seriously curtail the areas devoted to food crops, and to neglect everything else for the raising of cotton.

INDIA.

On October 11, the earl of Elgin was appointed viceroy of India to succeed the Marquis of Lansdowne. He is the tenth viceroy sent out since the crown, on November 1, 1858, superseded the East India company by assuming the direct responsibility for the government of India. The new appointee is an untried man in important public duties; and his selection for the exhausting post has occasioned a good deal of comment. But the British public remember that the earl of Mayo, one of the most brilliant of Indian viceroys, he who laid the foundation of the external policy that has since been followed out in Afghanistan and Burmah, and whose career of promise, after

three years of rule in India, was cut short by assassination in 1872, was likewise an untried man when selected by Lord Disraeli.

The five years of the rule of Lord Lansdowne have been years of anxiety owing to the uncertainty of relations with the ameer of Afghanistan, and to the continued fall in the value of the rupee. But these elements of difficulty have been largely removed by the recent cordial agreement effected by Sir H. Mortimer Durand's mission to Cabul, and by the recent silver legislation designed to remedy the fluctuations of exchange.

The present EARL OF ELGIN was born May 16, 1840, the ninth earl of the great Scottish house. In 1863 he succeeded to the title and estates of his father, that Lord Elgin who in 1862 became the second viceroy of India, who had previously distinguished himself by negotiating the treaty of Tientsin and the convention of Peking, and who had successfully held the posts of governor of Jamaica, governor-general of Canada, and postmaster-general in the government of Lord Palmerston. The present earl was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he especially distinguished himself in classics; and in 1886 the University of St. Andrew's conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He is lord lieutenant of Fifehire, and one of the university commissioners for Scotland. For some time he was treasurer of her majesty's household; and during Mr. Gladstone's last administration was for a considerable period first commissioner of works. Lady Elgin is the daughter of the ninth earl of Southesk.

The royal commission appointed to consider the question of abolishing the cultivation of opium in India as a source of revenue, has recently gathered voluminous evidence as to the physical and moral tendencies of the use of the drug. The general tenor of the evidence so far has been adverse to the case of the anti-opiumists. The medical testimony has been almost unanimous as to the value of opium as a prophylactic against malaria. Some of the most stalwart races in India are shown to be habitual users of the drug, and would suffer in health if deprived of its daily use. It has been shown, too, that opium is far less injurious to the races of Asia than alcohol is to those of Europe and America.

The importation of silver into India during the last few months has increased very largely. This is believed to be mainly due to the action of speculators in anticipation of the imposition of an import duty, which, it is supposed, will ultimately be found necessary to insure the success of the recent currency legislation. It is also partly explained by the fact that exports from India, as also from China, have exceeded imports this year more largely than usual.

PERSIA.

The walled town of Kuchan in the northern part of Khorassan, was completely destroyed by an earthquake on November 17. So terrible was the seismic convulsion that houses were instantly toppled over. The Atrek river overflowed its banks; the fertile region around the city was inundated; and large gardens and vineyards were swept out of existence. Fully 12,000 persons, it is reported, lost their lives; and 50,000 cattle were destroyed.

With the object of promoting Russian trade with China and Persia, Dr. Witte, the Russian minister of finance, proposes to found a bank at Teheran, and to create agricultural credit institutions on the mutual liability plan.

CHINA.

The occasional outbursts of violence against foreign missionaries, which have occurred in spite of the imperial edict of June, 1891, commanding the authorities to protect foreigners, issued in answer to diplomatic protests following the anti-foreign riots of that year, show that the position of foreigners in the interior of China is still insecure. The local officials in many cases have paid but little attention to the imperial instructions.

One of the worst of the recent outrages was the murder of the Swedish missionaries Wilkholm and Johansson at Sungpu early in July, 1893 (p. 610). This was followed by most energetic protests from the diplomatic body at Peking to the Tsung Li Yamen, calling particular attention to the conduct of Chang Chi Tung, the governor of the province of Hupeh, in which the outrage was committed. Whether or not this official secretly incited the massacre, which is suspected, he certainly did all in his power to delay an investigation: and he is said to have sworn that the missionaries shall never again gain a foothold at Sungpu while he lives.

The announcement is made at the end of the year, that, by appeals to the Viceroy Li Hung Chang, Consul-General Boek of Sweden has at last secured a settlement for the recent outrage. Its terms include the decapitation of two men, the banishment of ten, the degradation of the local mandarin, and the distribution of \$40,000 to the families of the dead missionaries. It is stipulated that the Sungpu mission shall not be re-established for one year. It is noteworthy that in the settlement no censure is bestowed on the governor, who is looked upon as the principal offender.

JAPAN.

The anti-foreign movement in Japan is apparently growing. It constitutes the chief issue now confronting the ministry of Count Ito. The opposition in the imperial diet are firmly bent on the recovery for Japan of the sovereign rights which she surrendered in the series of treaties made with foreign powers after the ports of the country were opened to foreigners about 30 years ago. The government then agreed that foreigners should be governed by the laws of their own countries, and that consuls should have authority in such cases. Of late the popular sentiment against the continuance of this extra-territorial sovereignty of foreign governments has become too strong to be disregarded. The extreme native party ask the insertion in the new treaties of clauses prohibiting foreigners from living in the interior of the country, owning real estate, establishing mills and factories, and investing in mines, railroads, and other industrial enterprises. They demand also that foreigners shall be under Japanese jurisdiction exclusively, and that their commercial houses shall be especially taxed.

Parliament assembled November 25, but was adjourned in mid-December on account of disorders arising over the question of the presidency and the introduction of two anti-foreign bills not sufficiently radical to please the opposition. On the reassembling of the house on December 29, disorder again broke out, and the diet was immediately prorogued to January 12, 1894. On December 30, however, the diet was dissolved by imperial decree. The coming electoral campaign, it is thought, will be a bitter one.

Wide resentment has been aroused throughout Japan as a result of a decision of the British supreme court for Japan, which sits at Shanghai, China, to the effect that the inland sea of Japan is part of the "highway of nations," over which Japan has no exclusive territorial rights. On November 30, 1892, it will be remembered, the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Ravenna* collided with and sank the Japanese man-of-war *Chishima*, in the inland sea of Japan, causing the death of about 80 of the crew of the latter vessel. In the name of the mikado, a suit for \$850,000 damages with costs was entered against the P. and O. company, a British corporation. Under the extra-territorial system, the trial began in May last before the British court at Yokohama. The P. and O. company filed a counter-claim for \$100,000 damages;

but the court entertaining the opinion, unquestioned in Japan, that the collision occurred in Japanese territorial waters, refused to allow the counter-claim. Under Japanese law, the sovereign is not liable to suits of any description.

An appeal was taken to the British supreme court at Shanghai in October, where the decision of the Yokohama court was reversed, and the mikado's jurisdiction over the inland sea was denied.

The decision touches a point, in the opinion of the Japanese, vital to national integrity. The shores of the inland sea are exclusively Japanese territory, and its only outlet to the ocean is so narrow as to be commanded by artillery. Their own sovereign rights the Japanese have never doubted; and the minister of foreign affairs has notified the British legation in Tokio that the government will not discuss the matter, but will strenuously oppose any attempt to infringe the Japanese right of control over the waters in question. Indignation meetings are being held; and the native press is united in denouncing the judgment as a stain on the honor of the empire.

On November 16, the Rev. Mr. Shaw, an English divine, and his wife, were attacked by a mob in the streets of Tokio. The police, it is said, made no attempt to interfere.

On November 21, a dynamite conspiracy against the government was detected, and three men arrested. These incidents emphasize the strength of the popular demand for a revision of the foreign treaties.

On October 14, Japan was visited by a severe storm followed by disastrous floods in the southern and middle provinces, causing great destruction of life and property. At Okayama over 500 persons were drowned, and over 3,000 houses were washed away. In Tattori 142 persons were killed or wounded, and 400 houses were destroyed. In Oita 153 persons perished, and about 1,000 houses were destroyed, while 144 vessels were wrecked. In Chime 66 persons were overwhelmed in the floods, and 800 houses were washed away. In Kagawa several lives were lost, and in Toyama 195 houses and 34 bridges were swept away. In Kumamoto 30 persons were killed or wounded and 293 are missing, while 31 houses were carried away and 194 boats were lost. Destruction was reported elsewhere also, and altogether over 1,500 persons, it is thought, were drowned. Vessels at many ports were wrecked, and large numbers of sailors lost.

The census of Japan for 1892 shows a population of 41,089,940, of whom 20,752,366 are males and 20,337,574 females.

AUSTRALASIA.

An indication of returning financial confidence in Australia is found in the fact that early in October Victoria and New South Wales succeeded, the latter under a considerable premium, in floating large loans on the London market.

At the general elections in New Zealand about December 1, the government was returned with a majority of 54 to 14. The presence of women electors at the polls under the new law giving the franchise to women over 21 years of age, caused considerable excitement. Local option was one of the issues raised, a fight being made to secure the right of a simple majority instead of a three-fifths' majority to veto the granting of any licenses, and also to have no limit as to the number of votes required to make a quorum of the district. On both points, however, the total abstinence party were beaten. Under the liquor law passed at the late session, women have a vote with regard to the continuance, the increase, or the diminution of the number of licenses.

The Federation Question.—Federation is generally looked upon as the natural evolution of Australasian destiny. In social and commercial circles, and in political circles without distinction of party in every one of the seven colonies, its principle is approved. The attitude of the public, however, is devoid of enthusiasm on the subject, and is reflected in the action of the various legislatures taken since the Sydney convention of 1891 brought federation within the range of practical politics. It will be remembered that the draft of a federation scheme was signed at Sydney on April 9, 1891. This was to be laid before the assemblies of the colonies, who should propose amendments as they saw fit. The amended bills were then to be made the subject of a second national convention.

Little has been done to carry out the scheme; and the present status of the matter is one of comparative abeyance awaiting the action of New South Wales. By general consent, New South Wales, being the parent colony, has been looked to as the leaders. For reasons connected with local politics, the draft constitution was not submitted to the parliament of New South Wales in 1891;

and in the meantime the government of Sir Henry Parkes was overthrown, and the federation movement checked. In Victoria, the assembly of 1891 approved generally of the bill but the session came to an end without final action on the bill in committee. In South Australia the fate of the bill was much the same. In Queensland the bill was laid before the local parliament, but nothing further was done. Sir Samuel Griffith, the late premier, intimated that Queensland would join the federation scheme as soon as New South Wales by joining rendered it possible for her to do so. In Tasmania the bill passed the lower house, but was laid aside in the council to await the action of the other colonies. New Zealand alone has for the present decided that she cannot participate in the scheme, owing to her distance from Australia; and West Australia, from similar considerations, has been unable to give the assurance of cordial co-operation.

Of late, the federation movement has revived somewhat in New South Wales. Early in 1893 the federal constitution bill passed the house of assembly by a good majority; and federation leagues are being formed throughout the colony.

SAMOA.

The suppression of the rebellion of Mataafa in July, 1893, by the intervention of the foreign men-of-war at Apia (p. 613), has not been followed by a period of complete tranquillity. In the latter part of September, further intervention for the sake of order became necessary owing to long continued hostilities between rival factions in Tutuila. The British ship *Katoomba* and the German gunboats *Hussard* and *Sperber* went to Pago-Pago, compelled the rival parties to come to a truce, and summoned their leaders to attend at Apia, that the trouble might be investigated by the government.

It is feared that further trouble between native factions will break out in spite of the deportation of Mataafa; and the foreign residents of Samoa are almost a unit in demanding that all the natives be disarmed.



AFFAIRS IN AFRICA.

The Spaniards in Morocco.—The Melilla affair (p. 615) assumed alarming proportions and continued nearly through the quarter. Attacks upon the fort were numerous and violent. Several of the fanatical "holy men" went abroad preaching a war of extermination of the European infidels, and it was reported that a union of over 30 tribes had been formed to annihilate the foreigners.



DR. C. S. JAMISON,
BRITISH ADMINISTRATOR OF MARRION-
ALAND.

On October 28, General Margallo, of the Spanish forces, was killed in an attack upon the Riffians. General Macias assumed command. Attacks continued at intervals; the Spanish troops were increased; but for several weeks no permanent advantage was secured by either party. Late in November, General Martinez de Campos was sent to take chief command of the Spanish forces, which then numbered 25,000 troops. The sultan, who had professed to favor the Spaniards, sent his brother, Muley Araaf, as an envoy to settle the difficulty. The en-

voy claimed that he found the situation far more serious than it had been reported to the sultan. Toward the close of December he secured and turned over to the Spanish authorities two of the principal chiefs, and succeeded in pacifying the Riffians and persuading them to cease hostilities. General de Campos was appointed by the Spanish government special envoy to arrange terms with the sultan early in January. It is said that he is authorized to demand the punishment of the leaders of the outbreak, the fulfilment of the stipulations of the old treaty, the evacuation of the neutral zone, and the surrender of 12,000 rifles, and of several Arab chiefs as hostages.

The Matabele War.—According to official reports it appears that Lobengula, the Matabele king, did not desire the war in which his people have been for several months engaged with the British South Africa company, but was driven into it by some of the younger warriors, whom he could not restrain. The British authorities

seemed to have been equally averse to the war; but repeated attacks upon their police, and the massing of a strong force of natives, made it evident that further attempts at conciliation would be useless. Though the original quarrel was with the company, the attacks had been made upon a police force maintained by the British government. Dr. C. S. Jameson, administrator of Mashonaland, was instructed by Sir Henry

B. Loch, high commissioner for South Africa, to take efficient measures for the protection of British interests. A force, consisting of troops from the various forts, border police, and colonist volunteers (in all about 2,200), and some 1,700 Bamangwato troops under King Khama, was organized. All were well armed, and the British had several machine guns and 7-pounder cannons. The Matabele force was not less than 10,000 men, a large proportion of whom carried only native weapons, but some were armed with Martini-

Henry rifles. Several skirmishes occurred, in which the British were victorious. Matters were greatly complicated by the shooting on October 19, of two envoys from Lobengula, who attempted to escape from Major Goold-Adams' camp. Their mission was not clearly understood, but they were not injured until they had wounded two of their guards. On October 23 a sharp battle was fought, which resulted in the defeat of the savages with a heavy loss. This was followed by the decisive battle of the war, which occurred November 1, and led to the occupation, on the following day, of Buluwayo, the capital of Lobengula's territory, by the British forces.

Those imperial troops who had proceeded by another route, had a successful skirmish with the enemy, but were deserted by the forces of King Khama, among whom the small-pox had appeared. They reached Buluwayo Novem-



MAP OF SCENE OF ITALIAN OPERATION IN NORTHEAST AFRICA.

ber 13. An ultimatum was sent to Lobengula guaranteeing him safe conduct and good treatment, but threatening to hunt and capture him and his force if he refused. The overtures were not accepted, and troops were sent to complete the conquest. Skirmishes occurred at various points. Though the British were usually the victors, it is feared, at the close of the year, that Captain Wilson and his company of 35 men, who were greatly outnumbered, and whose retreat was cut off by the sudden rising of the Shangani river, have been destroyed. During December many of the hostile chiefs surrendered; and, toward the close of the month, though Lobengula was still at large, the war was considered practically at an end. Dr. Jameson disbanded his forces, and established a civil government, but enrolled a strong police guard to maintain order. Major Goold-Adams is to remain near the border with 200 imperial troops.

Egypt.—Riaz Pasha, the Egyptian prime minister, has shown considerable political shrewdness in repudiating the anti-English sentiments of the legislative council. He assures the Egyptian people, that instead of being impoverished, they are really benefitted to the amount of £1,000,000 sterling per year by British control. He has refused to reduce the native army and to carry out other recommendations of the council which would lessen the degree of commercial and financial prosperity which the people now enjoy. His apparent opposition to the continued presence of the British troops is regarded as a wise concession to popular prejudice.

Conflicts With Dervishes.—On the 10th of November 300 dervishes, led by Osman Azrak, attacked the post at Murhat Wells, but were repulsed with a loss of 29 killed. The loss at the post was 13 killed, including Saleh Bey, the commander, whose loss is greatly regretted by the Egyptian authorities. Three engagements, commencing December 21, occurred near Agordat, in north-eastern Africa, between the Italian troops under General Arimondi and about 10,000 dervishes, 6,000 of whom carried firearms, and the others, lances. The dervishes were repulsed with a loss of over 1,000 men, including Hamid Ali, emir of Kassala, 60 flags, and a mitrailleuse. The Italians lost several officers, 102 native soldiers killed, and 125 wounded.

The French in Dahomey.—After the capture of Abomey, the French troops were harassed by the deposed King Behanzin and his soldiers, who had retired to the

north. On October 27 General Dodds sent a dispatch to the effect that he had secured the submission of the tribes between the Zou and the Queme rivers. On November 6, he reached a point within four miles of Behanzin's camp, and on the 8th Colonel Dumas was only seven miles away in another direction. The Dahomeyans fled. Several chiefs submitted, and many arms were captured.

Early in November envoys from the king visited France to treat for peace. They brought in attestation of their mission, the silver staff of the king, which was never before taken from the country. This is said to be the first time that the natives of Dahomey have left Africa to secure peace with a civilized nation. The French government refused to treat with the envoys. Early in December, Behanzin's troops were said to be reduced to about 400 Amazons and an equal number of men. They were armed with repeating rifles and had reached an almost inaccessible region.

The Kongo Free State.—On October 9, a telegram was received at Brussels stating that in a battle at Kasongo, Captain Dhanis had defeated the remnants of the Arab force which he drove from Nyangwe early in 1893. About 8,000 prisoners were taken, and in trying to cross the Luabala river several hundred fugitives were drowned. Further north Captain Ponthier captured Kibundu, drove the enemy a long distance, and secured 1,200 rifles and thousands of prisoners. Among the latter were 25 Arab chiefs, one of whom was identified as the murderer of Emin Pasha. Evidence was found that a plot had been laid to drive all Europeans from the country. The territory that has been in dispute now seems to be assured to the Free State, but in some quarters fears are entertained that all the European powers which have possessions in Central Africa will become involved in a general Arab war.

Emin Pasha.—The doubt which for a long time hung over the fate of Emin Pasha has at length been dispelled. It appears that in December, 1891, the great explorer, who had become nearly blind, returned to Masamboni. In March, 1892, in company with other invalids, he joined a caravan which was passing toward the equator. He had nearly reached the Kongo, when he was murdered by an Arab chief in revenge for the pronounced opposition which Emin had shown to the nefarious slave traffic. Emin's diary, which was recovered, closed October 12, 1892, and it is probable that he was murdered very soon after that date. In a recent battle

between the Arab forces and the Belgian troops, the chief who committed the murder was captured. After being fully identified he was court-martialled and shot.

East Africa.—Dr. J. W. Gregory, an expert geologist connected with the British museum, who has spent almost a year abroad, nearly one-half of which was given to scientific explorations in East Africa, returned to England in November. He has become convinced that the theory of Prof. Suess, of Vienna, that the chain of lakes in East Africa, extending through nearly 32 degrees of latitude, from Abyssinia to King Khama's country, resulted from one connected earth movement, is correct. He ascended Mount Kenia to the height of about 17,000 feet, a point nearly 3,000 feet above that which previous explorers had reached, and found that the peak is an old volcano of which the crater has disappeared. Large areas of fertile land were found in the region traversed, and also various barren tracts. He believes that the fears which have been expressed that the African elephant has been almost exterminated are unfounded.

The German territories lying between Lake Nyassa and Lake Tanganyika have been explored by Major von Wissmann and Dr. Bumiller, who, with a force of 200 Askaris, reached Mozambique December 13. During this trip they launched a steamer on Lake Nyassa.

Other African Affairs.—A mutiny of the natives occurred at the Cameroons, West Africa, December 15. After secretly obtaining guns and ammunition, 60 native soldiers, and 40 women carrying fire-arms, attacked the German government house, from which, after a resistance of 15 hours, the officials and the loyal soldiers were obliged to retire for want of ammunition. One of the loyal policemen, a native soldier, and a European were killed, and another European was wounded. Six days later a detachment from a German gunboat, which arrived at the coast, recaptured the buildings and the guns. In this conflict six whites were wounded. Five of the mutineers were killed, four were captured and hanged, and most of the others escaped to the bush. Later advices indicate that 22 of the fugitives, including the ringleaders in the revolt, have been captured. The damage to the government property is estimated at about \$5,000.

By a majority of more than 3,000 votes, Mr. Reitz has been re-elected president of the Orange Free State.

Reports from Free Town indicate that a successful campaign was commenced December 26 against the Sofas,

who have made numerous raids over a large extent of country in the interior of Sierra Leone, and have committed many atrocities.



SCIENCE.

Astronomical Discovery.—Another triumph of discovery through the application of photography to astronomy, was made in the latter part of October by Mrs. M. Fleming of the Harvard observatory, from plates taken on July 10 by Prof. S. I. Bailey at the astronomical station at Arequipa, Peru. Mrs. Fleming discovered the existence of a new star in the constellation Norma (*Nova Normæ*). Its precise position is in the southern constellation Norma, in 50° south declination, 3° below our horizon. It is a star of the seventh magnitude. Mrs. Fleming has also the honor of having discovered the only planetary nebula ever detected through photography, and of having proved a large number of stars with bright-line spectra to be variables.

Early in 1892, it will be remembered, the only other star of this class detected since the camera was first used for exploring the heavens, was discovered in the constellation Auriga by a Scotch amateur observer named Anderson, who announced its existence to the scientific world anonymously on a postcard. It was found, however, on examination of the Harvard plates, taken some time previously, that the new star, *Nova Aurigæ*, had been gleaming as a star of the sixth or seventh magnitude for nearly two months when discovered by Mr. Anderson.

When, in the latter part of October, 1893, in the regular order of her work, Mrs. Fleming came to examine the spectra on the plate taken by Professor Bailey on July 10, she noticed one that did not belong to any of the recognized classes. On a plate of the same portion of the heavens, taken by Prof. Bailey on June 21, no trace of the peculiar spectrum could be found. The records showed that no star had ever been noticed on the site of the apparent new-comer. Moreover, when the lines of the spectrum of the new star were compared with those of the spectrum of *Nova Aurigæ*, they were found to coincide exactly. From the facts thus ascertained, it is concluded that the star *Nova Normæ* became visible some time be-

tween June 21 and July 10, 1893; that *Nova Aurigæ* and *Nova Normæ* have the same physical condition; that all *novæ* are probably identical in composition and owe their birth to the same causes; and that every star, in all probability, goes through a certain series of changes in its history, so that the "starry host" around us consists of worlds in all stages of development.

On October 17, Prof. W. R. Brooks, of the Smith observatory, Geneva, N. Y., discovered a comet of the ninth magnitude with a bright tail, between the stars *Beta Leonis* and *Epsilon Virginis*, moving in a north-westerly direction at a daily rate of three-quarters of a degree. On October 22, a slight curve was observable in the tail, near the head of the comet; and a faint auxiliary tail was seen branching from the main tail at an angle of 30 degrees. This is the 19th comet discovered by Prof. Brooks.

It has been decided that the site of the great Yerkes observatory in connection with the University of Chicago shall be at Geneva Lake, Wis., on a tract of land placed at the disposal of the university authorities by John Johnston, Jr., of Chicago. The Yerkes telescope, for which the funds were provided in 1892 by Mr. C. T. Yerkes of Chicago, will be the largest refractor in the world. Its lens will be 40 inches in diameter, four inches larger than that of the great telescope in the Lick observatory.

Polar Exploration.—According to an announcement not yet fully corroborated, an American vessel, the whaler *Newport*, which had wintered at Herschel island, a few miles west of the mouth of the Mackenzie river, succeeded, in the summer of 1893, in reaching latitude 84° N., which is about 40 miles nearer the north pole than had ever previously been reached. Heretofore the highest latitude touched has been 83° 24', the height to which Lockwood and Brainard of the ill-fated Greely expedition penetrated in 1883.

Judging from the number of expeditions actually fitting out or talked of, a fresh period of polar enthusiasm seems to have dawned. It is not only to the Arctic seas that attention is directed, but the Antarctic seas as well are becoming more and more a field of exploration toward which geographers and scientists are turning eager eyes—a field hitherto neglected owing to its distance from base of supplies and from the populated regions of the earth, and owing to the enormous physical difficulties it presents to explorers; but a field whose mysteries must be known, else

many scientific problems of practical import to the race, in meteorology, geology, biology, physics, oceanography, must remain forever unsolved. A movement has been initiated in England to induce the government to aid in the equipment of an Antarctic expedition. Dr. F. A. Cook, of New York, has also announced his intention to fit out a vessel for the purpose.

On June 17, 1893, Captain McKay of the whaler *Aurora*, discovered the wreck of the schooner *Ripple* on the southeast coast of Carey island in Baffin bay, latitude $76^{\circ} 49' N.$, longitude $73^{\circ} 10' W.$ The *Ripple* was fitted out in a meagre sort of way by an enthusiastic young Swedish student named Björling, who had been with Dr. Nordenskjöld on one of the latter's polar voyages. Björling was accompanied by a friend named Kalstenius and an enlisted crew of three men. They sailed from St. John's, Newfoundland, in the latter part of June, 1892, the idea of the party being to study the flora and fauna of Greenland on the shores of Davis strait, proceeding northward as far as the ice would permit. They reached Greenland in safety in the latter part of July, 1892; but, after leaving the little Danish settlement of Godhavn, nothing further was heard of them until the discovery of Captain McKay made it certain that the expedition had perished. The *Ripple* had been abandoned. In a cairn of stones the body of a man was found. Another cairn contained manuscripts, which have been forwarded to the Swedish authorities. It is supposed that the survivors were lost while endeavoring to reach the mainland, about 200 miles distant.

Photography in Colors.—Important steps have of late years been made toward a solution of the problem of photography in natural colors. About three years ago Professor Lippmann of Paris succeeded in making a plate in which there were iridescent hues like those of mother-of-pearl, which were visible, however, only when the plate was held at certain angles to the light. In Professor Lippmann's process, as recently explained before the photographic congress of Great Britain, a special gelatinobromide plate, so weak in composition as to be almost transparent, is first prepared. The sensitiveness of this is increased by immersion in a silver nitrate bath, after which it is dried. The plate is then placed in contact with mercury and exposed in the camera. The plate is inserted the reverse way, so that the rays from the lens pass through the glass and act upon the film while the

latter is in contact with the mercury. The projected rays of light are thus met by those reflected from the mercury, and the phenomena of interference are produced on the film. The required length of exposure is about four hours. The colors being iridescent, they can be viewed only at an angle. To show the results on a screen it is necessary to place the plate at this angle to the screen, and to illuminate it by a parallel beam from the lantern, when, by means of a projection combination, the colored images can be thrown upon the screen.

The Messrs. Lumière of Paris have recently improved on the Lippmann process. They have succeeded in making gelatine-bromure plates that retain their sensitiveness long enough, and are of a texture sufficiently delicate, to permit the reproduction of color. The principle of the Lippmann process, however, remains. Some of the rays of light which fall on the plate in taking a photograph pass through it. These are caught by a mirror and reflected back into the sensitive film. Interference between the two sets of rays produces the effects described. The results on the whole are remarkable, but not very satisfactory. Much remains to be done ere the problem can be considered fully solved. The required time of exposure must be greatly lessened. It is now from 25 to 30 minutes. Moreover, no method of making color prints on paper has yet been devised. Each color photograph now taken is unique, as was formerly the case by the daguerreotype process.

Other experimenters have followed out a different line of work in the reproduction of natural colors. In general, the principle is to make a number of plates sensitive to different colors, and then, by a lantern arrangement, to merge the colored pictures into one, or to print them on paper by means of half-tone super-impressions.

As long ago as 1865, Ranssonet and Collen, the former an Austrian and the latter an Englishman, hit upon a method of imitating color in photography. With red, blue, and yellow screens, they made separate negatives, the rays of the separate colors being suppressed through non-action on the chemicals used in the plates. It was over 20 years, however, before certain difficulties in rendering plates sensitive to red and yellow light were overcome by Dr. H. W. Vogel, and the production of a combination picture with the various colors artificially produced was made possible. In 1886, Ulrich prepared three stones, on a lithographer's plan, for color-printing, each being

impressed with a different negative. Kurtz, the American engraver, has carried the operation further. With half-tone zinc-etchings, made from the different negatives, he has rendered it possible to secure colored composites on an ordinary printing press, the paper being run through first with one plate with an ink of one color, and then with a second plate and a second color, and so on.

An ingenious adaptation of the three-plate idea has been made by Frederick E. Ives of Philadelphia. His method is to make "positive" transparencies from the different negatives, to place colored glass in front of them, and to so arrange them that the pictures thrown on the screen will merge into one.

Mr. R. D. Gray, a lens-maker of New York City, has perfected an ingenious device which overcomes the difficulty experienced by Mr. Ives in bringing his pictures into alignment. Mr. Gray first takes in the camera on an orthochromatic plate, with a red screen behind the lens, a picture in which all the light values of the blue and white rays are excluded, allowing only the color values of the reds in the subject photographed to be reproduced. In making such a photograph, which takes the longest time, he usually has the lens stopped down to $f/8$, and gives an exposure of three minutes. He then takes another negative with the camera in the same position, in which nothing but the green of the object photographed has any effect on the plate. Still retaining the camera in the original position, the third negative is taken in the ordinary way with white light, or without any tinted screen behind the lens, which represents all the value of the blue and white rays that emanate from the object. After these negatives are once made, it is simply a matter of ordinary photography to reproduce from them lantern slides or positives. Mr. Gray's lantern consists of three objectives and three condensers, in front of one of which is placed a blue glass, of another a red glass, and of another a green glass. These three optical systems are illuminated by three separate jets of lime light, or, instead of lime light, the electric arc light may be used.

Electric Towage on Canals.—On November 18, an important test of the practicability of applying electric power to purposes of canal towage, was made at Brighton, on the Erie canal, near Rochester, N. Y. That a canal-boat can be propelled by electricity was demonstrated, but it has not yet been shown that that method is superior to the older ones in use on the ground of economy.

Acting on a suggestion made by Governor Flower, the New York legislature had appropriated \$10,000 for such tests. In the present instance half of the cost of the experiment (the total cost of which was \$5,000) was paid by the state; the other half being paid by the Westinghouse company of Pittsburg, Penn., who supplied the motor inserted in the hull of the old steam canal-boat used on the occasion, from which the boiler and engine had been removed. The power was obtained from the Rochester Railway company; and the screw of the propeller, which the engine used to turn, was attached to the electric motor.

Another system of electric towage has been devised by Mr. T. D. Davis of Syracuse, N. Y., in which a motor is placed on a track on the tow-path, the power being supplied from a trolley wire overhead.

Diamonds in Meteorites.—During the latter days of the World's Fair at Chicago, it was shown by experiments suggested by Mr. G. F. Kunz, with Tiffany & Co., of New York City, that the small particles discovered in the mass of meteoric iron picked up in the Cañon Diablo, Arizona, a little over two years ago, are really as hard as the diamond, and that in all probability they are really crystallized carbon similar to that which M. Moissan has recently succeeded in producing artificially.

Other Scientific Notes.—A very fine specimen of the egg of the *Aepyornis*, the fabled roc of the *Arabian Nights*, a gigantic bird now extinct, was recently found floating in the sea on the southwest coast of Madagascar, by Mr. J. Procter of Tamatave. It is supposed to have been buried in the sand hills along the foreshore, which have been gradually washed away. The egg measures $33\frac{1}{2}$ inches around lengthwise, and 28 inches around laterally. In bulk it is equivalent to six ostrich eggs, 148 ordinary hen eggs, or 30,000 eggs of the humming bird.

On December 1, Italy adopted the time of central Europe. All the Italian time tables have, by order of the minister of public works, been printed with the hours marked up to 24, from midnight to midnight. This change was recommended 26 years ago by Signor G. Jervis, keeper of the royal industrial museum at Turin.

Prof. Raps of the Berlin Physical society has succeeded in photographing sound waves. His method is based on the properties of a Janin refractometer. This instrument produces interference phenomena by means of the reflection and refraction of a ray of light on the surface of two

very thin parallel glass plates. If the air between these two glass surfaces is made to transmit sound waves, these interference bands are displaced according to the length of the sound wave; and by means of a piece of photographic sensitized paper kept in motion on a drum, these aerial vibrations can further be recorded. It is said that some remarkable peculiarities have already been discovered in this way in the relation to one another of the component parts of vibrations from the surging of vowel sounds.

LITERATURE.

THE new books of the quarter are numerous—many of them bearing the stamp of the holiday season, while the more solid departments are proportionately less full.

In an *Examination of Weismannism*, George John Romanes, LL.D., discusses Weismann's successive presentations of his theory of non-inheritance of acquired characters.—For medical practitioners and students, Dr. S. L. Schenck's *Manual of Bacteriology* has been translated from the German, with an appendix by W. R. Dawson, M.D. Practical methods receive special attention.—The new astronomy is presented in its discoveries and its speculations, by Sir Robert S. Ball, LL.D., in *In the High Heavens*.—The rapidity of advance in the art of telephony appears in the fact that a volume published late in 1888 is superseded by a new work partly by the same author, *A Manual of Telephony*, by William Henry Preece and Arthur J. Stubbs. This manual, entering into details of history, theory, practice, apparatus of all kinds, and management, is doubtless the most complete treatise now offered to the public on this subject.

One of the deep problems of metaphysics is discussed for students in *Appearance and Reality*, an essay by F. H. Bradley, LL.D., whose purpose is limited to a denial of reality in the world as it appears to man. Its assertion is that the system of things as seen is but the appearance of reality: this however, if proved, may involve the somewhat countervailing assertion that the external world is the appear-

ancee of a *reality*.—Prof. John Bascom, LL.D., formerly of Williams College, late president of the University of Wisconsin, is author of *An Historical Interpretation of Philosophy*, in which, as a “constructive realist,” he claims a substantial reality for both self and the external world, through a reality known not by intuition but by inference. Kant, he places at the head of modern philosophers, but discredits many of the developments known as Kantism. The work is not so much a history as an instructive criticism on successive philosophic systems. At certain points the style seems to obscure the thought: or is it that the thought is of a nature to obscure the style?—Another work involving the relation of mind and matter is *The Monism of Man; or, the Unity of the Divine and Human*, by David Allyn Gorton, M.D.

Political economy and sociology are drawing increased attention.—A suggestive work on pressing questions in politics and municipal government is *Practical Essays on American Government*, by Albert Bushnell Hart, Ph.D.—A collection in the same broad department is *An Old Master, and Other Political Essays*, by Woodrow Wilson. The essay, “Character of Democracy in the United States,” appearing first in a prominent review, commanded much attention. In *Comparative Administrative Law*, Prof. Frank J. Goodnow sets forth no exhaustive treatment, but shows the forms and methods of the organization and conduct of administrative action in the United States, England, France, and Germany. The sphere assigned to governmental action, and the sphere guaranteed to individual rights, are presented with definite thought and in clear style.—A stout Independent, a Liberal of the old school, though held within no party bounds, urgent for progress, yet inhospitable to all panaceas for the body politic, speaks to us in *Essays on Questions of the Day*, political and social, by Goldwin Smith, D. C. L. Among the themes treated in his clear and vigorous fashion are social and industrial revolution, woman suffrage, prohibition, and the Jewish question.—The *Distribution of Wealth*, by Prof. John R. Commons, is a discussion accompanied by statistical data.

Industrial Arbitration and Conciliation is a brief compilation by a sympathetic observer and practical helper, Josephine Shaw Lowell, of chapters from the industrial history of the last thirty years.—In *Women Wage-earners: Their Past, Their Present, and Their Future*, Helen Campbell presents at once a singularly fair, well-reasoned

discussion, and a valuable manual of reference on her subject. Abundant statistics show the relative industrial position of women, their wages, their necessary living expenses, and the proportion which all these in the United States bear to those in European countries. Sanitary regulations in shops and factories are given, also factory inspection laws. The volume of this practical, diligent, and earnest student has an introduction by Prof. Richard T. Ely, Ph.D., LL.D.—In *A Colony of Mercy*, by Julie Sutter, we see social Christianity at work in the formation of an institution in Germany for receiving and reforming tramps, vagrants, prostitutes, and others of the abandoned class.

The field of railroad history, development, management, employes, etc., is covered by one of the official reports of the Columbian auxiliary, *Addresses Delivered Before the World's Railway Commerce Congress*.—A book to rouse either advocacy or antagonism is *Speeches and Addresses of William McKinley*. Of these sixty-five speeches, twenty-five deal with the tariff; eleven relate to monetary questions, three to federal elections, two to civil service reform.

All students of the New Testament in the original have in the *Students' New Testament Handbook*, by Marvin R. Vincent, D.D., a surprisingly compact and complete chart of the apparatus pertaining to the whole field of their critical study in the language and the text, in the history and criticism of the canon, in the environment and illustration of the book, in the history of its exegesis, and in the commentaries. Numerous notes and hints enhance the value of this systematic little volume.—The fact that the citadel of the Christian faith stands in the person of Jesus Christ, is the theme of *Christ and Modern Unbelief*, by Randolph Harrison McKim, D.D.; and of *Christ the Central Evidence of Christianity*, by Principal John Cairns, D.D., LL.D.—In a very different vein is *Jesus and Modern Life*, by Rev. M. J. Savage, with introduction by Prof. Crawford H. Toy. The aim is to analyze "the inner life" of Jesus, discriminating "what part of his teaching belongs to the enduring ideal, and what to the conditions of his own time and place"; and involving a criticism, naturally in part subjective, of the Gospel narrative. The work shows the vigor usual with this author.—In *Uplifts of Heart and Will*, we have religious meditations in prose and verse, by James H. West, whose key-note is man's unmeasured possibilities within himself

by reason of the actual living fact of a spiritual unity between the Divine and the human.—Too late for thorough examination, comes to us another of the remarkable works of a remarkable man, *The Spirit of God*, by Protap Chunder Mozoomdar. The author is the leader of the Brahmo-Somaj, that new "Church of God," a purely theistic society in which Hinduism is now gathering its most awakened and illumined souls, and seeking to reform itself by the infusion of a new spirit which it accepts from Jesus the Christ. The book presents this eclectic form of religion in the light of a devout and earnest spiritual philosophy, with a wealth of subtle and beautiful thought, and in an English style scarcely to be surpassed in lucidity and musical grace. Its chief note is an exalted and rapturous spirituality.—*Heart Beats* is a book of meditations by the same devout author.

In *The Problem of Immortality*, translated from the French of E. Petavel, D. D., is somewhat fully presented the theory that immortality awaits only those who believe in and follow the Lord Jesus Christ. The author is one of the most eminent advocates of this theory.—*The Witness to Immortality*, by George A. Gordon, D. D., pastor of the Old South church, Boston, sets forth the testimony for man's immortality from the world's literature, from the main currents of philosophic thought, and from the general human inner and outer life. Broad scope, penetrating thought, and an unusual grace and force of style characterize the work.—A helpful series of notes on the collect, the epistle, and the gospel as assigned throughout the year by the Protestant Episcopal Church, is supplied by Andrew Jukes in *The Order and Connection of the Church's Teaching*.—An illustration of the use of creeds as testimonies of the actual belief at successive periods, but not as authoritative standards, nor as tests for subscription, is in *The Creeds and Platforms of Congregationalism*, by Williston Walker, Ph. D., of Hartford Theological Seminary. Twenty forms are given with full historical and illustrative notes.—*The World's Congress of Religions* consists mainly of extracts from addresses before the great gathering at Chicago, well selected by Prof. C. M. Stevans, Ph. D., and intended as an epitome of the elaborate proceedings for the use of busy readers. The Rev. Dr. Thomas of Chicago writes an introduction to the work.

In Church history two works are notable.—Amory H. Bradford, D. D., of Montclair, N. J., a keen-sighted

and candid observer, gives in *The Pilgrim in Old England*, an instructive review of the history, present condition, and outlook of the Congregational churches in England. The work, embodying the Andover lectures in 1892, on Congregationalism, is valuable as tracing the development of religious doctrine and Church polity in the old home corresponding to that which was inwrought into the history of New England.—A retrospect and memorial of the disruption in the Scottish Church, including a prefatory review of religious life in Scotland to 1843, is found in *Scotland's Free Church*, by George Buchanan Ryley. The point of view is that of the Free Church.

Among many volumes of sermons the following are notable: *The Lord's Prayer*; sermons preached in Westminster Abbey, by F. W. Farrar, D. D.; *Sermons*, delivered on Lyndhurst Road church, London, by R. F. Horton; *Sermons*; sixth series, by Phillips Brooks, D. D.; *From Things to God*, sermons, by David H. Greer, D. D., preached in St. Bartholomew's church, New York, and printed unrevised from the stenographer's notes.

Works in history have been numerous.—To the textbook on ancient history by Edgar Sanderson and John Hardiman, is added a volume, *Modern History*, by the same authors, which will be welcomed in the class room for its freshness of treatment and its entertaining style. The two volumes form an *Epitome of the World's History*.—The first volume of a series, "Epochs of Indian History," under the editorship of John Adams, appears under the title *Ancient India, 2000 B. C.—800 A. D.* Moral and intellectual developments, rather than external events, are brought into view.—The "Story of the Nations" series is continued by *The Story of Parthia* from George Rawlinson, presenting the memorial of an almost forgotten race of conquerors.—*The Private Life of the Romans* is a manual for schools and colleges, by Harriet Waters Preston and Louise Dodge.—In *Florentine Life During the Renaissance*, by Walter B. Scaife, Ph. D., mediæval Florence rises up before us, especially in the private life of its people. Some new facts and conclusions drawn from original sources give the book permanent value.—A small volume is Joseph Jacob's *The Jews of Angerlin England*, but it condenses a great mass of information on its theme and period (A. D. 1100–1206).—*The Gilded Man (El Dorado) and Other Pictures of the Spanish Occupancy of America*, by A. F. Bandelier, is the work of an

explorer and archæologist who has made a careful study of all southwestern America.—In *History of Chile*, by A. U. Hancock, appears the second volume of the "Latin-American Republics" series. No English history of Chile had heretofore been written, and the present work bids fair to do for Chile what Mr. Markham's book in the same series has done for Peru.

A high authority on the French Revolution, H. Morse Stephens, in *Europe, 1789-1815*, describes the most momentous era in modern European history, when society and nations crossed the threshold of the new time.—An important addition to historical biography is *Memoirs of Chancellor Pasquier*, edited by the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, translated, *The Revolution, The Consulate, The Empire*, three volumes, of which the first is now issued. This volume is of extraordinary value to the student of modern French history, as a contribution and arrangement of first-hand materials from a dispassionate, judicial witness, who was also a councillor of state under the first Napoleon and chancellor of France under a subsequent régime, and whose life, stretching from a date previous to the declaration of American independence to the middle of our Civil War, covered the period from the old monarchy, through the convention, the directory, the consulate, the first empire, the first restoration, the hundred days, the second restoration, Louis Phillippe's reign, the republic of 1848, and the second empire. The serious student will welcome a feature unusual in a work of this class; it gives small space to battles and military men, and deals chiefly with affairs governmental, diplomatic, and social.—The series of Imbert de Saint-Amand's lives of French queens is completed by *The Court of Louis XV.*, and *Last Years of Louis XV.*, admirably translated by Elizabeth Gilbert Martin. In these two volumes the history is trustworthy, but they present a period in which history itself is as dramatic as romance aims to be.—Elizabeth Wormeley Latimer's *Russia and Turkey in the Nineteenth Century* is important as a popular history of international relations which have been and are weaving a complex web in northern and eastern Europe.—The recent partition of Africa among the powers of Europe is probably unparalleled in history in the swiftness of its advance and the vastness of the region and of the interests which it concerns. The public has but a confused idea of it. *The Partition of Africa*, by J. Scott Keltie (editor of the "Statesman's Year Book") is an accurate, clear, com-

pact, complete presentation of the facts. The book has twenty-one maps.

Madoc, an essay by Thomas Stevens on the fabled "Welsh" discovery of America, is written on a method which involves tedious repetition of material; but its array of evidence is generally accepted by students of history as establishing the negative of the discovery.—In *Massachusetts: Its Historians and Its History*, we have an attack on the old state, and equally on all her historians, by one of her sons who is gifted in that line. In a literary view the work is well done. Mr. Adams' charges of religious intolerance against the state that was a colony of hunted refugees, fearing lest they should be followed to their last refuge, have long been in substance conceded, inasmuch as every government under heaven, with two or three small exceptions, made religious intolerance a part of its business until within the present century. But, as to the spirit which tinges his charges, and as to the further charges of practical falsification against historians, there may be some question.—Puritan ways have been the subject of most diligent research, and are set forth in judicious and interesting record in *Customs and Fashions in Old New England*, by Alice Morse Earle. Her investigations revive for us the forgotten domestic and social life of the colonial New Englander.—*The Making of Virginia and the Middle Colonies*, by Samuel Adams Drake, though primarily part of a series for school use, has an interest for adult readers. It is abundant in maps, plans, and illustrations.

Of the large product in biography, may be noted first an attractive work for boys and girls, which may interest also the "grown-up children," *The Story of Washington*, by Eliza Eggleston Seelye, which brings its subject in from the region of myth and down from superhuman heights to the neighborhood of actual men.—Two excellent biographies of great soldiers, one Union and one Confederate, are *General Thomas*, by Henry Coppée, LL.D., and *General Johnston*, by Robert M. Hughes. Better biographers for these respective subjects could not have been found.—The lofty character and winning personality of the late president of Yale University are pictured in *Noah Porter*, a memorial by his friends, edited by George S. Merriam. His learning and his simplicity, his strength and his gentleness, his conservative temperament and his quick sympathy with true progress, his thorough Christian faith, and his fearless stand for liberty of thought, all appear on

these pages.—*Henry Ward Beecher, the Shakespeare of the Pulpit*, by John Henry Barrows, is biography of a high order, with narrative lucid and fluent, with portraiture life-like and distinct, with large allowance to its subject to speak for himself through his characteristic utterances, and with further allowance to those who knew him well to give their testimony to the work, the influence, and the character of this uniquely gifted personality.

A charming addition to American literature is *Letters of James Russell Lowell* (2 vols.), edited by Charles Eliot Norton. Lowell was such a prince of correspondents, in his facility, vivacity, sparkle of wit and vein of humor, sincere and serious undertone, wise observation, openness and simplicity of heart, affectionate warmth for his friends, that he who dared to say of him that he was the most eminent man of letters in the nineteenth century might almost escape a whipping.—After years of preparation *The Life and Writings of Jared Sparks*, by Herbert B. Adams, appears in two volumes, a monumental biography.—*Letters of Asa Gray* (2 vols.), edited by Jane Loring Gray, contains a selection from Dr. Gray's correspondence through more than fifty years. The selection is so judicious, and Dr. Gray's letters were so self-revealing, that with a few notes interspersed they form almost a biography of this great scientist and most lovable man.—In speaking of William Winter's work, *Life and Art of Edwin Booth*, we need only allude to his well known discrimination in thought and his graceful phrasing, while we pass to remark his utter truthfulness and frankness in regard to certain points in the life of his distinguished friend. This is a virtue in which not all biographers abound; their friendship is often an ambush for temptation. This biography of the greatest native American actor is in all respects satisfactory.—*The One I Knew the Best of All* purports to be the memory of the mind of a child, by Frances Hodgson Burnett; and it is what it purports to be, inasmuch as it is in a great degree an autobiography. It is characterized by sweet simplicity.

The chief preacher of the Anglican Church left at his death a biography of the nominal leader of the Anglo-Catholic revival, which, and its opposite Broad-Church movement, have combined to introduce the venerable establishment into a new life, deeply spiritual and of rich efficiency. *The Life of Edward Bourcier Pusey* (4 vols.), by Henry Parry Liddon, D.D., holds a high place among biographies by reason both of its subject and of its author.

—*Familiar Letters of Sir Walter Scott* presents a new selection covering the period from 1797, the year of his marriage, to the beginning of his journal in 1825. Some of the earlier letters are interesting examples of the lack of the ease and simplicity which characterize his later correspondence, and the whole collection presents important material.—*The Life of Marie Antoinette* (2 vols.), by Maxime de la Rocheterie; translated by Cora Hamilton Bell, is a specimen of earnest and notably impartial biography of a queen unfortunate in her life, in her death, and, since her death, in the ravage and the canonization to which opposing biographers have subjected her character.—*Rembrandt: His Life, His Work, and His Time* (2 vols.), by Émile Michel, translated by Florence Simmonds, edited by Frederick Wedmore, is probably the most complete of the "Lives" of the great painter; and is certainly the most full in its critical description and classification of his works. In accurate reproduction of his works there are 67 full-page plates and 250 other illustrations.

In *Two German Giants*, John Lord, D.D. LL.D., portrays the character and traces the career of Frederick the Great, and of Bismarck, the founder and the builder of the German empire. The biographer writes in his usual vivid and interesting style, and his work is admirable also in its avoidance of hero worship. The Strong Man is pictured as strong, but not deified.—Another great German, one of the great military strategists of all time, is presented in *Essays, Speeches, and Memoirs of Field-Marshal Count Helmuth von Moltke* (2 vols.), translated. The essays and speeches are on themes mostly uninteresting to an American reader; the memoirs have more of interest, but are too limited and brief. Probably the work as a whole will be pronounced not adequate to its subject.

In modern literature, quotations and collections of them are much in vogue. The Rev. James Wood has added to the attempts to provide a *Dictionary of Quotations*; and his work comprises thirty thousand from ancient and modern, English and foreign sources, including phrases, mottoes, maxims, proverbs, definitions, and aphorisms. The proverbs and maxims are especially abundant. As usual in such works a large proportion of the "quotations" are not such as would ever be either quoted or sought.—A help to students of Goethe is supplied by Prof. J. R. Seeley in *Goethe Reviewed after Sixty Years*, with suggestions on the limitations, the character,

and the compass of his genius, on his literary phases, and on his religious bearings.—Prof. J. McBride Sterrett, D. D., aims in *The Ethics of Hegel*, to give by translated selections from his writings, a connected and condensed presentation of his ethical system.—*Oration and Addresses of George William Curtis*, edited by Charles Eliot Norton, marks the beginning of a series to extend from 1856 to 1892; and this first volume contains addresses on the principles of American institutions and the duties of American citizens. These productions are examples of fine literary art.

At the foundation of education lies the psychological growth of the child; and to aid mothers in their training in relation to this, Dr. W. T. Harris introduces with a preface H. W. Brown's translation of *Mental Development of the Child*, by W. Preyer.—Pursuant to an engagement by the editor of *The Forum*, Dr. J. M. Rice visited the public schools of principal cities in thirty-six states, examined their systems of instruction, and prepared a work. *The Public School System of the United States*, a treasury of well arranged information.—In a far different vein is *The Country School in New England*, by Clifton Johnson, a work whose truthfulness to the facts of a period now almost past will give it the charm of a romantic memory to many readers in middle age. The country school of to-day also is pictured. Illustrations (by the author) are ample, and the book is thoroughly entertaining.—*Within College Walls*, by Charles Franklin Thwing, is the instructive work of one who, as an observing student and as a diligent and sagacious president, has gained the rank of an authority on the work and welfare of collegians. It is both a helpful and an entertaining work.—*An Academic Physiology and Hygiene*, by O. M. Brands and H. C. van Gieson, is a valuable text-book containing many practical suggestions for the preservation of health and prevention of disease.—In *The German Declensions Simplified and Symbolized*, by W. A. Wheatley, the student of German will find a valuable help to the rapid acquisition of familiarity with the language.—*Jason's Quest*, by Dr. D. O. S. Lowell, illustrated by C. W. Reed, dealing primarily with the famous Argonautic expedition, but also containing a fund of information on allied topics, will be found by all readers a most readable and valuable introduction to the study of ancient Greek and Roman mythology in general.—An essay of great practical value for those interested in the work of uplifting the "lower"

classes of society, is *Boys as They Are Made, and How to Remake Them*, by F. H. Briggs, dealing with the methods of overcoming the evil influences of heredity and unfavorable environment.

The condensed history of a fine art is *The Masters and Masterpieces of Engraving*, by Willis O. Chapin. Among its sixty engravings and heliogravures, are fine reproductions of many celebrated works.—In *French Illustrators*, by Louis Morin, with its profuse and admirable illustrations, is found abundant reason to place book illustration among the fine arts.—*Early Illustrated Books*, by Alfred W. Pollard, is an instructive history of the decoration and illustration of books in the 15th and 16th centuries, being one of the series of Books about Books.—*The Christ-Child in Art*, a study in interpretation, by Henry van Dyke, D.D., presents the infancy of the Lord Jesus; first bringing out the meaning of the simple Gospel narrative; then, for comparison, touching on some of the legends that have encrusted it; then following out the principle "lines of beauty in which art has interpreted the truth of the story," still leaving its significance unexhausted. The illustrations are admirably selected and admirably done; among them are more than fifty reproductions of paintings from the old masters. The thought and diction of the book show the perfect touch of that literary art which is not art so much as it is the natural blossoming of its theme into words—that theme, the Infancy in which for ages the reverent heart has seen both the delicate beauty of the lilies and the "hidings of power."—A popular and complete setting forth of the ancient and splendid specimens of French architecture, is *Pictorial Architecture of France*, by the Rev. H. H. Bishop.—The first thorough historical review of our ceramic art appears in *Pottery and Porcelain of the United States*, by Edwin Atlee Barber, Ph.D.

In poetry, an antique makes its appearance, superb externally and internally. One thousand copies are printed for England and America of *Catullus*, with the *Pervigilium Veneris*, edited by S. G. Owen, illustrated by Wegelin. It is a critical edition of the text, with careful notes, the Oxford MS. having been freshly collated.—*The Poems of William Watson* is a new edition containing all his poems.—In *Poems*, by Thomas William Parsons, his occasional poems now appear for the first time in complete form.—A little volume of recent poems from Richard Watson Gilder, editor of the *Century* magazine, is entitled *The Great Re-*

membrance, and Other Poems.—From a writer who has made her way to many hearts, comes *A Roadside Harp*, a Book of Verses, by Louise Imogen Guiney.—Poems inspired by a tour in Ireland and dealing with the present and with the legendary past, appear from that singer of piquant songs, Sarah Piatt; the title is *An Enchanted Castle, and Other Poems.*—From the scene of Longfellow's *Evangeline*, comes a book of lyrics grouped because of their similar tone, a tone denoted in the title *Low Tide on Grand Pré*, by Bliss Carman. This Nova Scotian, though not yet writing as good poetry as he will write, has a sure place among American poets.—In *Milton Lyrics*, students of English classics will find ably edited by Louise M. Hodgkins, M.A., with full and valuable notes, *L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, Comus, and Lycidas.*

Books of travel and adventure are few. Noteworthy is *Reality versus Romance in South Africa*, by James Johnston, M. D., a record of 4,500 miles' travel across the continent, mainly without white companion. The explorer sought to gather correct data about everything, subordinating all personal bias, and aiming to verify all his statements before publishing them.—Exploration, history, and anthropology are skilfully mingled in the narrative of a tour in a sleepy land, a land a century older in European civilization than any other part of our republic, but through recent generations dozing in "sun, silence, and adobe." The traveller, Charles H. Lummis, entitles his book *The Land of Poco Tiempo*, which, being translated, is *The Land of Pretty Soon*, commonly known as New Mexico. He presents mainly the Spanish and Indian types of natives, not the brisk new comers from the North. His descriptive powers are good.—*My Arctic Journal*, by Josephine Diebitsch-Peary, with an account of "the great white journey" across Greenland, by Lieut. Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., with maps and illustrations, is a book that will not fail of public attention.

Fiction, as usual, abounds.—In *Ivar the Viking*, a romantic history, Paul Du Chailla makes a popular presentation of the chief facts in his previous work *The Viking Age*, in which he sought to establish the Norse ancestry of the English-speaking peoples. The story is in this writer's most interesting vein, with vivid character-drawing and description, and spirited romance.—*Out of the Sunset Sea*, is a romance of the Spanish discovery of the New World, by Albion W. Tourgée.—*The White Conquerors*, by Kirk Munroe, a tale of Montezuma's days, shows decided power,

and is of absorbing interest.—An Aztec tale, *Montezuma's Daughter*, by H. Rider Haggard, provides an engrossing series of romantic incident, blood-curdling situation, and astounding escape.

To Right the Wrong is an historical novel by Edna Lyall, whose period is that of the English commonwealth and whose hero is a Roundhead.—Another historical story is *Independence*, a story of forty years before and during the Revolution, by John R. Musiek, with descriptions of many battles, maps, and an historical index. The work is interesting and instructive.—Another instructive and entertaining story, with General Washington as central figure, and with many thrilling incidents, is *The Boys of Greenway Court*, by Hezekiah Butterworth.

In *Rumour*, Elizabeth Sheppard weaves into a biographical novel the characters of Beethoven and Louis Napoleon.—*Girls of a Feather* is a novel of American society by a favorite writer, Amelia E. Barr, who in this work shows all her usual freshness of material and purity of color, with a heightened literary grace.—William Black's *The Handsome Humes* has already gained wide favor.—*The Watchmaker's Wife and Other Stories* needs but the author's name to advertise it. Frank R. Stockton contrived first to entangle his hero and heroine in a love match; then to entangle the love match in strange complications; then, being determined that the entanglement shall be disentangled, he proceeds to entangle the watchmaker's good wife therein by sending her up in a balloon, which, going astray, becomes entangled with the rigging of the hero's yacht; whereupon this good wife disentangles the whole business, which ends in the permanent entanglement of the hero and heroine in matrimonial bonds.—The latest London novel, *Dodo*, a detail of the day, by E. F. Benson, son of the archbishop of Canterbury, is a novel of society portraiture that is said to have startled the town, throwing Sarah Grand's work into the shade. It is a surprisingly clever and artistic satire, full of neat touches, and is rumored to set forth real characters in their relations to what "society" chooses to call love; concerning which all that we can say is, More's the pity.—Another novel of society, but of New York society, is *Sweet Bells Out of Tune*, by Mrs. Burton Harrison. This also is a satire keen and cool, well wrought as to literary form, except for its tedious details of dress, table-service and the like; but if this clever portraiture be true, we say again, More's the pity. We have no right to judge

the purpose of works like this and the one last noted: the purpose may be to warn the unwary; but we expect from such books no good effect. *The Cliff Dwellers*, by Henry B. Fuller, is a novel of Chicago life, written in a style of decided originality, vigor, and grace. The cliff dwellers are those who make their abode in the towering and splendid apartment houses which bound the streets with their precipices of stone.—Three stories in a volume by Henry James, *The Wheel of Time*, *Collaboration*, *Owen Wingrave*, show the author's well known skill in touch and phrase, with his increasing pessimistic bent.—W. D. Howells' latest realistic romance is *The Coast of Bohemia*, a story of artists and their hopes and fears, and of the sensitive vibrations of their nerves and hearts. Its style has the author's usual charm.—

A Spinster's Leaflets, by Alyn Yates Keith, is a charming and pathetic little story of an old maid's life.—Beauty of style, fine character-drawing, and artistic plot are shown in the three stories *Pastorals of France*, "Renunciations."—Translated by Jeremiah Curtin from the Polish of Henryk Sienkiewicz, is a volume of short stories, of which the first is *Yanko the Musician*, much praised by critics.—An historical novel of Poland from the same author and translator is *Pan Michael*, the third in a series. It deals with the Turkish invasion, and is a spirited and interesting specimen of heroic fiction.—Other novels to be mentioned are: *The Egyptian Harp Girl: A Mystery of the Peristyle*, by "Quondam"; *Sell Not Thyself*, by Winnifred Kent; and *A Tennessee Judge*, by Opie Read, author of *A Kentucky Colonel*.

Of books for boys and girls, we note first *The History of London*, by Walter Besant, intended for those quite young.—In *Paul Jones*, Molly Elliot Seawell gives a spirited account of the famous privateersman's adventures.—Oliver Optic's name will instantly commend his *Victorious Union*, one of his stories of the Civil War.—An interesting story of the pioneers on the Tennessee border is *Chilhowee Boys*, by Sarah E. Morrison.—*Through Thick and Thin*, and *the Midshipman's Mess*, by Molly Elliot Seawell is a book of two stories, a soldier's story and a sailor's story, thoroughly to be commended as wholesome and full of interest.—In the *Brownies at Home*, Palmer Cox takes his queer little folk to the World's Fair, Independence Hall, the White House, etc., for the amusement of the many children who have already made their acquaintance.—*The Century World's Fair Book*, for boys

and girls, by Tudor Jenks, with profuse illustrations, is an instructive representation of the great exposition.—A book for Roman Catholic boys, with details as to the influence and effect of the first communion, is *Claude Light-foot*, by Francis J. Finn, S.J.

Among books unclassified, we note first *Bulls and Blunders*, edited by Marshall Brown, a very instructive work, to aid in avoiding mistakes in thought and language, such as are instanced in hundreds of utterances by the wise and the ignorant, by statesmen, distinguished essayists, preachers, editors, etc.—*The Coinage of the European Continent*, with catalogues of mints, denominations, etc., by W. Carew Hazlitt, will interest all numismatists.—*Shakespeare's England*, by William Winter, felicitously reproduces "not so much the England of fact, as the the England created and hallowed" by Shakespeare as her chief poet.—In *An Old Town by the Sea*, Thomas Bailey Aldrich charmingly commemorates his native city in its history, topography, notable people, etc.—*A Japanese Interior*, by Alice Mabel Bacon, is a chronicle of daily life in Japan, introducing the reader to the people.—Martha Everts Holden, "Amber," has gathered for us from her own writings *A String of Amber Beads*, really short essays on domestic, social, and other such topics, sparkling with vivacity of style, keen discernment, and wide sympathy.

Miss Parloa's Young Housekeeper is designed especially to aid beginners, not in cookery alone, but in various departments of domestic economy.—A host of the minor difficulties, and some of those more serious, which meet every mother, are dealt with in *Nursery Problems*, edited by Dr. Leroy M. Yale.—*A Handbook for Mothers*, by Jane H. Walker, M.D., is a practical manual for mothers, dealing with management of health during pregnancy and confinement, and with the care of infants through the first two years.

In *Riders of Many Lands*, Colonel Theodore Ayrault Dodge, who has ridden almost everywhere, discusses horse-back riding, ancient and modern, and in all countries.—A. Alonzo Stagg and Henry L. Williams set forth *A Scientific and practical Treatise on American Football*, for schools and colleges. It is clear and thorough, and has helpful diagrams. On the same theme is *University Football*, edited by James R. Church, the play of each position being treated by a recognized college expert.

On photography, one of the best books for amateurs is *Photography Indoors and Out*, by Alexander Black.—

Those who are anxious about royal autographs, will be interested by W. J. Hardy's book, *The Handwriting of the Kings and Queens of England*, with photogravures and facsimiles of many documents. *The Tourist's Atlas Guide to the Continent of Europe* is a most remarkable little handbook for travellers, giving all manner of desirable information, admirably arranged, with maps of countries and of all prominent towns and cities.



ART.

ONE of the most noteworthy artistic events of 1893 was the founding in May of the Sculpture society in New York City, which has recently held its first exhibition. Its benefits are open not only to sculptors in the familiar sense of that term, but also stone-cutters, wood-carvers, bronze-founders, ceramic artists, cabinet makers, and workers in metal of every description. The objects of the society are:

"To spread the knowledge of good sculpture; foster the taste for, and encourage the production of, ideal sculpture for the household; promote the decoration of public buildings, squares, and parks with sculpture of a high class; improve the quality of the sculptor's art as applied to the industries; and provide from time to time for exhibitions of sculpture and objects of industrial art."



MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

IN America the two most important incidents of the last quarter of 1893, under this heading, have been the revival of grand opera at the Metropolitan opera house in New York City, and the production of Antonin Dvorák's new symphony, *From the New World*.

It was on November 27, 1893, that the Metropolitan opera house in New York, destroyed by fire on August 27, 1892, but now restored on a grander scale than ever, reopened its doors to the public, the initial performance being Gounod's *Faust*. Up to the end of the year, the managers, Messrs. Abbey & Grau, have not attempted the production of any untried works. Their company is an exceptionally strong one, including such stars as Mesdames Melba, Eames, and Calvé, and MM. Jean and Edouard de Reszké and Jean Lassalle.

Dvorák's American Symphony.—One can hardly overestimate the importance to the musical world, especially to America, of the production in New York City on December 15, at the second open rehearsal of the Philharmonic society in the Music hall, of Antonin Dvorák's fifth symphony, in E minor, entitled *From the New World*. It is the great Bohemian composer's 95th numbered work; and in it Dvorák has exemplified his theories touching the possibility of founding a national school of composition on the folk-song of America. High hopes in this direction were expressed when, in 1892, Dvorák was induced to leave the Conservatory at Prague and undertake the direction of the National Conservatory of Music in New York.

Dvorák quickly reached the conclusion that the future music of America must be founded on our Negro melodies.

"These beautiful and varied themes," said he, "are the product of the soil. They are American. They are the folk-songs of America, and your composers must turn to them. All of the great musicians have borrowed from the songs of the common people. Beethoven's most charming scherzo is based upon what might now be considered a skillfully handled Negro melody. I have myself gone to the simple, half-forgotten tunes of the Bohemian peasants for hints in my most serious works. Only in this way can a musician express the true sentiment of a people. He gets into touch with the common humanity of the country. In the Negro melodies of America, I discover all that is needed for a great and noble school of music. They are pathetic, tender, passionate, melancholy, solemn, religious, bold, merry, gay, gracious or what you will. It is music that suits itself to any mood or any purpose. There is nothing in the whole range of composition that cannot find thematic source here."

When Dvorák first uttered these views a storm of criticism was aroused. The views of Rubinstein, Joachim, Richter, and other composers were referred to in opposition. He accordingly announced his intention to write a symphony based upon American Negro and Indian melodies. The result is said to be a work of heroic proportions, worthy to rank with the noblest musical compositions. It has made a favorable impression in general. The critics find it rich in melody and masterful in orchestration; but are somewhat divided as to its right to be called a distinctively typical American work. The explanation printed on the programs contained the following words:

"Dr. Dvorák made a study of Indian and Negro melodies, and found them possessed of characteristics peculiarly their own. He identified himself with their spirit, made their essential contents, not their formal, external traits, his own. As Liszt, Brahms, and particularly Schubert, reproduced the spirit of Hungarian music in their works, as Dvorák had done in regard to Bohemian music in his Slavonic dances, so he strove in the present symphony to reproduce the fundamental characteristics of the melodies which he had found here, by means of the specifically musical resources which his inspiration furnished. While the contents of the symphony have been suggested by Indian and Negro melodies, the symphony form has been carefully observed. The composer has created a work in accord with the laws of the highest type of music, but in the spirit and moods to which these melodies gave rise. The second and third movements were written under the influence of Longfellow's *The Song of Hiawatha*, for which the composer has a profound admiration."

The new symphony was produced in Boston by the Symphony orchestra, on December 30, with pronounced success.

On December 11, Oscar Wilde's new play, *A Woman of No Importance*, was presented (for the first time in America) at the Fifth Avenue theater, New York City. It centers around the story of a wronged woman who rears her homeless son in honor for 20 years and in ignorance of his origin, which is revealed to him only when his titled father engages him as secretary, and is about to separate him from his mother by taking him off to India. The son is finally made happy in marriage to a young American heiress, who insists that the mother shall accompany them to their American home.

Other noteworthy American productions have been *The Councillor's Wife*, a 3-act comedy by Jerome K. Jerome and Eden Phillpots, in which Mr. Ben Dixon, a hypocritical libertine, is finally exposed through the appearance of his picture in the *Police News*; *A Milk-White*

Flag, a farce, by Charles H. Hoyt ; and *The Algerian*, an opera, by Reginald de Koven and Glen MacDonough.

Abroad, the quarter witnessed the production, at the Dal Verme theater, Milan, on November 9, of *I' Medici*, an opera by Signor Leoneavallo, the composer of *I' Pagliacci*. The work was designed nearly sixteen years ago; but, having been sold to a music house, remained in obscurity until the author's fame, established by *I' Pagliacci*, forced it into notice.

The Dal Verme theater, on November 12, was also the scene of the first production of *Signa*, a successful new opera by Mr. F. H. Cowen, an English composer, the libretto of which is drawn from Ouida's novel of the same name.

Another noteworthy incident has been the resumption of their former association, by Sir Arthur Sullivan and Mr. Gilbert. The latest, and one of the best, of the series of comic operas from the pens of these composers, is *Utopia (Limited)*, first presented at the Savoy theater, London, Eng., on October 7. The work is a brilliant satire directed against the enemies of social progress. The king of Utopia, entertaining exalted ideas of English laws and customs, has sent his daughter to be educated at Girton. To complete the Anglicizing of the land, the princess brings back with her an escort of life guards, and six chosen specimens of British civilization, comprising an officer from each service, a lord chamberlain, a judge, a county councillor, and a company promoter, the last of whom takes immediate steps to run the kingdom as a limited liability concern. War, crime, and disease completely disappear; and the two judges of the Utopian supreme court, thus deprived of certain sources of revenue, stir up the people to rebel against the English influence by "making an affidavit that what they supposed to be happiness was really unspeakable misery." Peace is only restored when the princess hits upon the happy idea of introducing the great principle of "government by party," by means of which the disastrous prosperity of the nation will be put an end to.



ARCHÆOLOGY.

DR. DORPFELD, secretary of the German Archæological Institute in Athens, thinks that excavations made since the death of Dr. Schliemann in 1890 have proved that the site of Homeric Troy is, as that distinguished archæologist declared, the hill of Hissarlik; but that it is to be identified with the sixth, instead of, as Dr. Schliemann thought, the second stratum. Many distinguished scholars and travelers, on the other hand, have held that if Troy existed at all, it stood far inland on the summit of the Balidagh, near Bunarbashi.

In Dr. Schliemann's works *Troja* and *Ilios*, seven strata were described, each representing a settlement which had ultimately been superseded by another built on its *débris*. The second (next after the oldest at the bottom) he considered to be the Homeric city, it having been noticed that the ground plan of certain buildings in this stratum was similar to that of parts of the king's palace at Tiryns and Mycenæ, which places undoubtedly belong to the age sung in the *Iliad*. Another reason for Dr. Schliemann's conclusion was that he did not find in any stratum but the second an acropolis at all worthy to be compared with the Pergamos of Homer.

However, under Dr. Dörpfeld, it has been found that the Romans, in erecting the great temple of Ilian Athens, leveled the acropolis for a site, thus destroying all traces of buildings existing before their time. Dr. Schliemann's excavations had brought to light in the sixth stratum numerous specimens of vases of exactly the same style as those found at Tiryns and Mycenæ; but no architectural remains of much importance had been found. But the more recent excavations of Dr. Dörpfeld, carried on outside of the limits of Dr. Schliemann's operations, have cleared up the difficulty, by disclosing ponderous fortifications, which justify, until contrary evidence is found, the conclusion that the site of the Homeric Pergamos or citadel of Priam was identical with that of the remains found in the sixth stratum at Hissarlik.

An important discovery at Delphi by the French Archæological School is announced. It consists in the finding of a slab of marble bearing a hymn dedicated to Apollo, with musical characters engraved over each syllable. This is the only authentic record yet found of the music used by the ancient Greeks.

RELIGION.

THE ever important question of the relation of the Church to the public school system of our country has been forced into special prominence in the state of New York by a movement aiming to secure the passage of a bill by the legislature giving support from the public school funds to Roman Catholic parochial schools. Dr. Walsh, editor of *The Catholic Herald* has been most prominent in the movement; and a bill known as the Spellissey bill has been drafted for the passage of which a petition has been circulated for signatures; but the authorities of the Church have announced that they are not responsible for the movement, and regard the attempt as inopportune. It has aroused a great deal of discussion, particularly in the religious press. The national league for the protection of American institutions, has issued an "Address to the Public" in "defense of the American free common school system." It proposes to ask the constitutional convention, which is soon to meet, to submit an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the appropriation of public funds for sectarian purposes. In 22 states of the Union there are already constitutional barriers against such appropriations. The objects of the league, stated in its own words, are:

"To secure constitutional and legislative safeguards for the protection of the common school system and other American institutions, and to promote public instruction in harmony with such institutions, and to prevent all sectarian or denominational appropriations of public funds."

In this connection the reported words of Mgr. Satolli, the Apostolic delegate to the United States, at a reception given by the students and faculty of Gonzaga College, Washington, D. C., on November 30, are of special interest. Said he:

"I will say that whoever seriously meditates on the principles of the American constitution, whoever is acquainted with the present conditions of the American republic, should be persuaded and agree with us that the action of the Catholic faith and morality is favorable in every way to the direction in which the constitution turns. For the more public opinion and the government favor the Catholic schools, the more will the welfare of the commonwealth be advanced. Catholic education is the surest safeguard of the permanence throughout the centuries of the constitution, and the best guide of the republic in civil progress. From this source the constitution will gather on that assimilation so necessary to the permanent organization of that great progressive body which is the American republic.

That is the sincere expression of conviction, and, so to speak, the profession of my faith in this matter. Up to the present it has been

inexplicable to me, and never perhaps shall I find out, what was the origin of the suspicion that my views were not favorable to Catholic schools. * * * Every Catholic school is a safe guardian of youth; and it is at the same time for the American youth a place of training, where they are brought up for the advantage of Church and country. * * * Those only are against them who do not know them, or who are not animated by the spirit of the Church, and are wanting in the sentiments of true liberty."

On December 14, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Gregg, bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, in the Protestant Church of Ireland, was elected archbishop of Armagh and primate of all Ireland to succeed the Most Rev. Dr. Knox, who died in the latter part of October.

GREGG, ROBERT SAMUEL, D.D., newly elected primate of Ireland is the younger son of the late bishop of Cork, and was born in 1834. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and ordained in 1859, being almost immediately appointed incumbent of Christ church, Belfast. He was made dean of Cork in 1874, and in the following year was consecrated bishop of Ossory. In 1878 he succeeded his father, being translated to the see of Cork.

On December 16, the appointment was announced of the Rev. Michael Tierney as Roman Catholic bishop of Hartford, Conn., in succession to the late Bishop Lawrence S. McMahon.

TIERNEY, REV. MICHAEL, new bishop of Hartford, Conn., was born fifty-four years ago in Ireland. When eight years old he came to the United States with his parents, who settled at Norwalk, Conn. He studied in St. Thomas' College, Bardstow, Ky., and the Mont-real College, and finished his education at Troy, N.Y., where he was ordained a priest May 28, 1866. He was at first located at Providence, R. I.; later he was transferred to New London. He built a church in Stamford. Then he was pastor of St. Peter's church in Hartford. He came to New Britain ten years ago, and the new Catholic church there stands as a monument of his executive and administrative ability.

The consecration of the Rev. Dr. William Lawrence, elected on May 4, 1893, as bishop of Massachusetts in succession to the late Bishop Phillips Brooks, took place in Trinity church, Boston, on October 5.

On November 30, Archbishop Feehan of Chicago, consecrated the Rev. F. T. Dunne as bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Dallas, Tex. For 19 years, Father Dunne had been pastor of the church of All Saints in Chicago, Ill.

Among the notable religious gatherings of the quarter were the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, in Chicago, Ill., October 16-17; the 47th annual meeting of the American Missionary association, in Elgin, Ill., October 24-26; the world's convention of Christian work-

ers in Atlanta, Ga., November 9-16; and the Episcopal Church congress, which closed its session in New York City on November 17, after an animated discussion on the relation of the Protestant Episcopal to the Roman Catholic Church.



NECROLOGY.

American:—

ABBOTT, SIR JOHN JOSEPH CALDWELL, D. C. L., Canadian statesman; born in St. Andrews, Que., March 12, 1821; died in Montreal, Que., Oct. 30. He was graduated at McGill College, Montreal, studied law, commenced practice in 1847, and fifteen years later was appointed queen's counsel. He was elected to the Canadian assembly in 1857, was appointed solicitor-general in 1862, served several terms in the house of commons, and in 1886 became leader of the government in the senate. In June, 1891, he succeeded Sir John Macdonald as prime minister of Canada, but retired, on account of advancing years and impaired health, in the latter part of 1892. He received the degree of D. C. L. in 1867, and was made a K. C. M. G. May 24, 1892.



SIR J. J. C. ABBOTT, K. C. M. G.,
CANADIAN EX-PREMIER.

BEERS, WILLIAM H., life insurance expert; born in Philadelphia, Penn., April 16, 1823; died in New York City Nov. 16. In 1851 he became connected with the New York Life Insurance company, with which corporation he was identified for more than forty years. In 1864 he became actuary of the company; was elected vice-president in 1868, and practically became the chief manager, and in 1885 was elected president. Dissatisfaction with his management compelled his resignation in 1892. The directors granted him a large pension. This action was bitterly opposed, but a compromise was effected by which he received from the company \$25,000 per year.

BELL, CHARLES HENRY, statesman; born in Chester, N. H., Nov. 18, 1823; died in Exeter, N. H., Nov. 11. He was graduated from Dartmouth College; practiced law; repeatedly served in each branch

of the legislature; was United States senator from March till June, 1879; and was governor of New Hampshire two years from June, 1881.

BIGGS, BENJAMIN T., statesman; born Oct. 1, 1821; died at Middletown, Del., Dec. 25. He had been in congress two terms, and was governor of Delaware from 1887 until 1891.

BILLINGS, EDWARD C., jurist; born in Hatfield, Mass., Dec. 3, 1829; died in New Haven, Conn., Dec. 1. He was graduated at Yale in 1853; studied law at Harvard; and commenced practice in New York City, but soon removed to New Orleans. He was the Republican candidate for governor of Louisiana in 1872; and in 1876 was appointed judge of the United States district court, which office he held until his death.

BLACK, JAMES, lawyer; born in Lewisburg, Penn., Sept. 23, 1823; died in Lancaster, Penn., Dec. 16. He was a delegate to the first Republican national convention, aided in the organization of the national Temperance society, and was the first candidate of the national Prohibition party for president of the United States.

BLACKWELL, LUCY STONE, reformer; born at West Brookfield, Mass., Oct. 13, 1818; died at Dorchester, Mass., Oct. 18. She was graduated at Oberlin College in 1847; and in the autumn of that year she commenced lecturing on women's rights. Some years afterward she refused to pay taxes because she was not allowed to vote, and published a protest, which became famous, against "taxation without representation." She founded the American Woman Suffrage association in 1869. In 1870 she became one of the editors of *The Woman's Journal*, of which paper she was editor-in-chief from 1872 until her death. She was married to Henry B. Blackwell.

BOYD, JOHN, lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, Canada; died at St. John, N. B., Dec. 4.

COLEMAN, WILLIAM T., pioneer; born in Cythiana, Ky., February 22, 1824; died in San Francisco, Cal., November 22. He removed to San Francisco in 1849. In 1856 he was leader of the famous Vigilance committee which drove out the desperadoes who infested the city; and in 1877, at the request of a committee of citizens, he organized and personally directed the force of several thousand men which dispersed the land-lot mob which Denis Kearney had collected for the purpose of burning the residences of wealthy men, and then destroying the Chinese quarter of the city.

CRITTENDEN, THOMAS LEONIDAS, army officer; born in Russellville, Ky., May 15, 1819; died in Annandale, Staten Island, N. Y., October 23. He was for some years state attorney of Kentucky; served in the Mexican war; in 1849 was appointed United States consul at Liverpool, Eng.; and was in the Union army during the Civil War. He was promoted major-general for gallant service at Shiloh, and brevetted brigadier-general for meritorious conduct at Stone River.

DEEMS, CHARLES FORCE, D. D., LL. D., clergyman and author; born in Baltimore, Md., December 4, 1820; died in New York City, November 18. He was graduated at Dickinson College in 1839; was president of the Greensboro Female College in North Carolina for five years, and of the Centenary College in Louisiana for two years. After the Civil War he removed to New York City, and in 1866 commenced the work which in 1858 resulted in the organization of "The Church of the Strangers," of which he was pastor until his death.

He was a popular lecturer, a voluminous author, and held several important editorial positions. From 1882 until his death he was editor of *Christian Thought*, the publication of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy, established in 1881, of which he was the leading founder and the first, and while he lived the only, president.

DENSMORE, AMOS, inventor; born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1824; died in New York City October 14. He invented tanks for carrying oil on railroads, and with others shared the honor of inventing the Remington and the more recent Densmore typewriters.

DOUGLAS, CRAWFORD, journalist; born in Ireland about 50 years ago; died in Panama December 21. He was the editor of the *Panama Star and Herald*.

EARLE, DR. CHARLES WARRINGTON, physician; born in Westford, Vt., in 1845; died in Chicago, Ill., November 17. He served in the Civil War; was graduated at Beloit College; studied medicine in Chicago, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna; was president of the Woman's Medical College in Chicago for twenty-one years; was professor in the Post-graduate Medical School; and was one of the founders of the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons. He became a member of the British Medical society in 1885.

FARWELL, NATHAN A., statesman; born in Unity, Me., in 1812; died in Rockland, Me., December 9. He repeatedly served in each branch of the state legislature, and was twice elected to the United States senate.

HADDAWAY, REV. SAMUEL W., clergyman; born in Talbott Co., Md., August, 1850; died in Washington, D. C., October 26. He was pastor of the Marvin Methodist Episcopal church in Washington, and chaplain of the house of representatives.

HAGEN, HERMAN AUGUST, PH. D., scientist; born in Königsberg, Prussia, May 30, 1817; died in Boston, Mass., November 9. He was graduated at the University of Königsberg; studied at Berlin, Vienna, and Paris; practiced medicine; came to Cambridge by invitation of Louis Agassiz to assist in his entomological work; and in 1870 was made professor of entomology in Harvard College, which position he held at the time of his death.

HARRISON, CARTER HENRY; born in Fayette Co., Ky., February 15, 1825; assassinated in Chicago, Ill., October 28. He was graduated at Yale College in 1845; studied law; removed to Chicago in 1855; and entered political life in 1871, when he was chosen county commissioner. He was elected to congress in 1874, and re-elected in 1876, was elected mayor of Chicago in 1880, and was re-elected in 1881, 1883, 1885, and 1893.

HAYES, CHARLES J., reporter; died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 2. From 1876 until his death he was press reporter of the house of representatives.

HESS, JOSEPH F., temperance worker; born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1851; died in Clarendon, N. Y., October 4. He was at one time a prize fighter; but for several years past had been engaged in Gospel temperance work under the auspices of the Canadian temperance league.

HORSFORD, ORAMEL, educator, born in Thetford, Vt., in 1820; died in Olivet, Mich., December 9. He was educated at Oberlin; was connected with Olivet College as a professor from its opening until

his death, was active in forming the Republican party; and for eight years from 1861 was state superintendent of public instruction.

HOWLAND, WILLIAM H.; born in York county, Ontario, Can., in 1844; died in Toronto December 12. He was engaged in various business and philanthropic enterprises, and had served for two years as mayor of Toronto.

LAFLAMME, TOUSSAINT ANTOINE RUDOLPH, D. C. L., French Canadian lawyer; born in Montreal, Que., in 1828; died there Dec. 7.



He was graduated at Montreal College, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1848, and became a Q. C. in 1863. He was elected to the house of commons in 1872, but was unseated, declined a place on the supreme court bench in 1875, became minister of inland revenue in 1876, and was soon afterward appointed minister of justice.

LAMBERT, ERNEST, journalist; born in the Island of Jersey Oct., 1863; died at Southern Pines, N. C., Dec. 30. He had been connected with several leading papers, including the *Chicago Times* and the *New York Tribune*, and at the time of his death was assistant editor of *The Forum*.

BISHOP LYMAN, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

LARNED, COLONEL SYLVESTER P., lawyer; born in 1820; died in

London, Eng., in Nov. He was one of the founders of the Republican party, and had long been a prominent citizen of Detroit, Mich.

LILLY, WILLIAM, member of congress; born in Penn Yan, N. Y., June 3, 1821; died in Mauch Chunk, Penn., Dec. 1. He served two years in the Pennsylvania legislature, was a delegate to six national Republican conventions, and was elected congressman-at-large in 1892. He was a member of the society of American mining Engineers and the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

LYMAN, THEODORE BENEDICT, D. D., Protestant Episcopal bishop; born in Brighton, Mass., Nov. 27, 1815; died in Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 13. He was graduated at Hamilton College in 1837; studied in the General Theological Seminary; was ordained in 1840; and became a priest in 1841. He was then rector of a church in Hagerstown, Md., until 1850; of Christ church, Pittsburg, Penn., for ten years; spent some time in Europe; was largely instrumental in founding the American church in Florence and the American chapel in Rome; was rector of Trinity church, San Francisco, Cal., 1870-3; assistant bishop of North Carolina 1873-83; and from the latter year until his death was bishop of that diocese.

MACOMBER, FRANCIS A., jurist; born in Genesee county, N. Y., April 5, 1837; died in Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 13. He had been justice of the state supreme court since 1878.

MIZNER, LANSING B., born in 1825; died in Benicia, Cal., Dec. 9. He had served as United States minister to Guatemala, being recalled from his post in Nov. 1890, owing to the "Barrundia" affair.

MOORE, REV. J. J., S. T. D., for over twenty-five years bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church; born in 1808; died at Greensboro, N. C., Dec. 9.

O'NEILL, CHARLES, member of congress; born in Philadelphia, Penn., March 21, 1821; died there Nov. 25. He was graduated at Dickinson College in 1846; studied law; was a member of the lower house of the state legislature four terms, and of the senate one term, and, with the exception of one term, was a representative in congress from 1863 until his death.

PARKER, RICHARD, jurist; born in 1811; died in Winchester, Va., Nov. 9. He presided at the trials of John Brown and others who participated in the raid at Harper's Ferry in 1859.

PARKMAN, FRANCIS, historian; born Sept. 16, 1823; died in Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass., Nov. 8. For biographical sketch, see article "Our Frontispiece: Francis Parkman," in this number. His portrait appears opposite page 665.

PIXLEY, ANNIE, actress; born in New York City in 1855; died in London, Eng., Nov. 8. In 1878 she achieved a great success in *M'liss*, in San Francisco, Cal.



EX-SECRETARY RUSK.

PORTER, JOHN L., naval constructor; born in 1813; died in Portsmouth, Va., Dec. 14. He designed and built the famous iron-clad ram *Merrimac* for the Confederate navy.

POWER, REV. DR. THOMAS JOSEPH, Roman Catholic bishop; born in New Ross, Ireland, in 1830; died in St. John's, Newfoundland, Dec. 4. He was ordained priest in 1854, and consecrated bishop in 1870.

PRENTICE, GEORGE, D. D., educator; born in 1834; died at Pasadena, Cal., in Oct. Since 1871 he had been a professor in Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

RUSK, JEREMIAH McLAIN, agriculturist; born in Morgan county, O., June 17, 1830; died in Veroqua, Wis., Nov. 21. In 1853 he settled upon a farm which he had bought in Wis., was elected sheriff in 1855, coroner in 1857, and a member of the state legislature in 1861. He entered the army in 1862; served during the Civil War reaching the rank of brevet brigadier-general; was comptroller of the state of Wisconsin from 1866 until 1870; was then elected to congress and served three terms; was elected governor of Wisconsin in 1881, and held the office for seven years; and in 1889 was appointed to the recently created cabinet office of secretary of agriculture, which position he held until the close of President Harrison's administration.

SCHAFF, PHILIP, S. T. D., LL. D., educator and author; born in Coire, Switzerland, January 1, 1819, died in New York City Oct. 20. He was graduated at the University of Berlin in 1841, lectured there for two years from 1842, was professor in the German Reformed Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, Penn., from 1844 until 1854, went abroad in the latter year, settled in New York City in 1863, and soon afterward became a lecturer at Union Theological Seminary, and the theological seminaries at Andover, Mass., and Hartford, Conn. In 1870 he became professor in Union Seminary, with which institution he was actively connected until 1892, when, on account of illness, he resigned but was made professor *emeritus*. He was one of

the founders of the Evangelical alliance, was president of the American Bible Revision committee, and founder of the American society of Church History. He wrote a large number of historical and exegetical works and many articles for periodicals and cyclopedias. Among his most important books are a *History of the Christian Church* and a *History and Collection of the Creeds of Christendom*.

STONE, LUCY; see Blackwell, Lucy Stone.

TASCHEREAU, HENRI ELZEAR, jurist; born in 1837; died in Quebec, Canada, Nov. 9. He was made a judge of the superior court of Quebec in 1871, and a judge of the supreme court of Canada in 1879.

THOMAS, CHARLES W., theatrical manager; born in Burlington, Iowa; died in Tucson, Arizona, Nov. 17. In partnership with Charles Hoyt he presented several popular plays, including *A Rag Baby*, *A Texas Steer*, and *A Temperance Town*. He was about 33 years of age.

TORREY, DR. HENRY WARREN, McLean professor *emeritus* of ancient and modern history in Harvard University; died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 14.

WELLS, ERASTUS, member of congress; born in Jefferson county, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1823; died in St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 2. He opened the first omnibus line west of the Mississippi river, was for fifteen years a member of the St. Louis city council, and served four consecutive terms in congress.

YOUNG, WILLIAM C., civil engineer; born in Youngstown, O., Nov. 26, 1799; died in New York City Dec. 22. He aided in making the first survey for the Erie canal; was graduated at the Military Academy at West Point in 1822; and, after serving in the army for four years, resigned, and gave his time to civil engineering. He was chief engineer and afterward president of the Hudson River railroad, and was engaged in the construction of other important roads.

Foreign:—

ALEXANDER JOSEPH of Battenberg, formerly ruling Prince of Bulgaria; born in Verona, Italy, April 5, 1857; died in Graz, Austria, Nov. 17. He obtained a military education; at the age of twenty years entered the service of Russia; and soon won distinction in the war with Turkey; became prince of Bulgaria in 1879; accepted in 1885 the proposition for a political union of Eastern Roumelia with Bulgaria, and thereby incurred the displeasure of the czar; defeated a large force of Servians who invaded his territory; but was compelled by Russian hostility and by disaffection among his officers to abdicate in 1886. After spending some time in Germany he entered the Austrian army, and in 1889 took the title of Count Hartenau.

BAKER, SIR SAMUEL WHITE, African explorer; born in London, Eng., June 8, 1821; died in Devonshire, Dec. 30. In 1847 he founded a colony and popular health resort in the mountains of Ceylon, with which he remained until 1854. He afterward went to Turkey, and was prominent in opening the first railroad in that country. In 1861 he commenced his work of African exploration in hope of discovering the sources of the Nile. He supplemented the work performed by Captains Speke and Grant; and, in March, 1864, discovered a large lake which he named the Albert Nyanza. In 1886 he returned to England. Three years later he took command of an

expedition to Central Africa, which was fitted out by the khedive for the purposes of destroying the slave trade, opening lines of commerce to the great lakes, and bringing a large area of adjacent territory under Egyptian rule. In this expedition, from which he returned in 1873, he was highly successful. He wrote a number of books, received gold medals from the geographical societies of London and Paris, and various orders from foreign governments. He was knighted in 1866.

BONNEMERE, JOSEPH EUGÈNE, French historian; born in Saumur, France, in 1813; died in Angers, Oct. 31. He wrote a *History of the Religious Wars of the Sixteenth Century*, and several other works.

BROWN, FORD MADOX, painter; born in Calais, in France, 1821; died in London, Eng., Oct. 6. He was widely known as a writer and lecturer on art as well as for his paintings and frescoes.

CLARK, SIR ANDREW, physician; born in Aberdeen, Scotland, Oct. 28, 1826; died in London, Eng., Nov. 6. He studied at Aberdeen and Edinburgh; became an assistant in the Royal infirmary; was for four years chief of the pathological department of the Royal naval hospital; and in 1854, after receiving from the University of Aberdeen the degree of M. D., removed to London. Four

years later he became a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, of which he was afterward president. He was also president of the London Medical society, was connected with various hospitals, and had an extremely large private practice. He was an eminent author as well as practitioner, and his numerous medical works are recognized as standards. The degree of LL.D., was conferred upon him by the Universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and Cambridge; and he was made a baronet by the queen in 1883. He was the personal physician of Mr. Gladstone.

CONSIDÉRANT, VICTOR PROSPER, French Socialist; born in Salins, Jura, Oct. 12, 1808; died in Paris Dec. 27. He wrote *Principles of Socialism*, *Theory of the Laws of Property and of the Laws of Labor*, and numerous other works.

CROMARTIE, FRANCIS SUTHERLAND MACKENZIE LEVESON-GOWER, EARL OF; born Aug. 3, 1852; died Nov. 24

DHULEEP SINGH, Indian prince; born Sept. 4, 1838; died in Paris



CHARLES FRANÇOIS GOUNOD.
MUSICAL COMPOSER.

Oct. 22. As a result of the second Sikh war, he was, in 1849, deposed and pensioned by the British government.

FERRY, ALBERT JOSEPH. French senator; born Feb. 27, 1833; died Dec. 16.

GOUNOD, CHARLES FRANÇOIS; musical composer; born in Paris, France, June 17, 1818, died in St. Cloud, France, Oct. 18. After obtaining a classical education he entered the *Conservatoire de Musique* in Paris in 1836, and in 1839 was awarded the grand prize of Rome. He also studied theology for two years, but only took minor

orders. His first works were not particularly successful; but, on the production of *Faust*, at the *Théâtre Lyrique* in Paris in 1859, he was at once admitted to rank with the greatest living composers. Upon the outbreak of the Franco-German war he visited England where he remained about four years. A large part of his later work, was given to sacred music. *The Redemption*, produced in 1882, and *Mors et Vita* in 1885, added to his fame. He became a member of the French Institute in 1856, and was made a commander of the legion of honor in 1877.

HARPER, DR. HENRY JOHN CHITTY, primate of New Zealand; born in Gasport, Eng., in 1807; died in Wellington, New Zealand, Dec. 29.

JOWETT, REV. BENJAMIN, LL.D., educator

and author; born in Chamberwell, Eng., in 1817; died in Oxford, Eng., October 1. After studying at St. Paul's School he became a scholar at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1835, with which institution he was identified until his death. He was elected a fellow in 1838, appointed tutor in 1842, was elected *regius* professor of Greek in 1855, and master in 1870. From 1882 to 1886 he was vice-chancellor of Oxford University. Among his works are a *Commentary on the Epistles of St. Paul to the Thessalonians, Galatians, and Romans*; and a translation of *The Politics of Aristotle*; but his greatest work is the translation of the *Dialogues of Plato*, the first revelation to English readers of the beauties to be found in the exhaustless mine comprised in the writings of the immortal disciple of Socrates. It has become an English classic.

KNOX, ROBERT BENT, D. D., LL. D., Protestant archbishop of Armagh and primate of Ireland; born in Ireland September 25, 1808; died October 23.



PROFESSOR BENJAMIN JOWETT.

LAURENZI, CARLO, Roman Catholic cardinal; born in Perugia, Italy, in 1821; died in Rome, Italy, November 5. He was made a vicar-general in 1846, bishop in 1877, and cardinal in 1880.

MACMAHON, MARIE EDMONDE PATRICK MAURICE DE, marshal of France; born July 13, 1808; died October 17. After studying at a French military school he entered the army; served with credit in Algeria; and reached the rank of general in 1848. He commanded a division in the Crimean war; and, on September 8, 1855, led a desperate assault upon the Malakoff, forced an entrance to the fort, and held his position against fearful odds. His superior officer advised him to retire, but he sent back the reply *J'y suis, j'y reste*, "Here I am, and here I remain." He held the fort until the Russians retreated and the fall of Sebastopol was assured. For this brilliant service he received the grand cross of the legion of honor. In the war with Austria he won a splendid victory at Magenta and while yet upon the field was made duke of Magenta, and marshal of France. In the Franco-German war he was defeated at Wörth, and was wounded and captured at Sedan. He aided in establishing the third French Republic; was elected president in 1873; and resigned in 1879.



MARSHAL MACMAHON.

MARIE AUGUSTINE, SISTER, Marie Jamet, founder of the order of the Little Sisters of the Poor; born in Saint-Servan, France, in 1820; died in France about October 1.

MCCARTHY, REV. DR. JOHN, Roman Catholic bishop of Cloyne, Ireland; died December 9.

MERIVALE, REV. CHARLES, D.D., English historian, born in 1808, died December 27. He was graduated at Cambridge in 1830; became university preacher there in 1838; was appointed Hulsean lecturer in 1861, and Boyle lecturer in 1865; was chaplain to the speaker of the house of commons six years from 1863; and from 1869 until his death was dean of Ely. Among his famous works are *The Fall of the Roman Republic*; *The History of the Romans Under the Empire*; *A General History of Rome*; and a translation of the *Iliad*.

MICHELET, CHARLES LOUIS, German author; born in Berlin, Prussia, in 1801; died in December. He was educated at the University of Berlin, and at the age of 27 became professor of philosophy in that institution. Among his principal books are a *History of Re-*

ent German Philosophy and A System of Philosophy as an Exact Science.

MORIER, SIR ROBERT BURNETT DAVID, British diplomat; born in 1826; died in Moudon, Switzerland, November 16. He was graduated at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1840; served abroad at several important points; became minister to Portugal in 1876; afterward represented his government at Madrid; and since 1884 had been British ambassador to Russia. He was made a C.B. in 1866; in 1886 a G.C.M.G.; and a G.

C.B. in 1887.

NEVINS, REV. DR. J.L., missionary in China since 1854; died in Chefoo, China, October 18.

PETTIT, HENRY, English dramatist; died in London, Eng., December 24.

SCHOELCHER, VICTOR, French statesman; born in Paris, France, July 21, 1805; died in France December 26. He was instrumental in securing the emancipation of French negro slaves and in abolishing the use of the lash in the French navy; was a colonel in the army during the siege of Paris in the Franco-German war; was afterward a representative; and in 1875 was elected to the senate.



M. TSCHAIKOWSKY,
RUSSIAN MUSICAL COMPOSER.

SELIM PASHA, physician to the late Khedive Tewfik; died in Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 29.

SMITH, SIR WILLIAM, LL. D., D. C. L., British author; born in London, Eng., in 1813; died in England Oct. 7. He studied at London University; gave up the legal profession in order to study classical literature; was classical examiner in the University for several years; and from 1867 until his death was editor of *The Quarterly Review*. Among his important works are a *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*, a *Dictionary of Biography and Mythology*, a *Dictionary of Classical Geography*, a *Dictionary of the Bible*, and an atlas of *Biblical and Classical Geography*. He was knighted in 1892.

STANHOPE, EDWARD, English statesman; born in London, Eng., Sept. 24, 1840; died in Sevenoaks, Kent, Eng., Dec. 22. He was graduated at Oxford; entered parliament in 1874, and was secretary of state for war from 1887 until 1892.

TEESDALE, GENERAL CHRISTOPHER CHARLES, C. B., C. M. G.,

British army officer; died Nov. 1. He served in the Crimean war, and for distinguished military services he was decorated with the Victoria cross.

TIRARD, PIERRE EMMANUEL, French statesman; born in Geneva, Switzerland, of French parents, Sept. 27, 1827; died in Paris Nov. 4. He removed to Paris in 1846; entered the national assembly in 1871; became minister of agriculture and commerce in 1879; held cabinet positions under different administrations; and at the time of his death was a member of the senate.

TSCHAIKOWSKY, PETER ILTITSCH, Russian musical composer; born in the Ural district of Russia, April 25, 1840. died in St. Petersburg Nov. 5. From 1866 until 1878 he was a professor in the conservatory of music at St. Petersburg. Since the latter date his time had been largely given to composition. At the invitation of the New York Symphony society, he visited the United States in 1891. He was one of the most brilliant of modern composers of orchestral music.

TYNDALL, JOHN LL. D., D.C.L., scientist; born in county Carlow; Ireland, Aug. 21, 1820; died in Haslemere, Eng., Dec. 4. He studied in the public schools; was for some years employed at survey-



PROF. JOHN TYNDALL.

ing and engineering; became a teacher in Queenwood College in 1847; but resigned the following year to study in Germany at the University of Marburg. He returned to England in 1851, and was soon elected a fellow of the Royal society; in 1852 became a member of the British association for the advancement of science; and in 1853 was appointed professor of natural philosophy in the Royal Institution, and in the government School of Mines. In 1872, he delivered thirty-five lectures in America, with the proceeds of which he founded scholarships to aid scientific students. He made many important discoveries, disproved the theory of "spontaneous generation," and was one of the ablest teachers and clearest scientific writers of the age. One of his most popular books is *Heat Considered as a Mode of Motion*. His death was caused by an overdose of chloral administered by his wife in mistake.

VIVIAN, HUSSEY CRESPIGNY, LORD, G. C. M. G., C. B., British diplomat; born June 19, 1834; died in Rome, Italy, Oct. 21. He had

been consul general in Egypt; minister to Switzerland, Denmark, and Belgium; and since 1891, ambassador to Italy.

WARWICK, GEORGE GUY GREVILLE, EARL OF; born March 28, 1818; died at his castle in Warwickshire Dec. 2. He studied at Oxford, entered the house of commons in 1845, and succeeded to the peerage in 1853.



OUR FRONTISPIECE—FRANCIS PARKMAN.

FRANCIS PARKMAN, LL.D., historian, was born in his grandfather's colonial mansion, Bowdoin square, Boston, Mass., September 16, 1823—son of Francis Parkman, D.D. (born 1788, died 1852), Unitarian minister, who was grandson of Ebenezer Parkman, pastor for 58 years of the First church (Congl.), Westborough, Mass. On his mother's side he was a descendant of the renowned Rev. John Cotton (born 1585, died 1652), Anglican clergyman, dean of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, and vicar of St. Botolph's church, Boston, England (1612-32), who fled from persecution as a Puritan, and, coming to New England, was pastor of the First church, Boston, from 1633 till his death.

Young Parkman prepared for college at the school now known as Chauncy Hall, Boston, and was graduated at Harvard in 1844. He was for two years in the Harvard Law School, where much of his time was given to European history of the American colonial period; then turned to his life work as a student and historian of the French colonial enterprise in North America.

He married, in 1852, the daughter of Jacob Bigelow, of Boston, who died in 1858. Thereafter he made his home with his sister, in winter at their Boston house in Chestnut street; in summer at a lovely rural residence, which he had bought in 1854, on the southwestern shore of Jamaica pond, in the village of Jamaica Plain, now a part of Boston. Here were his best years of work; and here he died, November 8, 1893. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard University, from Williams College, and from McGill College (Montreal, Canada).

Dr. Parkman's work is now universally reeognized as placing him among historians of the first rank by its possession of all the leading qualities which give history its value. This is the verdict when judged merely for itself as a work; but, when all the conditions of its production are brought into view, it becomes a marvel, and shows a worker still more marvellous. For this man was naturally no pale and studious recluse haunting his library by midnight like a ghost out of the past. He was physically an athlete, robust and ruddy, whose boyhood, from his seventh to his twelfth year at the home of his maternal grandfather in Medford, had been spent on the border of the Middlesex fells, a wide uncultivated forest tract and bushland, where he ran wild in a boy's quest for all manner of small game. Later, in Chauncy Hall and at college, his holidays and vacations were days of escape into the out-door life, not for science, but for free, rough roving and hunting. There were difficult White mountain ascents, and canoe excursions on the tangled streams and lakes in the forest wilderness of northern Maine, and on lakes George and Champlain. Thus at his 17th year he entered Harvard no more advanced in study than his classmates; there grieving the faculty with the number of sporting rifles which, contrary to rules, he kept in his room, and graduating with an average rank in the required studies of the course. But he had mastered the French language, and had gained an unusual acquaintance with English literature.

College makes free gift of knowledge in bulk, as it were, which none except the foolish undervalue. But there are minds to whom its chief gift is not in the things which it teaches, but in the opening of their eyes to the various paths for study and effort, and in the stir of their minds to discern the one thing which they can do best—in doing which thing they use the literary methods into which college men are trained unconsciously while gathering the required bulk of knowledge. Parkman in his second college year awoke to see what one work he wanted most to do, and began to find out how to do it. The marvel is, that a man who was early to be clogged with such stubborn hindrance should have held for more than half a century with unflinching heroism to a path so beset with difficulties. Obstacles, outward impediments, can be surmounted; it is not an unusual heroism when a man in full strength overpasses them or crushes through them. But what if the obstacles,

always presenting greater or less number and weight in any worthy path, must be dealt with by a wayfarer who can walk but a few steps in a day—who with recurring pain can often only drag himself as one that crawls, then dropping helpless on the ground—while the difficult way, never before passed by any, must be mapped out and made by him through thickets and over mountains and rivers into a distance unknown except that if measured by years it may outweary man's three-score and ten? Parkman, on this long and strange course, won by more than a year. The record shows the final manuscript of the work which he had entered on in college, received by the printer in the spring of 1892.

He conquered in his work because long ago he had conquered himself—a conquest which always involves every other. Fortitude is the soul of victory. In the Harvard gymnasium, a fall hurt him seriously, affecting the action of the heart. It resulted in furthering his preparation as an historian. He was ordered to Europe, visited the Mediterranean shore, journeyed on a donkey through the Apennines, and sojourned a while in Rome at a Passionist monastery that he might acquaint himself with the influence which such institutions had sent across seas into Canadian life and Indian history. This, with his previous study of the European civilizations, whence were transplanted the North American settlements, needed to be supplemented with a thorough study of the savages with whom the settlers came into contact. That his knowledge in this department of his work might be intimate, accurate, and vivid, he entered the Rocky mountain wilderness, and became domesticated during the summer of 1846 with the Dakotahs, hunting with them and in all respects sharing the privations and hardships of their wild life. His band of fierce Indians were in after years exterminated in battles with United States troops. His experience with them was related in his earliest work, *The California and Oregon Trail* (1849), an admirable description of Indian life. The practical knowledge thus gained was of immense value for his work, but he bought it at a dreadful price—he never knew health again. Illness attacked him while the savages were in constant movement from place to place, hunting or fighting; he could have no rest, no care, no proper food. He could not even let his sickness be known as being serious, for the custom of those Indians in such cases was to tomahawk the sick to avoid the burden of their care. Day after day he

was lifted into his saddle and went forward only by an indomitable will, which also at last gave him strength for return. The result was the development of an inherited tendency to nervous disease, which affected the brain and eyes, totally disabling him for several years, and throughout his life making continuous use of his eyes often impossible for more than a few moments, or at his best a very few hours, and even this under threat by medical advisers of the forfeit of his life. Nevertheless he would not relax his purpose, nor even in the least degree reduce either its scope or its thoroughness; his spirit never quailed; his will never yielded. He repressed his natural impulsiveness, which chafed when he could not spring to his desired result. He cut himself aloof from society, and from all literary expression on questions of public moment on which he longed to enter, lest these, by drawing on his strength, might prevent his life work from being completed according to his high ideal.—Hence, as it has been said, Parkman was perhaps the least known of the literary men of the first rank.

Meanwhile—though a sincere hater and denouncer of all shams—in the circle of his private life he was most gentle, modest, uncomplaining, serene, and even joyous—one who had learned to draw from deep fountains of character, as in his writings he drew from vast treasures of material accumulated from afar. The tremendous odds against which he worked, requiring such continuous and complete self-control in mind and heart, doubtless contributed much to the clearness, force, and finished beauty of the work which he wrought. They exalted the man; and the man, so uplifted, carried his work up with him.

An enormous labor went into his gathering and co-ordinating of materials. Seven times he visited Europe, searching governmental archives and various treasure-houses of documents, bringing to light journals, letters, reports, dispatches, with the aid of hired experts to detect and to copy manuscripts. Contemporary books and periodicals were examined. Repeatedly he journeyed to Canada for like research in various deposits of all material bearing on his theme—as well as to become acquainted with the scenery of the events in his story, and to verify his statements. It is believed that all accessible material of any importance on both sides of the sea, was made tributary to his work. In oaken chests in the library of the Massachusetts Historical society in Boston, are deposited—for examination and test of his work by critics—the

nearly 200 folio volumes of manuscript copies (including 3,400 pages from European sources) on which his history was based. When he had returned to his quiet home, members of his household, or other assistants, would read and re-read to him again and again the mass of matter with which he had come laden, according to an order of the successive periods, or of other grouping which he had assigned to them. After the third volume of his history, he ceased to write other than rough notes from which he dictated his final draft to an amanuensis. This whole method required at once wide ranging and yet closely concentrated thought. The result was—as the reader may note—that he writes as one in thorough possession of his subject; it is because his subject thoroughly possessed him; he gave, and it was given unto him again, according to the unchanging law.

Parkman's plan, early framing itself in his mind and never reduced nor departed from, was to tell the romantic story—never told before—of the French colonization in North America, stretching over more than two centuries. It presents the aborigines as when the eyes of the first white men fell upon them; and then traces them in their successive relations to the new comers, now peacefully gathered around the devoted priests who held up before them the mystic cross, anon in their stealthy and cruel work of war. The pathetic struggle of this fading race withstanding the slow but certain march of two ancient civilizations through the gloom of the pathless forests of the North, and along multitudinous rivers, and over inland seas, is set as the sombre background for the conflict, doubtful through generations in its issue, between those two rival civilizations themselves—each linked with its motherland beyond the seas as by complex nerves throbbing with the smooth phrase of diplomacy, with the subtle disputes of ecclesiastics, with the intrigue of courts, and with the noise of war. The various influences, some of them subtle and of remote origin, which had place in this wide wilderness warfare of races and religions, were to be first keenly identified, then philosophically traced to their issue in the final victory of the Anglo-Saxon race in this New World.

In such a scene and such a period plain, history itself becomes romance. To reduce this romance into terms of history again, still keeping the romance in which lay the life of the fact, was Parkman's aim and achievement. To say that his history is perfect is to assert what can never

be true of any large historie writing ; it is enough to say that his work will never need to be done again. All the leading qualities that give history its value are in it. It is in true historical perspective. It is characterized by unity of plan, marshalling all multifarious scenery, event, movement, and portraiture, along one unwavering advance. Its scope is of a breadth that includes all things pertinent to its theme that lay within the horizons of its time—national, governmental, ecclesiastical, personal. It shows on all points exhaustive investigation at original sources. From this thorough research results an accuracy of details as to locality and incident—even those seemingly unimportant. Its tracing of cause and effect—that trap for historians—is keen and philosophical, drawn from wide induction of facts laboriously gathered on all sides, and traced along natural, rather than theoretic, lines. Its characterization is with a balanced judgment, in evident scorn of religious or national bias or prejudice as an immorality; also, though positive and firm in dealing with evil doers, yet remembering that no judgment of any man can possibly be true from which the element of human sympathy is wholly lacking. In its candor of statement, interests or principles deemed most important are calmly trusted as able to take care of themselves without needing that events should in their behalf be masked, shaded, distorted, or set at a false angle. It is impressive with a dramatic vividness in scenery, incident, and personality; full of a life which evinces the true historic imagination. To all these qualities it adds a brilliancy of style, with a clearness, precision, and felicitous grace in the use of our sadly misused English language, which make its successive pages an attractive path. The work has taken its place in permanent literature. Its thoroughness in details with its limitations to a single period, however, make it a work for scholarly reference rather than for continuous reading. It was not prepared for entertainment.

Dr. Parkman's great history is entitled *France and England in North America*, and has appeared in a series of eight sections, each treating a certain period or grouping of events, though not written in their chronological order. The sections are the following: *The Conspiracy of Pontiac* (Boston 1851); *Pioneers of France in the New World* (1865); *Jesuits in North America* (1867); *Discovery of the Great West* (1869); *The Old Régime in Canada* (1874); *Count Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV.* (1877); *Montcalm and Wolfe* (1884); *A Half Century of Conflict* (1892).

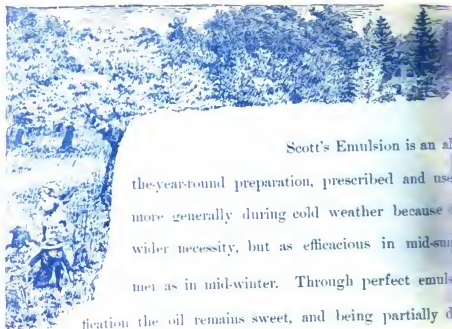
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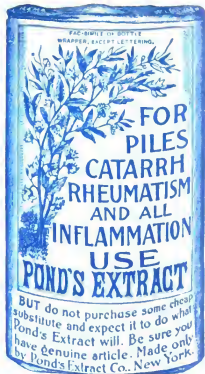


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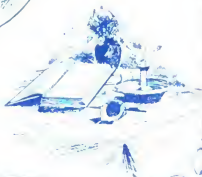
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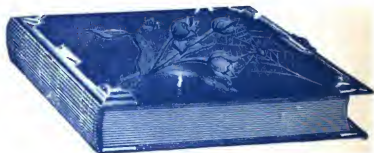


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PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS.



THE appearance of the present number is delayed somewhat owing to the labor involved in preparation of the elaborate index for the volume. Upon a good index the value of any work of reference largely depends. An annual or a cyclopedia is of little practical utility unless the reader can find in it *what* he wants *when* he wants it. Great care has accordingly been taken to provide for the present volume an index which will be serviceable. Cross references have been extensively used; and the same items have in many instances been indexed under different headings, such as may suggest themselves to different readers, so that the information contained in the volume may be rendered most easily accessible to all.

MUCH confusion will be avoided if our correspondents will note that the separate numbers of CURRENT HISTORY are now distinguished by the quarters (1st, 2d, 3d, or 4th) which they respectively cover. The record closes March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31, at which the magazine is issued as follows: 1st Quarter, May; 2d Quarter, August; 3rd Quarter, November; and 4th Quarter, February. *Always designate the numbers desired by the quarters, not by the months.*

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